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INTRODUCTION.

The papers dealt with in this the fifth talment of the Calendar of the Cecil Manuscripts cover the comparatively short period of fifteen months only, namely, from October, 1594, to the end of the following year, a result which is entirely due to a decided increase in the quantity of material in the collection. As regards their contents, they will be found to furnish a great deal of the kind of information which in modern times would be sought for in the archives of the Department of the Foreign Minister, and, indeed, viewed in this aspect, are complementary to the Foreign State Papers of the same period preserved in the Public Record Office. Those of this nature here calendared relate more particularly to events occurring in Flanders and in France, describing the course of negotiations with the States General of the United Provinces, and setting forth the wants and wishes of the King of France. This is increasingly the case as the year 1595 draws to its close. Before noticing in some detail the papers which may be referred to these heads, it will be convenient to indicate the contents of others of a more domestic character.

It will only be fitting and proper, and, moreover, will be entirely in accordance with the sentiment of the time, if the first place be given to matters relating to the Queen personally. The following are examples, loosely strung together, of such as fall into this category :—An "intention of bestowing some round sum "upon one for payment of her debts" is communicated under a pledge of secrecy to Sir Robert Cecil in a letter (p. 3) from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who could think of no "better "course than such as are accustomed, either in giving lands meet "to be sold, or fee farms, or some like nature." The return, unused, of the passport which had been requested for Sir Thomas Wilkes whom the Queen proposed to send to the Archduke Ernest, the Spanish Governor in the Low Countries, in connexion with Dr. Lopez's confessions, a return made in part, at any rate, because the style and form of the address of the letter which

The Queen.

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accompanied the required passport fell short of what was due to her "in regard of her estate, being an absolute monarch," (pp. 12, 13, 16) had indeed a wider, a national bearing, but still may not inappropriately be adduced as an incident belonging also to the personal category. The state of terror into which a loyal subject might be thrown by the prospect of a visit from the Queen is strikingly displayed by a letter (p. 19) from Henry Maynard, Secretary to Lord Burghley, begging Cecil almost piteously to endeavour to prevent it. Arthur Throgmorton strove to solve the problem how to approach the Queen in a manner likely to help him to regain her favour, forfeited by his marriage, when he proposed to Cecil (p. 99) "to "come in a masque, brought in by the nine muses, whose "music, I hope, shall so modify the easy softened mind of her "Majesty as both I and mine may find mercy." While the song was being sung, he intended "to lie prostrate at her Majesty's "feet till she says she will save me;" and then, "upon my "resurrection, the song shall be delivered by one of the Muses, "with a ring made for a wedding ring set round with diamonds, "and with a ruby like a heart placed in a coronet, with this "inscription, *Elizabetha potest.*" "I desire to come in," says he, "before the other masque, for I am sorrowful and solemn, and "my stay shall not be long." As an example of devotion to the Queen's person, the action of Sir Robert Sidney may be adduced. At Flushing, at the close of the year 1595, wild reports with regard to her death were spread from Antwerp and other places in Brabant and Flanders. He could not rest with easy mind without at once verifying the truth of the prevailing rumours, and so through the December weather he sent a ship of war over to learn how her Majesty did. The Queen was pleased at this mark of his attention, and gave Sidney's page, who was his messenger, leave to see her, "at which time," writes his courtly master, "I should have wished my estate changed "with his." "And," he continues, "very humbly do I kiss her "Majesty's hands for vouchsafing to say that in that public "misery I should have lost as much as one. And this I know, "I have no knowledge of any earthly second world, and there-"fore, if England should lose her, I should think that for myself "I should lose all."

After the Queen, her principal servants and advisers, of whom the three most prominent at this time, as all the world knows, were Lord Burghley, Sir Robert Cecil, and the Earl of Essex. Of the first named, however, now aged and infirm, there is but little appearance. The number of communications addressed to him are but few; those emanating directly from him fewer still. The most noteworthy of the latter, which indeed may be held to belong rather to the period comprised in the preceding volume than to this, is a chronicle (p. 69) of occurrences, chiefly of a family and biographical nature, compiled by himself and brought down to July 1594. A somewhat similar chronicle is printed in Murdin's collection of State Papers, not drawn, however, from the same source. Of the rest, the chief topic is the state of his health. He was suffering from severe attacks of gout during the spring and summer of 1595, though still able to take part in the management of public business, largely no doubt through the agency of his son. On the whole, however, as regards Lord Burghley, the most striking point is the comparative infrequency of the occurrence of his name throughout the five hundred and thirty-seven pages of which this volume consists, his position and weight in the kingdom being taken into account.

Lord Burghley.

The absence of the father's name is fully compensated for by the presence of the son's, who may be said to share the honours in this respect pretty equally with Lord Essex. It is, nevertheless, to be remarked that in the case of both the younger men the outgoing letters are not numerous; the abundance lies with the incoming. With reference to Robert Cecil's personal characteristics, it is made evident (p. 23) that he was the kind of man to look sharply after his own business concerns, and that where his private interests were in question, he was not to be trifled with. That he knew how to make the Queen an acceptable present appears by a letter (p. 370) from John Stanhope. That he also knew how to ask for things is shewn by a reply from the Aldermen of Colchester (p. 433). That there were on the other hand those who hastened to offer, apparently without waiting for him to ask, is shown by letters from Cambridge (p. 417) and Hull (p. 439). He is the subject of an anecdote which Anthony Bacon with a spice of malice relates to the Earl

Sir Robert Cecil.

of Essex. Lord Wemyss from Scotland, coming out from the Privy Chamber after an interview with the Queen, asked the Lord Chamberlain for Sir Robert, "Why, Sir," said he, "he was within." "By my soul," saith the Lord Wemyss, "I could not see him." "No marvel," said Sir George Carey, "being so little," "whereat the Lord Wemyss confessed he burst out of laughing." Perhaps Essex, as he read the story, laughed too. If words go for anything, however, Cecil had his attached friends. Lady Shrewsbury, for example, congratulates him warmly on a rumour of the Queen's choice of him as her principal secretary more than a twelvemonth before the appointment was actually made (p. 213), supposing the endorsement on a letter of hers is correct.

Sir Thomas Cecil.

The less successful fortunes of his elder brother, Thomas Cecil, are illustrated by letters from brother to brother. While the one, when Sir Thomas Heneage died, got much, the other with much importunity got little. The latter writes (p. 401), "My "friends are barred to speak for me, my enemies strong to dis- "suade, her Majesty not apt to give, nor I to receive so small "advancement as perhaps she would allow me;" and again, (p. 425) "Mine enemies have put such principles and grounds "in her [the Queen's] head that I find it true that I have read, "princes have no feelings but of themselves." His father, he seems to complain (p. 401), did not help him as he might have done. The relations between the brothers, however, were cordial, and the elder makes no show of jealousy at the greater success of the younger, whose "counsel" he received not ungratefully.

Earl of Essex.

If, as one casually turns over the pages of this calendar, it is apparent, without counting hands with any nicety, that the Earl of Essex does not in the number of his correspondents, numerous as they are, quite equal Sir Robert Cecil, yet when one looks to the dignity of the writers and the character of the contents of their letters, it is just as apparent that in these respects he far outstrips him. Among Essex's foreign correspondents, not to mention inferior men, are the States General of the United Provinces, Count Maurice of Nassau, the King of Portugal and the King of France, all of whom manifestly placed great reliance upon his influence with the Queen. To him the first-mentioned turned for aid (p. 36) to avert the recall of Sir Francis Vere and his regiment at the end of the year 1594, a step which

was then threatened. This appeal was sustained in a separate communication (p. 39) from Count Maurice. In the course of the next year the King of France is found appealing to him to persuade the Queen to send succours (p. 338), or expressing (p. 500) his confidence in Essex's ability and goodwill to defend his interests in the Queen's presence against those who dared to cast doubts upon his royal good faith and kingly honour, judging (so he says) Essex by himself. As in greater so in lesser matters also he turned to Essex for assistance, begging, for example, (p. 511) that he would obtain two greyhounds for him from Ireland, male and female, from which to breed. His Majesty loved, among other things, the pastime of the chase: he wished to try the fleetness and the courage of these dogs on the wild boar, and to put their reputation to the test.

And if one looks to the character of Essex's correspondents among his own countrymen they are found to include the majority of those who were entrusted with posts of dignity and importance abroad, who represented the Queen and the interests of the country as diplomatists, or maintained the honour of both and the reputation of Englishmen as warriors and brave men. From the Low Countries, describing military movements and operations, write to him Sir Edmund Uvedall, Sir Edward Norreys, and Captain Lambert from Ostend, Sir Francis Vere from the Hague or scene of war, Sir Robert Sidney from Flushing, and Lord Borough also from the scene of war, or from the place of his government, Brill. The ambassador, Thomas Bodley, and the Queen's agent, George Gilpin, keep Essex well informed as to the progress of political negotiations, the former communicating to him copies of despatches (p. 130) originally written to Lord Burghley. Similarly, for French information, independently of many of French nationality, he could rely upon Ottywell Smith, Edmund Wiseman, Edward Wilton, and, from the time of his arrival there on his special mission in the autumn of 1595, Sir Roger Williams.

Two letters written by Essex himself to Cecil may be noticed. The first is penned (p. 127) in a moment of chagrin when he was, he says, "more amazed and thrown down than I would make show of," in which he relates that the Queen offering to talk with him that morning about sea causes, he told her my

Lord Admiral was in the house, and Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins were in the town, and that he himself had drawn all his thoughts within the cliffs of the English sea coast. The other was written some months later (p. 291) in more complacent mood, though with suffering body, and intimates that if he thought Her Majesty did either miss his attendance or his service he would quickly be at the Court, promising moreover that in any event he would rest but one night "after letting blood." A letter about this date (p. 280) addressed to Sir Henry Unton who had appealed to Essex to assist him to escape from the "clownish life" he was unwillingly living down at Wadley, contains a freely expressed opinion of the men nearest the Queen, including, there is some reason to think, the Cecils. "I am so handled by this crew of sycophants, "spies and delators as I have no quiet myself nor much credit "to help my friends. Perhaps once in a year I shall cry "quittance with them." A sharp demand (p. 414) addressed by him to Sir John Norreys in connexion with a statement he was reported to have made to Sir Robert Cecil about the appointment of captains in the army in Brittany shows Essex's sensitive humour.

Sir Thomas Heneage.

The Queen had now reigned a good many years, and it was natural therefore that from time to time she should lose one and another of the men who had served her long and loved her well. Two such died in 1595, the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President of the Council of the North, and Sir Thomas Heneage, the fortunate holder of many lucrative posts. The last named was the first taken. He and his second wife, Lady Southampton, are among Sir Robert Cecil's most affectionate and appreciative correspondents. It was Heneage's desire, though he was himself in a weakly state of health, to entertain the Queen at his "poor "lodge at Copthall" (pp. 290, 299) ere he died, but there were obstacles in the way. Towards the end of August he was in London, at Heneage House. In September he was travelling about. In the course of the following month (pp. 425, 427) he died in London. A letter written a few weeks before this event contains a warm-hearted tribute to the tender nursing of his wife, that "most kind companion that cares not to kill herself "to cure me. God reward her!"

Lord Huntingdon's death was sudden and unexpected. He had taken a journey late in November (p. 493) to Newcastle in order to see with his own eyes the true condition of the Middle March and to consult with Lord Eure, the new Warden, what was best to be done "in that so weak and disordered a regiment "now fallen to his charge." Immediately on his return to York and before he was able to put his impressions of this "painful journey" (p. 505) into the shape of a report he was taken ill—with a cold as was at first supposed, but the sickness soon became more serious, and in a few days he passed away. His intention had been to proceed forthwith to London, and he himself made light of his illness and would not allow any knowledge of his attack to be conveyed to Lady Huntingdon, seeking also (p. 509) "to conceal and extenuate his grief, labouring "merely of melancholy and thought by conceit taken of the "weakness of the Middle Marches." His secretary, John Ferne, defends himself from a charge of neglect in not despatching information of the Lord President's illness, and in so doing gives some details of its course and of the manner in which the Lord President's household was regulated, which are interesting and which otherwise might not have been forthcoming. The Earl of Huntingdon.

As regards naval annals, 1595 is to be reckoned among the years of disappointment and ill success, a result that was quite contrary to the expectations of both friend and foe. Of the terrible "corsair" Drake, the Spaniards entertained the liveliest dread. The report brought home from Spain by an English traveller (p. 186) was probably not far from the truth. "The "King had intelligence of Sir Francis Drake's preparing to go "to the seas, which doth wonderfully trouble him because of "the Indian fleet that is to bring great treasure." The feeling of the time is expressed in a sentence such as this (p. 461), "All "men wonder what Sir Francis Drake will do . . . . . "for Drake is much feared, and great dread is over all he will "do no small mischief before his return." An aggressive naval enterprise under Drake's command is referred to in the very earliest days of January (p. 79). Spain forewarned made active preparations against such an expedition both at home (p. 322) and in the West Indies (p. 263). The expedition which ultimately started, and which, conducted under the joint com- Drake and Hawkins.

mand of the "generals," Drake and Hawkins, ended fatally for both, did not set sail however till August, too late to intercept the Indian treasure ships. The story of this first failure, with the causes that led to it, is told in a mournful letter (p. 397) from Capt. Crosse, who had been sent out in advance with the *Swiftsure* and *Crane*. In the meanwhile, in July there was an unpleasant example of "Spanish bravado" (p. 296), the landing of a small body of soldiers on the coast of Cornwall (p. 285), who "burnt Moldsey, a small village, and Newland, "with Penzance, a very good town" (p. 290). There was momentary consternation in the immediate neighbourhood and scene of the attack. "For the town of Penzance, had the "people stood with Sir F. Godolphyn, who engaged himself "very worthily, it had been saved, but the common sort "utterly forsook him, saving some four or five gentlemen." But confidence soon returned, and in fact the Spanish galleys retired without attempting any further mischief.

There was considerable difficulty in settling preliminary arrangements, and considerable delay at Plymouth before Drake and Hawkins, with Sir Thomas Baskervile, as "Colonel General," were allowed to start. The last named was careful to have set down in writing (p. 318), "under their hands and seals," the nature of the "entertainment" he was to have for his office and his share of the profits of the adventure. His demands are set forth *seriatim* and categorically granted. Discussion arose on the question who should bear the cost of fitting out the expedition (p. 319). There was also a difference between the Queen and the Generals as to its first destination. The latter were anxious to make straight for Porto Rico (p. 324), while the Queen desired them to cruise upon the coast of Spain to intercept the Spanish forces issuing thence, and to spend a month looking out for the Indian fleet. But although she passed by their refusal to comply with her directions in these two particulars, with regard to their wish to be absent for an unlimited period, she sharply told them, "We can no waies allow your "uncertain and frivolous answer to our notion to have know-"ledge in what time we might hope of your return. . . . . "But considering you have not herein answered us, as you "ought to have done, we cannot assent to your departure

" without you shall presently herein satisfy us." Nine months they might be gone, but not a day longer, " having, with God's " favour, a reasonable wind to further you." Their reply is not among these papers, but only an indication (p. 332) of its nature, which they anticipated would be to the Queen's " good liking." On this as on other points the *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, Elizabeth*, contains complementary information.

The ships under Drake and Hawkins's command were (p. 307) the *Garland, Defiance, Bonaventure, Hope, Foresight*, and *Adventure*. The first intelligence of their progress at sea reached Plymouth on the 28th October (p. 433). It was immediately despatched to the Court, leaving Plymouth at noon on the one day, and getting as far as Hartford Bridge by 7 o'clock on the afternoon of the next. A month later (p. 474) came further intelligence of their arrival at the Canaries and their failure to do more at that island than " water at their pleasure " during the six days they remained, losing ten men who straggled abroad, and giving the Spaniards opportunity to send advice to the Indies of the impending arrival of unwelcome English visitors. The last intelligence of which notice is contained in this calendar, is given by Lady Hawkins herself (p. 495). She received a letter from her husband by the hands of a captain who had met with the fleet after it had left the Canaries. The purport of the letter was that nothing had been done worth the writing, but it contained an account of what befell at the Canaries. " Although " it be not as good as I wish and daily pray for, yet I thank " God it is not very ill," writes the anxious hearted wife, little thinking at the moment, poor lady, that even then she was a widow, and that her gallant husband had in reality weeks before sunk to rest in a sailor's grave.

Sir Walter Ralegh.

The wife at home of another of these famous heroes of adventure by sea is, like Lady Hawkins, the sender of news of her husband, but it was her happier task to announce his actual return. The hasty epistle by means of which this is done (p. 396)—penned " this Sunday " and doubtless despatched as soon as written—came from Cecil's " poure frind, E. Raleg," made proud and happy by the " goodnes of the newes " which

also serves as her excuse for her "rewed wryteng." "Sur hit "tes trew I thonke the leveng God Sur Walter is safely londed "at Plumworthe with as gret honnor as ever man can, but with "littell riches. I have not yet hard from him selfe. Kepe "thies I beseech you to your selfe yet: only to me lord "ammerall." Of the incidents of Ralegh's voyage to Guiana in 1595 the papers of this year in the Hatfield collection tell nothing, but a few letters written on the eve of his departure describe his position and state of mind then, and some others written on his return give vigorous expression to his hopes and fears at the later period. All these, however, have been already printed by Mr. Edward Edwards in his *Life and Letters of Sir Walter Ralegh*, published in 1868, Mr. Edwards having gone through the Cecil papers for the purposes of his work, and therefore, interesting as their contents are, no more than an allusion to them is needed in this place.

The Bishops.

The closing months of 1594 and the first half of 1595 witnessed considerable movement in the higher ranks of the English ecclesiastical world. During this period York received a new archbishop, and London, Durham, Worcester, Norwich, Exeter, Winchester, Lincoln, and the "two small sees," Bangor and Llandaff, new bishops. In the transaction of the business arising out of these changes, Sir Robert Cecil was largely concerned, the letters connected with these matters (some forty in number) almost without exception being either addressed to him or written by him. In the course of these affairs he was the happy object of much episcopal gratitude. A study of this part of the Calendar is not without interest. The changes did not bring unalloyed satisfaction to every man whose name appears in this connexion. The story of Dr. Day, Dean of Windsor, is a case in point. He had cherished hopes of London; but when these hopes vanished, expressed himself as well content should Durham fall to his lot. Not too sure, however, was he of even this situation, for he tells Cecil that on the former vacancy Her Majesty gave him that place, "but while the finishing of it "was some while put off by my Lord of Leicester's coming out of "the Low Countries, it was clean overthrown, and this man put "in place who now doth enjoy it." His fears of further disappointment were realised. Another was appointed to Durham, and he

Dr. Day, Dean of Windsor.

had to put up with Worcester—not too willingly, rumour said, though his friend Dr. Ridley hastened to assure Cecil that in this rumour lied. His "contentment herein," which he prayed Cecil to make known to the Queen, was nevertheless not of long continuance. Scarcely a week after, finding from a friend's survey that he had been much deceived in his choice, Dr. Day wrote to withdraw and begged the Queen to allow him to continue where he then was. A second letter (p. 84) sets out his excuses in detail. They turn upon the value of the living, and his plaintive petition is that in his old age he may not be put "to seek another country, a strange air, new acquaintance, and another living without sufficient maintenance." In order to support him in his withdrawal, Lady Russell writes a very characteristic letter (p. 121) to her nephew on behalf of this "so godly and worthy a labourer in God's vineyard," whom she "dare affirm to have been as learned and good a preacher "as any hath been of his time, and more fit for counsellor than "either Burne, Boxall, or Whitgift." She concludes: "By the "holy God, I never yet found Day willing to remove for to be "Bishop of Worcester, nor I think will not without 'anmers-"'bisiop'"—by which expression she doubtless means the dignity, influence, and emolument pertaining to an archbishopric.

Opportunity was taken of these promotions to extract pledges from the promoted that certain good things in their disposition should go to the Queen's nominees. Thus Dr. Fletcher, ere he was transferred to London, was applied to on behalf of Sir Edward Denny, and the bishop elect of Winchester on behalf of Sir Francis Carew, the writ in this last case being suspended until the bishop could be informed of the Queen's pleasure and her Majesty advertised "what purpose you have to gratify this "gentleman, to whom her Majesty is extraordinarily disposed "in regard that it is the first suit that ever he made unto her." With respect to these requests the Queen did not meet with complaisance. Fletcher, demurring to the Queen's demand, fortified himself in his position of non-compliance by calling to remembrance (p. 32) "her gracious words to me when it first "pleased her Majesty to call me into this order, that if anything "were by her Majesty required of me to do, which with "testimony of my conscience I might not yield unto, that then

Dr. Fletcher, Bishop of London.

I should, upon good reason rendered, satisfy her Majesty and "retain her gracious favour." But it is evident that on this occasion he did not satisfy her Majesty; on the contrary, he received an answer "so sharp and pricking" that it made him—to use his own phrase (p. 42)—"sick and sorry out of measure," and speedily brought him to a state of mind sufficiently humble to cause him to beseech her to accept at his hands the "willing tender of her desire." In Dr. Fletcher's case, a little later, there arose another cause for the Queen's displeasure, namely, his second marriage. The letter written in reference to this to Sir Robert Cecil (p. 106) is interesting as showing the arguments that may lead an elderly bishop to decide for matrimony, and how a rumour false at the time of its propagation may by the very fact of its being set about nevertheless ultimately realise itself. Another letter from him (p. 171) written immediately after receiving a command from the Queen at the last moment not to act as her almoner at the ensuing Maundy, also calls for remark. This prohibition he infers to have been caused by another rumour, the truth of which he indignantly denies, that he himself and his wife had "used "insolent speeches and words to be wondered at."

Later on in the year Dr. Fletcher gives Cecil an account (p. 394) of the condition of affairs which were revealed to him in his diocese as the result of his visitation of Hertfordshire and Essex. He reports that at Colchester and Maldon he found great quarrels and contentions, both in their civil bodies and among their ministers, the people divided, and the priests taking part on both sides, and at war with themselves, as well in matter of popular quarrels as points of doctrine. He succeeded, however, in putting "moderation to their perturbations and peace to "their places." He would seem to have been a particular sufferer from "malignant invention," for the last letter from him in this calendar (p. 475) is concerned with an eager denial of some story which some mischief-making tale-bearer had apparently carried to Cecil's ears.

Returning to the subject of the bargaining for the grant by bishops elect of favours to the Queen's nominees from which other matters of interest in the correspondence of Dr. Fletcher caused us to stray, it should be noted that the letters to and from Dr. Hutton on the occasion of his translation from Durham

to York give the particulars of such a demand made upon him but with a different result. The old man in the course of the business turns upon his friendly advisers, Sir Robert Cecil and Sir John Wolley, with surprising spirit and dignity. A somewhat similar request will also be found in the correspondence with Dr. Wickham in connexion with his exchange of the bishopric of Lincoln for that of Winchester.

Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers.

Of the events that followed immediately upon a quarrel which terminated with the death of Henry Long, one of the actors in it, and the exile of the other parties to it, namely, Sir Charles and Sir Henry Davers, or Danvers, these papers give somewhat detailed particulars. The tragic occurrence itself and the hurried flight which it necessitated had taken place in the early days of the previous month of October, but the incidents of that flight are to be learned from the series of examinations taken in January 1595 (p. 84) of various individuals, either connected with or living in the vicinity of Calshot Castle, where Charles and Henry Danvers first took refuge, and with the cognisance and even active aid of whose captain and his deputy their ultimate escape was compassed. These examinations furnish lively and picturesque details of the arrival at Calshot Castle on the Wednesday, of the stay there, and of the helter-skelter departure, Tichfield way, on the Friday. The reader may learn how they sadly ate their supper of beef, mutton, "and cold pasty of venison" in the deputy's chamber; how they got these viands and where they came from; how the Captain of Calshot, receiving orders to arrest them, took care to send a messenger beforehand to warn them in good time; how this messenger, notwithstanding the urgency of his despatch, fearing that the result of his errand might be injurious to his master, prosecuted it with unwilling steps, not making undue haste, heavy and tormented, weeping most of the way, notwithstanding the two pots of beer with which he endeavoured to comfort and cheer his heart; how, in spite of his laggard going, he arrived in time to give the "unlawful company" assembled at Calshot a start, which result was materially aided, it would seem, by a like partiality for the national beverage on the part of the messenger sent to apprehend them; and how when the warning message came, they all departed suddenly

in a great hurly-burly, going into the boat with such haste that they were like to sink it.

What happened afterwards, between the time of their thus leaving Calshot and reaching a safe haven on the French coast, these papers do not tell. That the fugitives did succeed in getting away, however, might be sufficiently proved by several letters written from that country by both brothers which this calendar contains even if there were no other sources of information. Henry writes to Essex, Charles chiefly to Cecil. Henry in January 1595 (p. 77) having heard secretly a report that Essex intended to undertake some enterprise in the ensuing spring, expressed a desire to accompany his patron, who had been exerting friendly offices on his behalf, so long as it did not bring him "within the confines of a constable." Henry Danvers seems to have chiefly relied upon Essex's influence, "expecting" (p. 532) his doom of banishment or hope of return" as the result of his solicitations. Charles Danvers, who, it is said, actually committed the fatal deed, appears on the other hand rather to have sought the friendly aid of Sir Robert Cecil, and connected with a letter of his written in March 1595 shortly after the death of his father (p. 129) there is a peculiar and interesting circumstance. It was not infrequently the practice at this time, beneath the wax which sealed a missive, to fasten down a number of strands of fine silk. So, attached to the letter now referred to, securely held in the waxen seal, is a skein, composed not of silk, but of what, microscopically examined, proves to be human hair. It is of a yellow flaxen colour and of fine texture, and if, as not improbably is the fact, it is a lock cut by himself from his own abundant tresses, here is at once lively evidence of a kind of sentimental appeal to Cecil's heart and a pathetic and remarkable relic of the woful exile, Charles Danvers. No successful issue in regard to the restoration of the brothers to their estates and to the bosom of their widowed mother at home was reached during the period over which this portion of this calendar extends. The exiles attached themselves to the army of the French King who sending de Lomenye to the Queen in Sept. 1595 on other business, charged him incidentally (p. 390) to solicit their pardon—unsuccessfully, however, as it turned out. Charles writes towards the close of the year to Cecil (p. 404)

from the camp before La Fere—"And for that in this "country where the wars leave retired courses only unto the "baser spirits, and where I am generally known, I cannot well "leave to live as I do but with a touch unto my reputation, I "am resolved to expect the end or continuance of the banish-"ment where a privater life shall be no such reproach unto me. "We have here news that the Spaniards make preparations to "come unto the succour of this place; as soon as the expecta-"tion of this service is past and this bearer returned out of "England, I determine to pass unto Venice, and from thence, "with the first good opportunity, satisfy my desire of seeing "Constantinople. But this I write not unto my mother, who "although she cannot have the presence of her sons to assist "her widowhood, yet, I think, would not desire to have any of "them so far off."

Englishmen abroad.

The Danvers's were not by any means the only Englishmen who, impelled by one cause or another, found it necessary or convenient to travel abroad without first obtaining a licence from the Council for the purpose, as according to the law of the time they ought to have done, and among papers of a miscellaneous character are about a dozen * which may be classed together as all emanating from or owing their existence to adventurous spirits of this kind. Starting without proper credentials, sooner or later they either found themselves compelled to give an account of their past proceedings and movements when they came within the limits of English authority —not conterminous with the English coast-line—or willingly tendered it with a view of recovering their free citizenship. In either case, the story of their adventures and experiences is not without a certain curious interest for the modern reader. He however, would often fain find enlarged upon and set out in detail that which they pass over in silence or describe in a word. For example, when one says that (p. 184) disliking the idle life of Sir Roger Williams's company at Flushing he "travelled to Rome," we may now regret that he did not relate his adventures by the way or give some description of the countries he passed through. But that was not the kind of information his inter-

* See pp. 178, 184, 186, 203, 207, 220, 225, 236, 313, 445, 504, 515.

locutors wanted, and no doubt they would have ill concealed their impatience had he attempted to supply it. As it is, this informant makes it his business rather to relate what he knew or had heard or could invent with respect to the designs of the enemies of England and the Queen abroad.

These travellers give scarcely any hint of any great difficulty in getting from place to place. They seem to have trusted very much to the chapter of accidents or taken advantage of a miscellaneous hospitality. Where religion was the cause of departure, as in the instance of George Herbert (p. 225), there would be great facility of passage, and at least equal facility in the case of anyone who had been a scholar at Douay (p. 178). A narrative, as artless and ingenuous perhaps as any, is that of Thomas Richardson (p. 207) who followed a debtor who had robbed him, from Waterford to Rochelle and thence to St. Sebastians and Madrid; but John Doulande's story (p. 445) also merits perusal, and he may furthermore be noted as an early instance of an Englishman going to Rome to study under a famous musician. Some account of Englishmen settled in Rome is contained in a paper which will be found on p. 313.

Ireland. There is in the Hatfield collection little information with regard to Irish affairs for the period now under review, nor

Scotland. with regard to Scotch matters is it great in amount. Letters from John Colville to his "Mæcenas," Sir Robert Cecil, from correspondents of Archibald Douglas, and others give some particulars of the events occurring in Scotland, the movements of the King, the defeat of the Earl of Argyll by the Earl of Huntley, etc. A report of what passed at Lord Wemyss' interview with the Queen is given in Anthony Bacon's letter already alluded to (p. 97). Col. Stewart's mission to the States General on behalf of King James is dealt with in Bodley's despatches, and a copy of his instructions, transmitted by the last named, will be found on pp. 108–9.

Borders. A small number of papers show the condition in 1595 of the Scottish Borders. Sir John Forster, now old and feeble, was about to hand over his charge as Warden of the Middle March to Lord Eure. The state of affairs there was evidently sufficiently serious and was engaging the attention of the Queen and her ministers. There had been, it is stated (p. 477), "huge

" decays and losses sustained by the inhabitants of this Middle " March in these two last years by Scotland." A few north country gentlemen reckoned up in an hour's time, from their own knowledge, one hundred and fifty-three persons murdered in the act of defending their own property. Times and manners have truly changed much since cruelties such as are described were practised upon prisoners taken in the course of forays made by the peoples of neighbouring friendly nations one upon the other—hot irons thrust into the legs and other parts of the body; men fettered naked in the " wilderness and deserts " by chains of iron to trees, to be eaten up with midges and flies in summer and starved with cold in winter; or set on a harrow on a crooked tree hanging over deep water. This last, an " unchristian device " for exacting greater ransom locally known as " Paytes Jockes meare," put the miserable subject of it in a position which may be fairly described as between the devil and the deep sea; if he moved he fell and was drowned; if he sat still, he was " pinched with extreme and continual pricking his flesh." No doubt, if in any manner procurable, the required ransom was early forthcoming.

Foreign.

When it is stated that the number of individual papers in this volume, many of them lengthy despatches, which may be classed under the heading of " Netherlands," amount to over one hundred, and the number of those which similarly come under the heading " France " amount to more than sixty, it will at once be seen how great a proportion of its pages tell of events or negotiations in which these two countries were concerned. Of letters in both categories there are but few which are not addressed to Essex. Documents bearing upon French matters are not numerous until the middle of 1595; in the latter half of the year, however, they multiply and relate in detail the course of events in that country. One of Essex's most voluminous correspondents is Ottywell Smith, an English merchant at Dieppe, who combined trade for private profit with a position representative in some degree of English interests in Normandy and Picardy. His letters are long, chatty and full of news, but his orthography, especially his manner of writing French names, is peculiar in the extreme. The trade he carried on is illustrated by the kind of payment made to him

France.

for the war material with which for six years he had been supplying the French King (p. 150). "Glad to take what he could get," he obtained a seven years' monopoly for the import of lead into Normandy and Picardy. In his capacity of English representative he financed Thomas Edmondes, the Queen's envoy in France, advancing him necessary sums of money at Essex's request. As to his personal views, he seems to have been an earnest adherent of "the Religion" and an advocate of the policy of supporting the French King with men and money.

From the time when, early in August 1595, Antonio Perez left England for France, Essex had two other correspondents there, namely, Edmund Wiseman and Edward Wilton. They accompanied Perez on his journey, and in their letters tell the story of his displays of childish timidity and "harsh and cross humours," in addition to the current French news. Wiseman, however, returned to England early in October. Another correspondent was Sir Roger Williams, sent early in September by the Queen on a special mission to the King of France. Mons. de Lomenye, despatched on the other hand from the King to the Queen, Mons. de la Fontaine, Mons. de Chastre, Governor of Dieppe, and others, in addition to the King himself already referred to, make up a band of correspondents by whose means Essex was kept well informed as to French designs, desires, and "occurrents."

The Netherlands.

For copiousness, however, no other portion of these papers can be compared with that which originated in the Low Countries. The principal writers have been already enumerated in the course of the remarks made with special reference to the Earl of Essex. With regard to the subject-matter of one section of this correspondence, namely, the despatches written by Thomas Bodley, the special envoy from the Queen to the States General, during the time of his abode at the Hague, as versions are given in Murdin's collection of State Papers and elsewhere, little more need be said than to remind the reader that the object of his mission was to demand repayment of the Queen's debt and "cessation of her charges," an object which all his efforts were unable to accomplish; and that during his stay at the Hague, there arrived there from the King of Scotland, Col. Stuart, who was also entrusted with a special

mission to their High Mightinesses. The letters of George Gilpin resident at the Hague, call for similar short notice for like reasons. With regard to Bodley himself, certain representations made by him during the interval which he spent in England between the two journeys to the Hague in 1595, throw some light on his personal concerns. He begged that someone else might return to Holland in his place (p. 237), a petition repeated (p. 275) upon the sudden decease of his brother and factor. The diplomatist's lot in Elizabethan times was clearly not a happy one. Bodley writes :—"If her Highness upon this [the death of his brother], " which is as great an allegation as can anyway concern a man " of my quality, be not moved to release me, I have nothing " more to plead, but to conform myself to all that she shall " command. I have only this petition to make. . . . . " That in regard of almost seven years' continual employment " in one place, during which time I have had little comfort of " my country and friends, but have been greatly damnified " through my absence from home, and shall be more and more " whensoever I do return, it may please her Majesty to allow " me that which is behind of my ordinary entertainment, sith " others of those countries that return upon licence receive it " always of course. Of 14 months' pay I had a warrant for 3 " in January last, but there remaineth unpaid from the 11 of " June in the year '94 to the 4 of May ensuing, which if I " might obtain, it would repair in some part my domestical " detriments. . . . . In all this time of my service in " the Low Countries, I never craved allowance for the postage " of letters which have been chargeable to me, nor for the " expenses of many messengers, which I have purposely " employed by express commandment and with promise of " rembursement." Doubtless in due time this prayer was complied with, but not so that which he "chiefly desired," his discharge altogether, for in the next month, August, we find him again (p. 327) dating his letters from the Hague and thenceforward detailing his fruitless negotiations with the States General.

Of other correspondents in the same corner of Europe Lord Borough, governor of Brill, is by far the raciest and most entertaining. A man of action who loved fighting, he gives

expression to his views philosophically and poetically in one of his letters (p. 406) thus:—"A virtuous man unexercised is like the "plants in winter whose sap is retired to the root; and being called "to practise, is beautiful as they be when their fruits make "appearance." And his practice conformed to his precept, for when the enemy was "stirring in Brabant" and appearances pointed to the massing of their forces to relieve Groll, then besieged by the army of the States General, Lord Borough started with alacrity to take part in what should befall in the trenches (p. 266), "embracing with exceeding gladness this "occasion of exercise." Having arrived before Groll he gives Lord Essex (p. 283) a "plain account" of the army and of the councils of war, and describes the works by which the place was being approached and the positions occupied by the troops. His opinion of the army to whose company he had betaken himself was not high. "This people," he writes (p. 286), "fight by the "nature of mechanics for commodity, and have little sense of "honour, so they lie in wait to catch without hazard . . . . "I must confess to your lordship I grudge these idle com-"manders, and think scorn to have my name amongst these "digging moles whom with undeserved fame the spade hath "raised." As time went on and nothing was done, or rather what was done amounted to "a rising from Groll no less shame-"ful than sudden" (p. 529), Lord Borough did not conceal his impatience for a fight (p. 304), but with Count Maurice at the head of it the army wanted leading (p. 529), and it was not easy to screw up this commander's resolution to the sticking point. "I assure you," writes the militant governor of Brill (p. 304), "he hath had his ears filled with continual sound of reputation, "and the contempt which will be spread to the disgrace of him if "he repair not the fault before Groll. If now he waver, I protest "I will never come amongst them again, and will blaze the "slackness of courage with these people." It may have been the result of a fit of ague which attacked him in the meanwhile, or perhaps the state of the weather, but be the cause what it may, we find him complaining not long after (p. 321): "It shall "be without purpose to write of this dull army, which is patient "of all misery and injury of weather, and never moved to "anger against the enemy, who braved us to our teeth." He

was soon called upon, however, to withdraw from their uncongenial company, his absence from his government being displeasing to the Queen. Indeed he was in general little of a favourite with Her Majesty, who, he had been told, in all speeches had of him, "entitled" him (p. 338) "with the most villain and "dishonourable to her court." Yet he was anxious to placate her, and his deputy, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, being recalled to England, Lord Borough's eagerness to prove the devotion of them both induced him when he left the camp to travel night and day in order the sooner to return to his charge and so to set Sir Ferdinando free to depart. But his care to please was ill rewarded by circumstances (p. 338). "In the dark my wagon "fell from the height of a great dyke, and hath bruised my ribs "and torn my left leg. No bones broken, I thank God, but on "my flesh much harm is wrought." It was shortly after his departure from the army that the fiasco occurred in which Count Philip, sent out by Count Maurice to surprise a party of foragers, was himself surprised and wounded and taken prisoner, and with him his brother Count Ernest and the young Count Ernest of Solms, the capture being followed by the death of the former two. In this ill-planned but not ill-fought (p. 347) sally, Captain Robert Vere, brother of Sir Francis Vere, was also slain (p. 347), "run into the face with a lance and died on the place." Another of the "adventures of the summer" (p. 405) which Lord Borough recounts, which indeed were misadventures, serving "to check and control" the prosperity of the previous years, was the attempt made upon Lere, in Brabant, by the Governor of Breda. The town was surprised and taken, but the men "intending altogether to their greediness of spoil," dispersing into the houses and neglecting all precautions, the burghers plucked up heart and "repossessed a port"; then calling their neighbours to their assistance, they recovered their city and slaughtered half the number of the invading party. In sad-coloured October Lord Borough writes (p. 407) in the lowest of spirits from "melancholy Brill," and falls to moralising —a kind of moralising not unfamiliar to modern newspaper readers, as old too as Aristotle, from whom his lordship quotes in support of his contention. "It is now time to look about; it is "safe to make provision while we be threatened, and to be

" suddenly surprised argueth want of counsel and bringeth " inevitable peril. They sleep quietly at whose doors the guard " is watchful" is his own summing up of the question. He dismisses in this letter the martial news of his neighbourhood contemptuously as " giving no cause for a penful of ink." In the next he reports (p. 416) the dissolution of the army and its retirement into garrisons, and the rumour of a general peace.

This survey of the papers in this volume must now conclude with short notices of some miscellaneous items. " Spare to " speak and spare to speed " was, it appears (p. 173), an ancient adage three centuries ago. Gardeners will be interested by the mention of certain lettuces (p. 1), " of seeds that came from Barbary." Musicians may be directed to two letters from Richard Champernown, who was naturally aggrieved by an untruthful tale about himself current at Court (p. 155). He had learnt from experience that music had power to purge melancholy (p. 437), and in order to provide himself with this medicine for the mind, had " bought" boys whose voices pleased him. Cecil had, it would seem, applied for the loan of one of these lads. If Champernown spared him, he spared him most unwillingly, for though he says that the report as to the boy's voice was far beyond his deserts, yet losing him, " his whole consort for music were overthrown."

The contest between a sturdy parent who had made sacrifices to fit his son for his place in the world and wanted him to distinguish himself in the wars abroad and justify his training, and the soft self-indulgent wife who wanted her husband with her at home, is amusingly shown by a letter from Sir Matthew Arundel (p. 480). It might seem an unusual prayer perhaps for a parent to make, but it is a petition characteristic of the sturdiness of the time when Cecil is importuned to deliver young Arundel from " the scandal that either he durst not tarry " or he undertook the journey to cosen his father of all his " horses and 1,100*l.*" While Sir Matthew Arundel interposed to defend his son from that son's wife, Sir H. Palavicino was a believer in the advantages of matrimony, and to promote it he made a special journey to Holland. He writes (p. 2): " My " wife's mother and her two daughters are there, whom I have " long tried to get into England to be married according to

" practices I have held with certain English gentlemen, but " these women are timid and without my presence will never " come." This is by no means the only letter in the collection coming from Sir H. Palavicino. R. A. R.

In the preparation of this portion of the Calendar the Commissioners have had the assistance of Mr. R. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Robert F. Isaacson, Mr. E. Salisbury, and Mr. Robert H. Brodie, all of the Public Record Office, and most valuable help has also been given by Mr. R. T. Gunton, private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury. The index has been compiled by Mr. Brodie.

CALENDAR OF THE CECIL MANUSCRIPTS PRESERVED AT HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTFORDSHIRE.

PART V.

A.D. 1594.

HENRY BROOKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 1.—Writes by the Queen's command to desire that my lord, Cecil's father, will send "Mr. Hiks, if Mr. Maynerd be not "returned, to look in his lordship's coffer of ciphers for a cipher which "my lord himself made the last year at Windsor for the D. of Bullion. "Because to-morrow her Majesty removeth, she doth make the more "haste."

Endorsed :—"Primo Octob. 1594."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 137.)

LORD LUMLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 3.—I am right sorry that I have no more left of these lettuces to serve my good lord; only two are left which I do send by this bearer; they are of seeds that came from Barbary. The next year I trust to supply his lordship with good store, for now the year is past for them. God send his lordship perfect health and all goods to you both.—From the court at Nonsuch, 3 October.

P.S.—Her Majesty (God be thanked!) came hither yesternight very well and in very good time of the day, before 5 of the clock, a time heretofore not usual.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**28.** 77.)

SIR JOHN WOLLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 3.—I have acquainted her Majesty with the letters sent from Mr. Edmondes; who misliketh much of the stay of the Duke Montpensier, whose presence in Brittany would much have swayed that country, and reduced the same, in all appearance, to the King's obedience. She cannot be persuaded that the cause of that stay grew from the ambassador's letters hence, which she saith were shewed to her to the end they might agree with hers. Because the letter to Sir John Norris required haste, I read it to her. Her highness liketh well of it and

wisheth you to send it away with all speed, subscribed with your father's hand, my lord of Buckhurst's and yours, because ye be there all in London, and others that wrote before unto him be all far off. Ye shall do well, therefore, to despatch the same with all speed. At the writing of the last clause, her Majesty sent for me again and willed me to write that the French ambassador should be charged with the letters he wrote whereby Mr. Edmondes writeth the stay of Duke Montpensier should grow, for she hath even now received letters from the said Duke of 29 September, wherein he writeth the King spake unto him for his speedy departure into Brittany. If that be true, Mr. Edmondes is deceived. The intercepted letters I have not yet read to the Queen for that she hastened the despatch of the enclosed to Sir John Norris. And so praying you to do my humble duty to your father, with my excuse for not writing unto him because of the hastening away of this messenger, I wish you and him all health and happiness.—At the Court, 3 October. 1594.

P.S.—I wish ye made some haste to the Court because her Majesty looked this night for you.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**28.** 78.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 5.—Although my body is as weak as I described it yesterday, my heart is still so much alive that I would like to make a journey as far as Holland upon private affairs of importance. My wife's mother and her two daughters are there, whom I have long tried to get into England to be married, according to practices I have held with certain English gentlemen; but these women are timid and without my presence they will never come. There are now here some good ships of war, to convey the ambassadors of the States who are come from Scotland. I would take passage in them, though they leave with the first wind; but must give her Majesty notice. As I cannot come to Court to kiss her hands, because the hobbling gait is too ungraceful, I beg you to inform her Majesty and get her acquiescence.

I am in present need of 1,000*l.* and think of begging Mr. Fortescue to move the Queen to let me have it on account of the three pays which I have let pass.—London, 5 Oct., 1594.

Italian. Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 20.)

W. Waad to Lord Burghley.

1594, Oct. 7.—According to your commandment and good pleasure I have used that boldness in the perusing this discourse which else I know would not become me, and because the whole course of proceeding in that cause is perfectly known to me, as my memory did serve me, I have noted the same that it may in all points agree with the truth. If you will give me leave to utter my opinion for the inserting of some special examinations which are both clear and declare notably the truth of the matter, I do wish the two principal declarations of Manoell Lowys and two of Ferrara inserted or added in the end; and the two letters from the Count Fuentes and the secretary, which were brought by Manoell Lowys, without interpretation. The letter also, or part of it, from Manoell Lowys to Ferrara, wherein he doth speak of the pearls, and the interpretation of the same. I do conceive the doubtfulness of those two letters of Ibarra and Fuentes, specially of Count Fuentes, which indeed doth grow by reason two

great matters are dealt in that letter, the one touching the Duke of Bragança, and the destroying of her Majesty, which maketh some doubtfulness. But the letter of itself is suspicious, and credit being given to the bearer he hath revealed the credit. I do but in all humility declare my opinion to publish these only with the confessions of Lopez.—From Wood Street, 7 October, 1594.

Holograph. 1 *p.* [*Murdin, p.* 680.] (**28.** 79.)

The King of Portugal to the Earl of Essex.

1594, Oct. $\frac{17}{7}$.—Has delayed writing until he could send some good news of his affairs, as he is sure of Essex's sympathy with them. "Ma essendo il di (*sic*) questo regno tanto travagliato, resta el Re Christianissimo impossibilitato di ajutarmi per adesso, anchorche lo desideri quanto e possibile, ma li manca il modo, et, con tutto, mi fa offerta di farsi debbitor et mia sicurtá a chi m' accomodara della summa de tre o quatrocento milla scudi, et di piu quei capitani et tanta gente che vorró. Travaglio per trovar chi mi faccia questo beneficio accioche possa, come desidero, dar il possesso de Portogallo a vostra Eccellenzia, cognoscendo che sete estato la cagione di trovar sua Maesta Christianissima tanto propitia, et che davantagio mi sete un forte propugnaculo per di la contra quelloro che vogliono davanti sua Maesta Serenissima calumniar la sincerita et fidelta mia verso di lei." Although I have not been able to send for these your two servants, as her Majesty ordered, I beg you not to *dismamparar* (*qu.* cease to protect?) them; and perhaps events will so turn out that your Excellency will send them straight from London to Portugal, in company with some servant of your own who will aid me to win it.—Paris, 17 Oct. 1594. *Signed*, "aficionatissimo di v. Ex^{a}.—Rey."

Italian. 1 *p.* (**133.** 127.)

Sir John Fortescue to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 8.—Not long before her Majesty's departure from Greenwich, she acquainted me with her intention of bestowing some round sum upon one for payment of her debts, giving me in charge to hold it secret; which I have truly performed; and touching the matter cannot find any better course than such as are accustomed, either in giving lands meet to be sold, or fee farms, or some like nature; and for that I have not conferred with your father I cannot make any certain answer, but at my coming to London against Friday I will be better instructed and acquaint you therewith, if you be at the Star Chamber; otherwise I mean to be at the Court on Saturday night.—Hendon, 8 October, 1594.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**28.** 80.)

Sir George Carewe to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 10.—As your honour willed me, I shewed the bezarrs stone to Josepho. Had it been of the East Indies, he would have valued it at the least at an hundred pounds. Of the West Indian bezars he never made trial, therefore he will make no estimation of it lest he should err; and yet he doubts not but those of the West have the like value. But to him it is unknown and therefore would

not wish you to buy it before some experience be made of the same. —From the Mynorits this 10 October, 1594.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**28.** 85.)

The Earl of Sussex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 11.—This gentleman, my kinsman, Captn. Francis Ruishe, one that hath spent his years in service and in that place hath taken charge much to his own detriment, hath now at last some hope of getting one of the old companies of the Low Countries. In pursuit and achieving whereof he shall much want the assistance of such honorable friends as you, and therefore I do earnestly entreat you to do him what good you may in favouring his suit.—Newhall, 11 October, 1594.

Signed. Part of Seal. 1 *p.* (**28.** 82.)

Sir William Cornwallis to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 11.—My neighbour sends me word that these Low Country Ambassadors make haste to be gone; the fair weather and agreeableness of the wind increaseth their desire, insomuch as to-morrow at night he heareth they determine. He hath taken his leave yesternight of my lord, your father, and lacketh nothing necessary but his passport which, sir, he prays you to procure; though upon argument with my lord yesternight he proved it to be superfluous, having a warrant *dormant* under the Great Seal of England to pass and repass at his pleasure.

Sir, many businesses this Term, of taking up and paying money, holds me here, and makes my humours too sad for such a place as there. I am loath to cloy your stomach with often offer of a dainty dish, yet once again I will remember you that I will sell Highgate and make my wife contented therewith. For the price, I will prove it reasonable, Sir, and myself a loser by it a 1000*l.* Think, Sir, what you please hereof but say you nothing, I pray. I had rather you had a thing I love well than some other I love not half so well, for I profess and protest I do, and resolutely mean to do; and, though you shall find nothing in my fortune worth your caring for it, yet you shall ever in mine nature, honesty, constancy and silence; and in exchange, Sir, I pray your constant favour and good opinion and your regard and remembrance of me if you see any door open of place or profit for me to enter of, without your own prejudice. So shall you find me and bind me in all fortunes and times your most assured poor friend.—This Friday.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**28.** 89.)

John Colville to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 11.—My honorable lord and Mæcenas. The 9 hereof I came to Tweedmouth to transport my family, yielding to your honour humble thanks for the favourable discretion used by sweet Mr. Governor, upon your information, to my wife and children. The 14 hereof we remove, and thereafter look for a continual intelligence, craving pardon that now being distracted I have been somewhat negligent.

Ere now your honour has heard of the conflict betwixt Argyll and Huntley, whereof there is so many contrary reports that I dare write no certainty; yet true it is that Argyll is presently at Dalkeith with his father-in-law, the earl of Morton, whereby I do think he is vanquished and sundry of his slain. Arroll is either dead or deadly hurt, and some principals of Huntley's slain.

His Majesty is this while at Aberdeen, with whom your ambassador has one and I another to make us fresh advertisement how soon his Majesty shall be settled in the north: and Sir George Home has not only promised to inform our agents of all occurents, but also to do all good offices lying in his power.

This victory will make Huntley proud and give . q. [the King] occasion the more importunately to seek your help, but if . S. be permitted to come up he can well shew you what they that loves you best here, under way of correction, would propose for establishing a friendship and saving your money, which the sooner it be known unto you the sooner may you take a conclusion and election.

Argyll though he have gotten the foil yet his zealous proceeding is much commended with all that loves religion and their country, and I do think he will privately insinuate himself in her Majesty's good grace, whereof I thought good to forwarn your honour.

As to . q . his proceeding and meaning at this time, assure yourself I shall faithfully inform thereof. How suspicious . h . his doing is, your own . S . and our Church sees well enough. Whereof I will write no more lest I should seem partial.—This 11 October, 1594.

P.S.—The persons delated by Mr. Walwood your . S . if he come will inform you, and thereof I shall send their names with the next. They be men to my opinion so honest as I marvel they should say any such matter to the said Walwood.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**28.** 90.)

Arthur Gregory to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 12.—I return the contents of two of the principal whereby your honour may conceive of how little importance the third was, which therefore I left uncopied, as I might have done the others had I not desired to satisfy you, as you shall find me to be ever. The breaking of the covering and folding it after in other crests caused me to have much trouble, which I little regard did not the same enforce suspicion also, which I presume to note that some care may be had hereafter upon the like occasion. If these letters had been aught worth I would have attended your honour, the rather to have excused the intolerable delay of the workman in your box for your "christalyne" glass which now I am promised presently; and also to intreat your honour, now that Adames hath the surveyor's place, that myself may be controller in reversion except any man can disable me. If her Majesty encourage me therewith, I will be more near attendant to do her service, and in gratitude therefor I will frankly deliver the instructions and knowledge of my best skill and be most ready to do your honour all other services and devotions while I live.—From my poor lodging, 12 October, 1594.

Holograph. Part of seal. 1 *p.* (**28.** 91.)

Extraordinary Payments.—Low Countries.

1594, Oct. 12.—Money paid by Sir Thomas Sherley, Knt., Treasurer at Wars of her Majesty's forces in the Low Countries, to divers persons upon extraordinary occasions, from the first of February 1586 to the 12th of October 1594, by virtue of sundry warrants to him directed, besides the money paid to her Majesty's ordinary, cautionary, and auxiliary forces.

Among the objects of the payments are:—

Cost of the forces sent over in 1587 for the relief of Sluys.

To Sir John Norreys for the 1,500 men divided into 9 bands and sent into the Low Countries under his conduct for the relief of Bergen-op-Zoom in October, 1588.

Payment of 450 footmen sent in June 1589 for the supply of Ostend.

To English captains in the States' pay.

To divers Colonels, captains, and officers strangers, including a sum which was distributed by Sir Roger Williams among eight Dutch companies that came out of Sluys.

For repairs of the sea-breaches at Ostend.

Reward of 100*s.* to Peter Tyboute, the 22 Aug. 1587, for discovering the enemies.

Payments to spies, etc., and 4*l.* each to Michael Van Grappen and Henricke Geerte for swimming into Sluys on the 16th June 1587 with letters.

To Sir John Conwey, Knt. the 23 March, 1586, for expenses at Ostend, being Governor there without entertainment.

To Sir Wm. Russell, Knt., Governor of Flushing, 18 May, 1587, for the making of a turnpike to shut and open with the tide at the mouth of the haven of Flushing.

To Mr. Thomas Webbes, in May and July, 1587, being sent into the Low Countries about Her Majesty's service.

38 *pp.* (**139.** 4.)

John Colville to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 14.—My honorable good lord and Mæcenas. Since I am this day to depart homeward I beseech the Supreme Majesty reward her gracious Majesty for the undeserved hospitality and entertainment by me received, and to make me so fruitful to your service as (God willing) I shall be faithful. The certainty of these northland wars being come, I do find Argyll was distressed for lack of "wivers," and his army scattered, and he invaded by Arroll and Huntley unlooked for. He has many of his covenanters killed, and some three or four of his principal friends, but he has not quitted the field, but is joined with his Majesty with great commendation of all honest men, Arroll being hurt in the leg with an arrow and in the arm with a pellet. The laird of Achindoun, Huntley's uncle, Bukkie, and some six or seven of the principal of Arroll's and Huntley's friends, slain, with some fifty of their communes and many horse. His Majesty by the way has razed the houses of one Mr. Walter Lyndsay (who is presently in Flanders their agent) and of Jo. Ogilvy, second son to the lord Ogilvy, and is presently at Aberdeen ready to go for demolishing the houses of Huntley and Arroll; who in all men's opinion will either take the sea or else flee to Sutherland and Caithness, the former Huntley's cousin and the other his brother-in-law. But in respect Mr. Ro. Bowes is to be the 16 hereof in this town and to come up, as I hear, with speed, I commit many things which I dare not write to his relation, for certainly he bringeth with him the information of all your friends here and doth see more in our estate nor many of ourselves.

The actions of our Chancellor grows daily more and more suspicious to our church and such here as loves you best, as by him you will know, for which cause, knowing your approved wisdom, I need not inform your honour to trust but so much of his nephew as you see with your eyes, for certainly his advertisements from thence may well quench the small zeal that is in our court, but they shall not be found to encourage. —14 October, 1594.

P.S.—Bothwell is privily in Liddisdail, dismayed and almost all alone. If he steal not away suddenly by sea he cannot escape unapprehended.
Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**28.** 92.)

Sir Edward Coke to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 16.—I have considered of the state of the cause between my lady Russell and Mr. Lovelace, and of the proceedings on either part, and I take it the Star Chamber is no fit Court for my lady to complain in; for, as your honour knoweth, that high court without respect striketh on both sides, and in this case, the causes be so intermixed as on the one day they cannot punish Lovelace but on the other they must sentence against my lady. For, albeit an honourable lady being so abused as she was could hardly (all circumstances considered) brook such indignities, yet her stocking and imprisonment of his men is not justifiable in law, and seeing there is so great inequality of persons, I would not have them suffer equal punishment. But, if it would please you and other of the honorable lords of her Highness's Council to call Lovelace before you and let him understand the quality of his offence and, if he do not to my lady Russell's satisfaction submit himself, that then it would please you to bind him over till the matter might be more deeply examined, in my opinion it were the best and safest course for my lady.—16 October.
Endorsed:—" 1594. Mr. Attorney General to my Master."
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**28.** 94.)

Thomas Ridley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 16.—Mr. Dean of Windsor having written unto you as concerning his contentment for Durham in lieu of London, I held it best forthwith to send his letters to you, lest delay of answer and acceptation of it might, peradventure, breed innovations in some men's heads which are ready enough to cross such matters. Besides, there is a friend of mine who having heard that some of these preferments are like to light upon the Dean of Durham would, if it should please your honour to be the means, be a suitor for his room. Which if it please you to undertake, I will attend your return to London, and then both let your honour understand who the party is and what his merits are, and also how thankful he will be for such courtesy.—From my lodgings in the Doctors Commons, 16th October, 1594. (**28.** 95.)

Encloses:—

William Day, Dean of Windsor, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, *Oct.* 14.—*I understand by letters from my very good lord that her Majesty meaneth to bestow London upon the Bishop of Worcester, and that, upon conference had between your honour and my lord Archbishop, they have set me down for Durham. Seeing it is her Majesty's pleasure to have London so filled, I am well content for my part, but I am sorry in respect that some will account that they have prevailed against your honour, at whom (no doubt) they aimed at the first. If Durham fall out to my share, I will take it in very good part (though I could have wished to have been nigher your honour), and will be as thankful to my friends as any way I shall be able. But, Sir, if this meaning shall take place, it must be speedily effected*

for time will draw danger. Once her Majesty gave me that place, but while the finishing of it was some while put off by my lord of Leicester's coming out of the Low Countries, it was clean overthrown, and this man put in place who now doth enjoy it. And whether it be likely that some now will devise how to disappoint this meaning or no I refer it to your wisdom to consider. How much I am bound to your honour I understand by my cousin Rydley. I will endeavour by the best means I can to requisite some part of this your courtesy, which I heartily pray your honour to continue.—From the King's College of Eton, 14 October, 1594.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**28.** 93.)

THOMAS WINDEBANK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 16.—Upon presenting of the warrant for the money for the King of Scots, her Majesty hath made stay of signing it, for that it is come to her knowledge that this last summer, when the King's ambassadors were here and obtained 4,000*l.* for the King, 2,000*l.* thereof was employed at London, so as there came of that sum but 2,000*l.* to the King's hands. And so likewise of this 2,000*l.* she understandeth that 1,000*l.* is to be left in London for goldsmiths, &c. and so but the other 1,000*l.* to be carried to the King. Whereas her Majesty's meaning is that the whole should be carried into Scotland for the furtherance of the King's affairs and present actions now in hand. And otherwise than to that end and use her Majesty is unwilling to grant this 2,000*l.* And so your honour may let Sir Richard Cockburn know lest he should think unkindness or other want in you.

By this I think that, if her Majesty may be made assured that the whole 2,000*l.* shall be employed to the advancement of the king's cause for his service in Scotland, she might be induced to sign this warrant, the contents whereof I did fully impart according to your letter, for indeed the words in the warrant be so.

The letters for the levy of men you willed me to stay till your return, and said you would deal with my lord whether the men should be of the trained companies. I am bold to send your honour a scribbled minute thereof wherein, in some place apt, may be words inserted for the men to be of the trained bands, if it must be. If your honour will return it corrected as it should be, in any time, I will write them and present them to-morrow. And so I pray your honour pardon my rude tediousness written in the dark.—16 October 1594.

P.S.—I will also make ready the warrant for the powder for Vlissing.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**28.** 96.)

JOHN BRISTOWE [M. MOODY] to [POLY].

1594, Oct. 17.—I entered this town from Brussels even as the gates were to be shut in and the post to depart in the morning, which causeth me to be so short; only, I expected to hear from you at this present, as you promised, but I hope you will come with this ambassador as a thing very necessary for 4,000 and . 88 . service; and so in haste I cease to trouble you. Yours in his power, John Bristowe.—17 October 1594.

P.S.—His enemies give out that he hath done very ill offices in England of late.

Addressed:—"Aenden eersamen Welcher van Drapp, copeman, woonden in dem Marke Lane, tot London, betalde den bode."

Seal. ½ *p.* (**28.** 97.)

R. Douglas to [Archibald Douglas].

1594, Oct. 18.—I perceive by your last, written the last of the last month, you marvel that I have been so long in writing unto you principally, this country furnishing daily such variety of news and subjects of new writing; and that, having the opportunity of divers bearers, such as Doctor Hawkins, Alexander Denistoune and the Baron of Fingas, I did not by one of them write unto your lordship. It is of truth I delayed long time to write, hoping thereby for some matter of importance which was promised, and which I knew would have been acceptable unto you. But that failing, as it is hard here to build upon promises, I abstained to deal with those persons for a while; and, were it not the respect I must have to the preservation of the house of Angus and that I think it a sin not to do that which I think I may in good conscience to relieve it, I would meddle no farther with their follies. And the time of the baptism and the ambassadors here being I abstained for many causes both from the court and this town, so that I did not see Doctor Hawkins nor know that he had a letter to me: until that same very day of his return to that country, coming hither upon accident, I understood it, and thereupon had only the occasion but to see him, being sorry that I had not time, both for your lordship's recommendation and for the good parts which appears to be in the gentleman, to have shown him farther pleasure. So that neither by him, nor by Denistoune who returned at the same time, could I have any leisure to write. By the baron of Fingas, who went easy journeys and far out of the way, I thought it to little purpose to write, looking assuredly to have had letters at your lordship's before his coming. Since that time the daily tragedies which has been here caused me both to abstain from communication and writing, knowing that my enemies who carries principal credit here were spying the least occasion to trouble me, which moved me to remain still here with my lord of Mortoune, by his good countenance to protect me from the malice of the time. And so your lordship has the causes of my long silence. And as to that you touch in your last letter of my intention to come in that country, I marvel how you are so informed, for except an earnest desire which I have this long time carried, if any good occasion should occur, to visit you, I have not had this great while any such resolved purpose; and, if I looked for any such occasion, you might be sure I would advertise your lordship before. In your postscript you wrote that you hoped to do some good ere it was long in the matter which I recommended to you by my last. In the meantime you desired that the parties should forbear to conclude any matter with foreigners until the time should appear what resolution would be taken upon an overture made by some in that matter of late, which you say could not take long delay. I have dealt with one and caused him deal with the rest . . . . . delayed to conclude any course with any foreigner, and refused great offers, until the time they may see what her Majesty will do, and has promised yet to delay until St. Andrew's day, and in that meantime, as her Majesty's ministers has been the principal cause both of their forfeiture and this rigour prosecuted against them, so if she will deal for their release and restitution to their own places betwixt [now] and that day, and send some friendly ambassador for that effect, they will gladly observe and keep all that was promised, and with the performing thereof deliver their bond to her ambassador; or else, if you will promise to them that such things shall be truly performed, they will consign the bond in your hands until they be performed. The cause that moves them to be so loth to deliver their

bond before, is not that they in any ways suspect her Majesty, but having the proof of the rigorous and malicious dealing of some of her ministers they are afraid that they [may], if their bond come in their hand before, send it beyond the sea to disgrace them at their friends' hands, and in the meantime do nothing for them. And as concerning that overture and offer made in their name, I know not of whom you mean except it be Bothwell, who for all that which passed betwixt them, which is not so much as many believes and yet more than was expedient for any of the parties, as I am informed, neither he nor any other has any power of them to make any offers in their name to that state except so much as your lordship has. Bothwell may well, to augment his own credit, promise farther than either he has commission or may perform. And thus far for that matter.

There is no word as yet come from his Majesty since his going north, and it is thought that he shall see no enemies, neither that he shall do any farther at this time than he did at his late journey in that country, and at his return those lairds are apt to be as strong as ever they were of before. Therefore to my opinion it were a good work for the Queen to pacify all our troubles, and so oblige unto her both the parties, before the matters grow unto a greater height; no question, if this present combustion be suffered to get long forward, it shall not fail to draw in strangers amongst us, and be consequently a trouble to that state. Mr. Bowes is lately returned to that country after that he has kindled a fire amongst us which will not be so easily quenched. It is said he is to return again shortly, but I wish a more peaceable and quieter spirited one may be sent unto us, who may do as great good as he has done harm, in so doing perhaps . . . . . mistrust. It is better state . . . . . you have heard the event of the conflict betwixt [Huntley] and Argyll, and albeit the field be left to Huntley, yet his loss is greater, having lost nine or ten principal gentlemen of his name, the laird of Auchindoun, who was the worthiest Gordoun alive, and . . . . other gentlemen, dependers and servants to him and Erroll.

Bothwell seems to be weary of his violent courses, and it is thought he shall retire him of the country to France. Buccleuch has taken the greatest part of his living, and promised to banish him and his that part of the country where he dwells. I understand that Buccleuch has persuaded him to this honourable course, and to [leave] the country, with promise that his living shall come to his own use, and that with time he may return with favour, but this is secret. Mr. John Colveill has left him and obtained his pardon.

My lord of Mortoun and my lady would be commended to your lordship, and desires you to request their son Archibald, who went away by [against] their knowledge, to return, for they are nothing contented with his journey. My lord is so offended he will not desire him himself, but he will be glad your lordship would persuade him to come home. Your loving nephew to serve you, R. Douglas.—Dalkeith, 18 October, 1594.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**28.** 98.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 19.—Did not cross the sea until the 18th because of the uncertainty of the wind. Goes into Holland in two days; but having seen the Admiral, son of the Prince of Orange, and learnt from him and others news worthy to be related to the Queen, sends it herewith.

In Berghes has been taken a native of Liege who, under torture, has confessed that he sought to put himself as a soldier in the Guard of

Count Maurice, in order to take occasion to assassinate him, being stimulated thereto by the secret council of the archduke Ernest, and by the archduke himself, by promises of reward. He has signed his confession, of which the Admiral promises me a copy in three days. There is some talk, and some suspicion, of the journey the Cavalier Wilks is about to make to Brussels. Made bold to say it was only to expostulate about those traitors that from time to time pass from thence into England. Count Philip of Nassau has passed the Mosa, with 3,000 foot and 500 horse, to meet the Duke of Bouillon on the borders of Picardy, there together to make war in Artois. He has done so at the repeated instances of the King, and now, when he has left, a messenger is come saying the Duke of Bouillon cannot be ready for some days, and desires him to halt: it is feared he may fall into some difficulty. The Duke of Monpensier has given up his journey to Brittany, the King taking him with him to Lyons "ma intanto cio sarà contrario all' aspettatione de nostri in quella provintia." The strong city of Giaverino has surrendered to the Turk. This is not yet in the gazettes, but I have it fresh from Germany. The country which it protected is abandoned to the Turks, who have also taken another city on this side of it called Komora. The Emperor has stopped in a castle between Ratisbon and Prague and gives access to no one, so that no business can be done.—Medelborgo, 19 Oct., 1594.

P.S.—The marriage of the Duke of Bouillon with Mdlle. Isabella, second daughter of the Prince of Orange, by his third marriage, is said to be settled.

Italian. Hol. 2 *pp.* **(171.** 21.)

Richard [Howland,] Bishop of Peterborough, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 20.—It hath pleased God in his great mercy to look upon the low estate of me his poor minister and meanest bishop in England in stirring up the right honorable the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President of the North, with the council there, to nominate me unto the archbishopric of York, without my suit (I protest) or any man's with my privity; which as I take to be my great credit and comfort, so do I take it in discretion my part, not by silence to be only wanting unto myself, but to make it known unto my most honorable and only patron your good father. Which because I can do by no means so well as by your honour, and do greatly presume of your honorable favour in respect of my dutiful affection (long since begun), I fly unto the same as to my only anchor hold, humbly desiring you so to tender my credit and comfort, which is thus set on foot by strangers, as that my honorable good lord, by whom "I am that I am," would now extend his favour to the consummating of my happiness, which with his word only his honour may now so do, as that I shall cease to trouble him with any more suits, and rest for ever in the fruits of his exceeding great and honorable favour bound, and at his direction and commandment during life. Your honour doth well remember the princely mind and speech of Alexander the Great who, in raising a poor gardener unto a kingdom, answered that he did glory more of his power to make such a man a king than of his own being a king. I confess I am greatly advanced already by the place I have by his honorable favour beyond my desert; but, since it hath thus pleased God to cause so great and so many good men to think better of me than I can deserve, I beseech you to stand so my honourable and good friend as that I may not be thought unfit by my only countenance and credit, your honorable good father, upon whose

liking and dislike in this action dependeth my whole credit and discredit for ever.—Peterborough, 20 October.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**28.** 100.)

Lady St. John to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 20.—I make bold to move you in the behalf of this bearer, Mr. Clerk's brother of the privy seal, to be a means to my lord and grandfather for the office of escheator of Hampshire for this next year; not for the office' sake, as he pretendeth, but to disburden thereby his brother's and his own land liable to former accounts, as himself will acquaint his lordship and your honourable self more at large. I pray you therefore the rather at my mediation that you will please to befriend him in his said suit, wherein I have been moved by some of my very good friends as well as by himself. Your most loving niece, Lucy St. Johne.—Basinge, 20 October, 1594.

½ *p.* (**28.** 101.)

The Privy Council to Mons. Richardot.

1594, Oct. 20.—Monsieur: Forasmuch as it is not unknown to you that her Majesty, our sovereign lady, having directed her letters by a special messenger to the Archduke Ernest, governor in the Low Countries for the King of Spain, thereby requiring safe conduct for the going and coming of her secretary, Sir Thomas Wilks, by whom her Majesty meant to have opened such important matter as nearly touched the said King of Spain in his honour throughout the world, received by your hands a letter from the said Duke directed to herself, and withal a safe conduct for him and his company. It hath pleased her Majesty to command us whose names are here written, to let you know what is the cause of her stay of anybody to be sent unto him concerning that matter.

First, her Majesty perusing his letter doth find the style and form far inferior to that which she (in regard of her estate being an absolute monarch) expected from the Duke, wherein are omitted all honours formerly given to her in all letters sent by emperors and kings, and namely by the grandfather and brother of the said Duke Ernestus, all being emperors. Whereof, although peradventure in some other time her Majesty might have suspended her judgment, yet now (all circumstances considered) her Majesty is too tender of the greatness of her estate, being by God an anointed queen over kingdoms and countries, to let pass so notorious an omission, either by error or of purpose, committed to her sacred person, especially by one to whom in so honourable sort she vouchsafed to send notwithstanding the person of him whom he representeth at this day in the place where he abideth.

Secondly, her Majesty findeth one clause in his letter expressing the Archduke's expectation, as a forejudgment, to have nothing propounded to him that mought be to the deservice of the King of Spain. Whereupon, considering that the matters are in very truth such in nature as without some extraordinary course taken by the King for his clearing there will be left upon him a most notorious and foul imputation in the judgment of the whole world; of which, for the honour she beareth to a king's estate, her Majesty as a stranger prince could wish he could clearly discharge himself. And forasmuch as in the whole course of the matter there will appear manifest proofs directly convincing (without possibility of evasion) divers of the King's principal councillors, both attending there

on the Archduke and also nearest to his person and inwardest with him in Spain, of horrible attempts and detestable acts (abhorred even by the heathen) against the life of an anointed prince, her Majesty is now resolved to trouble the Duke neither with letter nor message any more, being now rather through his cold and unrespectful manner towards her (which she little expected at his hands considering the honorable regard she hath ever borne to the Emperor, his brother, and himself) induced to look for small indifferency at his hands, and therefore will forbear to deal in it any more, and reserve to herself a further consideration how the same may be made known, even according to the naked truth confessed and sealed with the blood of the conspirators, without any addition or colouring of anything therein; Whereby the same may come both to the King's understanding and the Archduke's; and which being thus long forborne may yet notify to the world how unwillingly her Majesty hath been drawn to take that course to which she now is forced. Of which her Majesty's princely purpose she hath commanded some of us of her privy council, who have perfect knowledge of all the matters and circumstances which were intended to have been sent to the Archduke, to signify the same by these our letters unto you, Mr. Richardot, who did receive her Majesty's letters and gave back to the messenger the aforesaid two writings without any other answer to him.

Endorsed:—"20 October, 1594. M: to S^or^ Richardott."

Draft. 1½ *pp.* (**28.** 102.)

Another draft letter from the Council to the same purport and effect as the foregoing; returning the passport, to be handed back to the Archduke.

Endorsed:—"Copy in English of their lordships' letter to Monsieur Richardott."

1 *p.* (**28.** 109.)

The Queen to the Archduke Ernestus.

1594, Oct. [20?].—We have received a letter, signed by you the 14 of October, which was brought to us by him that carried our letter dated the 11 September; which, being considered by us for the form of the direction within your letter, we see so different in style and title from that which is due to us, as being a sovereign queen of realms, and that both by the emperors, your grandfather, your father and brother, yea, by all kings and potentates in their letters, hath from the beginning of our reign been attributed to us; and also adding thereto the consideration of a special clause in your letter that you do trust that we will not cause anything to be proposed to you *au desservice* of the King your lord and uncle, we are now sorry that we did write to you in such friendly manner as we did, having no reciproque regard of us by you in your letters, and have cause also to forbear to impart that which we meant in a friendly manner you might understand, as being a governor under the King of Spain, and assisted by some persons as councillors with you, which was that we had sundry matters to declare to you, which being true touched the King, your uncle's, honour, either to suffer great lack thereby or by some good means to discharge himself thereof. And in like sort for certain others, his principal ministers with you, it should have appeared by what good proofs they were to be charged with certain detestable facts to be abhorred by all good Christians. And now that by your writing you seem to be unwilling to hear of anything to the deservice of the King, how far you will interpret to concern the deservice of the King, we know not; and therefore we mean not to

trouble you herewith otherwise than we mind to publish the matters to the world, as the same are proved or affirmed, without any sinister additions, and then we shall expect such issue thereof both by you, under whose governance such detestable acts have been attempted, and by the King of Spain, whom the same doth so nearly touch as in reason he ought to discharge himself of the same being imputed to him by his own ministers. Which if he shall not, we mind otherwise, by God's favour, to procure a redress thereof by such other course as hitherto we have forborne.

Draft with corrections by Lord Burghley and Sir Robert Cecil. 1½ *pp.* (**28.** 108.)

John Colville to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 22.—In respect your ambassador at his coming out of Scotland appointed a friend of mine to follow his Majesty for furnishing intelligence, such matter as has come from that friend I have sent to him even as I received it; and therefore, lest I should importune you by writing one thing twice, I shall, during his abode in England, (if so please your honour) refer the estate of all our affairs to his relation, beseeching your good lordship to accept my mean labours in good worth as testimonies of a well affected servant lacking further power.—Edinburgh, 22 October 1594.

Holograph. Part of seal. ½ *p.* (**28.** 103.)

John Colville to Henry Lok.

1594, Oct. 22.—My loving brother: Your letter was so near my mind as my heart could wish, whereof I thank you, and of all your kindness, and you shall be certain, since I am entered in some favour, that your honesty is and shall be more known here, and you without fear as able to travel among us as ever you did, so that Cranston and the rest, who thought to undo us by sowing discord betwixt us and unhappy Bothwell, has but undone themselves.

For our estate, his Majesty, I assure you, goeth roundly against the papists. Mr. Walter Lyndsay's, Jo. Ogilvie's, Abergeldie's, and Clune's houses already cast down; and the houses of Strabogy and Slanes to be demolished; Forbes and McIntosche made searchers to find out Huntley and his favourers, and his Majesty to bide till he so settle matters as these papists shall have no residence there. And for this effect his Majesty is gone north, and the ladies of Huntley and Arroll refused any presence. It is thought Arroll will die, and sundry more of Huntley's friends are slain and dead nor was reported at the first. Haste Mr. Forret home, unto whom I can write nothing till he come.

I have heard as yet nothing from Mr. Governor of the note you said was from my Mæcenas directed to him. I commit that and my recommendation to your wonted diligence and favour.

Your papers in the merchants' matters I shall send out.—22 October 1594.

P.S.—I cannot but still remember Mr. Hoodgson and his bedfellow: remember me as he pleases.

Holograph. Part of seal. 1 *p.* (**28.** 104.)

P. Edgcumbe to the Governor, Assistants and Company of the Mines Royal.

1594, Oct. 26.—Having received their letter of 31 August, wherein, after certificate that John Smythe Esq. has surrendered to them copy of

a lease to the writer of the mines royal of Cornwall and Merionethshire, they require payment in the beginning of this Michaelmas Term of the rent due, he acknowledges the yearly rent of 200*l.* to be due from the making of the lease, for which rent, when time shall be for payment, he is now providing, but craves in the mean season reasonable favour in the matter. They will find by further advertisement to be given by the bearer, he is doing worthy of this; and, as a poor member of the Company ready to further their mineral affairs by all good means, and able also to do so from some reasonable knowledge and experience in mineral affairs, as well as from special matters which the bearer will communicate, he hopes for a favourable answer by return.—Mount Edgcumbe, 26 October, 1594.

Seal. 1 *p.* (**28.** 105.)

Anthony Poulett to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 27.—Her Majesty's works being now at an end for this year, has despatched the bearer with letters to inform the Council of the true estate of all things, and in what sort the islet is left, and has also sent unto the lord Treasurer the book of the particulars of the charge. Would not let pass this commodity without refreshing the offers of service unto Cecil.

To write any particulars of the fortifications this year would do wrong to Mr. Paul Yve, the surveyor, who will inform him both by plots and by mouth very exactly what is done and yet to do. Begs a favourable construction and countenance for the letters to the Council so far as they shall seem to import her Majesty's service. Has no new matter worth the advertisement, only that their neighbours of St. Malo were like to have been betrayed by the Duke of Mercure's faction within these few days. The deputies of that town have been with the King and made a very advantageous capitulation for themselves. The Duke of Mercure hath carried away to Nantes nine of the principal burghers of Dinant because they would have submitted themselves to the King's obedience. —Jersey, 27 October, 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**28.** 106.)

Frideswede Walker to the Queen.

1594, Oct.—Prays for a lease in reversion of 20*l.*, in consideration of her late husband's services in increasing the rental of the collegiate church of St. John of Beverley, of which he was collector, in apprehending William Sherwood, a convicted traitor, and as forage master at Tilbury Camp and elsewhere.

Endorsed:—Oct. 1594.

Note by Wm. Aubrey that the Queen grants the petition.

1 *p.* (1083.)

Merchants of Venice.

1594, Oct.—"Licencia mercatoribus Venetie." Draft letters patent.—Oct. 1594.

3 *pp.* (**141.** 160.)

Sir Robert Cecil to Mons. Caron.

1594, [Early in November].—It is not unknown to you that there hath a messenger passed from the Queen to the Archduke Ernestus and

it may be you have heard of some letter returned from the said Duke. Wherein, lest haply the world in generality (as especially those States with whom her Majesty holds correspondence) might have any jealous apprehension of some secret negociation with the King of Spain or his ministers, it hath pleased her to command me particularly to inform you both how the matter began, how it hath proceeded, and in what terms it now standeth, which in short is this. The Queen having sense of the foul and dangerous practices, substantially proved by the confession of Lopes and others resolved to destroy her person, (not knowing any way more proper to expostulate the barbarous acts of the said King in contriving and furthering of so foul an intention to take away the Queen's life, as by putting him either to avow it; or, if he would deny it, to correct the instruments of the same, some of them being inward in his secretest councils, as Christofero di Moro, other such as are of the Council resident in the Low Countries, as the Count di Fuentes and Ybara) resolved to send some one whom her Majesty meant should open that matter and the proofs, and so sent to the Archduke for a passport for one that should open some things concerning the King, his uncle, in honour, and only so, with a letter to that end, sent a gentleman to the Duke. He returned with a passport in ample form and with a letter from the Archduke, but in a gross and bare style, without complete respect of giving her Majesty her usual honour due (being a sovereign prince), and a clause contained in the letter that her messenger should be welcome so he propounded not anything to the deservice of the said King. Hereupon her Majesty, moved with the neglect used to her in the form (though he gave her in the outside barely the name of *Royne D'Angleterre*) and not being sure what liberty of construction he would reserve what was to the King's deservice or no, and doubting that he would not notify the cause to the King, hath resolved without any more dealing to cut off the proposal; and hath caused the passport, in a letter to Mons. Richardott (one of the King's councillors there with the Duke, from whom the Queen's messenger received the passport) to be returned with a bare and meagre letter signed by the lord Treasurer, the earl of Essex, the lord Buckhurst, Mr. Vicechamberlain and myself, wherein he is required to tell the Duke that her Majesty, finding him to use less respect than kings and emperors have formerly observed in their writings to her, and noting that it may be doubtful (by the liberty of his construction reserved) how her servant shall be used when his errand shall be known, is now resolved no more in this sort to deal in it, but by more public manner to declare it to the world how far the said King is directly to be touched in that foul and wicked practice.

Endorsed:—"Copy in English of my master's letter to Mr. Caron."

1½ *pp.* (**28.** 107.)

The French version of the preceding letter.

Endorsed:—"No[vember] 1594. Copie of my master's letters to Mr. Caron."

1¾ *pp.* (**29.** 11.)

The Company of Merchants trading the East ports to Lord Burghley.

1594, Nov. 2.—Have instructed their deputy to be a suitor for these things following.

That Burghley will consider a mandate from the King of Poland, served upon their company in Elbing, which their said deputy left

with him some weeks past, and think upon some means whereby they may, by the Queen's protection, be kept harmless from the attempts of the Danskers to get commission from the King to arrest their goods for damages sustained by her Majesty's seamen.

To obtain letters in execution of their charter to some ports for receiving such duties as may be necessary for maintenance of the company, and for keeping their trade at Elbing without distraction to other places, which might be cause of great confusion, as set out in the enclosed petition.

The deputy not having been able to obtain access to Burghley owing to the pressure of business, they have thought it convenient to write this letter.

Endorsed:—"2 November, 1594."

1 *p.* (**28.** 110.)

Sir John Fortescue to Archibald Douglas.

1594, Nov. 2.—Her Majesty having had some small indisposition caused by cold which now, thanked be God! is perfectly amended, being acquainted with your letters, finding some contrariety in the advertisements received from Scotland, hath willed me to pray you I may see those letters and significations you have from those parts whereupon your opinion is grounded; for she understandeth the King to have no resolution answerable to any agreement with the Earls, and that Angus is retired into the south parts of that country, Arrold by his hurts and overthrow brought into hard terms; and therefore is more desirous to understand of your knowledge and opinion, which I pray you I may have with your convenient speed. I send you back the letter to my lord Chamberlain, which you must send to Somerset house in Strand to be delivered unto him.—Richmond, 2 November, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**28.** 111.)

James Douglas to William Dundas, Baron Fingask.

1594, Nov. 2.—Has received his letters of October 30. Thanks him heartily for writing to him in Latin; wonders at his skill in that tongue, so far away from Latin books; is replying in the same language and hopes he will pardon his mistakes. Thanks him for the account of his journey and passage; has delivered the letters enclosed in his to those to whom they were addressed. Had dated his letter at the end 19 *Cal. Nov.* by mistake for *pridie Id. Octobris*, it being the 14th day of the month. No news except that there was a sharp skirmish some days ago between Argyle and Huntley, in which Francis Hay, Earl of Errol, was wounded, who had come with Huntley. Hopes no distance of space or time will injure their friendship. Salutes the most illustrious Earl, Bavard and the rest of his Warelling companions. Archibald Douglas left London October 15, was detained at Gravesend two days, but has now been at Hamburg some time, he thinks.—London, *quarto Nonas Novembr:* 1594.

Addressed: "Jacobus Douglassius Willielmo Dundasso, Fingassiæ domino, S. P. D."

Latin. Injured. 1⅔ *pp.* (**171.** 29.)

The King of Scotland to Robert Bowes.

1594, Nov. 3.—Notwithstanding of the manifold indignities done unto us by Francis, sometime earl Bothwell, in pursuing our life at our palaces

of Holyrood House and Falkland, and in coming with displayed banner in the month of April last to our town of Leith, we remaining for the time within our burgh of Edinburgh (to which his treasonable attempts we are eyewitness), and last of all in joining in bond and society with the earl of Huntly and other his associates, enemies to God and the true religion, conspiring with them for inbringing of Spaniards (enemies to both the countries) for the overthrow thereof and the subversion of the said true religion, yet he and his complices privately lurks and are received upon the border of England; and, namely, James Douglas, sometime of Spott, and Mr. Thomas Cransoun, the two instruments whom he has chiefly used in composing of controversies betwixt him and the papist earls (and therefore the more to be hated of all good men), frequents openly in Werk, Twysell, Cornhill, and Brakanhill. The like whereof we would not suffer in our country, if any of our dearest sister's subjects offending in so high a degree as they have done should repair within the same. And, therefore, we will request you most effectuously that by your good means commission may be obtained for apprehending and delivering of the said James and Mr. Thomas, whereunto we think our dearest sister of duty is bound, seeing of their shameless defection and joining of themselves with the said papist earls, enemies to her and her estate, as well as to us. In doing whereof, you will do us most special pleasure.—Aberdeen, 3 November, 1594.

Addressed:—"To our trusty and wellbeloved Mr. Robert Bowes, Esquire, Treasurer of Berwick, ambassador for our dearest sister, the Queen of England."

Endorsed:—

"Aberdeen 3 November } 1594."
London 18 ejusdem }

Signed. 1 *p.* (**133.** 128.)

JOHN [WHITGIFT,] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Nov. 4.—Begs him to further the despatch of the bishopries as much as he can. Among the rest especially commends Mr. Redman for the bishopric of Norwich, according to her Majesty's determination, thinking him the worthiest man for that place. Would not wish any alteration from that which was set down, and therein the bishop of Llandaff was named to Exeter and Dr. Vaughan to Llandaff: but, if it shall please her Majesty to place Dr. Vaughan in Bangor (being something the better) and Dr. Morgan (who translated the Bible into Welsh) in Llandaff, she shall prefer two very worthy men, and the worthiest he knows for these two small bishopries. Jo. Cantuar.—Lambeth, 4 November 1594.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**28.** 112.)

SIR HENRY KILLIGREW and ROBERT BEALE, one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, to ROGER SAUNDERS, their deputy.

1594, Nov. 7.— Directing him to require Richard Edwardes, merchant selling oil in "Gracious" Street, one Cayne, a dyer, dwelling in Thames Street, one Giles Bottell, a stranger, dwelling beside the Stocks, one Martin le Mayre and Parker, dwelling besides Barking Church in the city of London, to be on Tuesday next, November 11, in the afternoon, at Sir Henry Killigrew's dwelling house beside the Conduit in Lothbury, as ordered by some of the lords of the Privy Council, for certain

causes which shall be imparted unto them.—In London, 7 November, 1594, 36 Eliz.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**171.** 22.)

H. Maynard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Nov. 8.—I am scared with a message that hath been sent to me from Clapham by a man of mine that I have left there, that one of the Guard hath been at my house this day to see it, signifying her Majesty's meaning to drive there on Thursday next in her remove hither. If there be any such speech (as I hope their is not) I beseech you be a means to alter that purpose. For I may truly say to you I am not yet certain whether I shall agree for the house or not, the executors of D. Clarke, from whom I have my interest, and those of his widow, being in question about the same. I doubt not, by Lord Cobham's favour, being now the director of these removes as lord Chamberlain, and your good means in such sort as you can best devise the same, but to be rid of this fear.—Strand, 8 November, 1594.

P.S.—I doubt not but my lady will put to her helping hand herein. But if there should be no remedy, I must disclaim from being owner of the house.

This afternoon my lord hath signed and sealed my lord Lumley's book.

I have delivered your letters which this bearer brought.

1 *p.* (**28.** 113.)

Edward Suliarde to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Nov. 8.—The hawk of Cecil's that he keeps has not yet come to the perfection he desires, but as far as her health and strength give leave, she shews great towardness. Sends a small show of a good hawk, but so few it may well show the barrenness of the country for game.—London, 8 November, 1594.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**29.** 1.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Nov. 8.—After the confession of that accomplice of Berghes, which I sent, it was resolved to examine him a third time, to learn if he could tell anything concerning England ; but he could not, as by his examination you shall see. Count Philip has arrived in France and joined the Duke of Bouillon. On his way he routed three companies of the enemy's cavalry, whom he met by chance. Some say they have taken Bastagna, an unfortified place in Luxembourg. The countermanding of the journey of the Signor Wilks, and the occasion of it, was written hither by the Signor Carrone, and was very grateful to this government. From Italy I learn that Cardinal Allin was on the point of death, and that the Spaniards, since the withdrawal of the Turk's armada, were turning all their forces against Piedmont. The nobility of Lorraine are practising with the King of France to make him take arms against that part of Burgundy which obeys King Philip. That would be an action of great importance. They write from Italy that the fleet of West India was arrived in Spain : but it is not so.—The Hague, 8 Nov., 1594.

Italian. Hol. 1 *p.* (**171.** 23.)

WILLIAM, EARL OF DERBY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1594, Nov. 11.—Entreats his favour on behalf of the bearer, Mr. Arderne, who desires to serve her Majesty, if his suit seem reasonable by his relation and letters; his brother and nephew (men of good account) "having been towards my father and brother.—My house in Channon Row," 11 November, 1594.

Signed. ⅓ *p.* (29. 2.)

THOS. EDMONDES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594, Nov. 13.—I now send your lordship the answer of Mons. Sancy to your letters, touching whom I was desirous to let you know that he doth here enjoy a very great fortune since the death of Mons. Do, having the chief administration of his charge, whereby he hath greater part than ever in the King's favour: in regard also that there resteth not such another opposite as Mons. Do was, *and being of spirit concurring with the King and rendering himself wholly subject to his will, no man hath that voice in chapter, and through whose hands business do so much pass.* This I signify to your lordship to the end you may consider *how far there may be profit made of him*, and that to that end, because *he is of vain humour, loving to be courted, I may sometimes receive some good compliments from your lordship to entertain him withal. He hath told me three or four times, under greatest conjuration of secrecy, that he is in very great hope to get Calais into his hands;* which though it be a matter of great unlikelihood, yet surely *he may do great things if he be* able to hold on *his fortune* in this course, against the which he hath many *malignant enemies, much in respect of his monopoling* (sic) *credit, but more of his own purchasing, for that he is of incompatible humour, of hastiness and liberty, which he doth ill govern, to the discontenting of many. He* promiseth to take upon him the care for the furnishing of [the] *army with their pay*, which is a promise of great merit.

I have received a letter from the Duke of Bouillon, wherein he signifieth to have met Sir Fra. Vere at the joining of the Count Philip's troops, of whom he reporteth much worth. He continueth his request for the changing of his Swiss into English, and prayeth me to send him often of your lordship's news, and how you do resolve touching Antonio Peres. I doubt not but by Mons. Sancy your lordship understandeth how it hath been advertised hither that a minister of her Majesty's should remain four or five days secretly hidden at Brussels, having conference with the Archduke. I told him it could be no other than the person who was sent to fetch Sir Thomas Wilks' safeconduct. That intended negotiation hath put us in very evil reputation here.

I have been oft importuned *by Monsr. de Mouy to procure him knowledge from the Earl of Essex, whether the Queen would be pleased to assist him underhand with some means for th' executing of certain enterprises which they pretend to have upon some post towns in these parts:* unto whom I have made answer that inasmuch as *the deputies of the religion are here to press a resolution for the state of their condition, that I thought it were fittest to forbear that motion to the Earl, until it might appear by the answer that should be given them how it was meant to measure them; with the which I satisfied him.* And now upon the said answer made he hath been again with me, and let me understand that *although the said answer be so plausible as might seem to give contentment, yet, notwithstanding that, neither himself nor others do attend that there will follow execution thereof;* and therefore *he*

with divers other gentlemen have associated themselves in determination of resolution that upon occasion offered *of the violating of the edict contrary to the present declaration, to put in practice to possess themselves of some good place, and therein to yield each other assistance, and in that behalf that their desire is to know whether they may assure themselves of aid from the Queen, if so* [*be that*] *upon the seizing of any place there shall be war made against them for the recovery thereof.* I prayed him that there might be nothing *precipitated, as well in respect that things are presently here in so good a course, as also for that I doubt our humours would not yet be brought to incline to such overtures; howbeit, that I would therein procure him your lordship's advice*, which it may please you to signify to me, *to satisfy him. He seemeth to have desire, if the Earl shall give them encouragement therein, to make a journey towards him under other colour, to take resolution with him thereupon.* I send you herewith the copy of a former particular letter of mine, which hath reference to some things concerning the Duke of Bouillon, the which I understand miscarried by the drowning of the poor messenger that carried my packet. Herewith you shall also receive the copy of an epitaph made for Mons. Do, and another copy of verses written to the King, which I beseech your lordship, because of their subject, may remain only to your own view.—From St. Germain, 13 November, 1594.

[P.S.]—I have been desired to give the letters to Signor Antonio Peres' address under your lordship's name, that it may pass with the safer conveyance.

The underlined portions of the above letter are in cipher, but are supplied from a paper endorsed: "Decipher of one of Mr. Edmund's letters," wrongly dated 13 *December* 1594.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**29.** 3.)

1594, [Nov.] 13.—The Paper endorsed: "Deciphre of one of Mr. Edmund's letters, Dec. 13, 1594."

1½ *pp.* (**29.** 37.)

M. de Sancy to the Earl of Essex.

1594, Nov. $\frac{13}{23}$.—Il y a long temps que j'ai proposé d'emploier des Anglois au lieu de Suisses, tant pour la commodité que nous avons de remplir les compagnies, que pour ce qu'ils se laissent employer en toutes occasions, ce que ne font pas les Suisses. Mais le principale raison est que, les payant de nostre argent, j'estime que la Royne aura occasion de recognoistre la confiance que nous avons en elle, de licentier des Suisses pour nous servir de ses subjects. Monsieur de Bouillon m'escript qu'il y a pensé et approuvé ma proposition, et au lieu de mille Suisses que nous luy entretenons, desireroit fort avoir quinze cents Anglois. Je vous supplie me mander comment cette proposition sera receue de la Royne devant que la faire en nostre Conseil; mais si vous me faites savoir que la Royne le trouve bon, je ferai bien en sorte que nous vous en envoyerons acquerir. Ce sera un moyen pour avoir tousjours tant plus de forces en faveur de ceux de la religion sus pied.—De St. Germain, ce 23 Novembre, 1594.

Probably an enclosure in the previous letter. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**171.** 27.)

Vincentio de Vincenzo to [the Privy Council?]

[1594, about Nov. 13.]—In my poor opinion the worshipful John Bassadonna should content himself, and now wax weary that by his pro-

curement I have been kept in prison 22 months, during which I have suffered innumerable calamities, partly by sickness and weakness of my stomach, partly by torments occasioned by my last leg broken out now above a year past into a disease almost incurable, and lastly hath been the only occasion that I have not only lost the poor means I had to maintain myself, but all the friends I had obtained within this realm have utterly forsaken me, for all the which God forgive him, without giving me to understand all this while the cause of these insupportable miseries, or what he did pretend thereby, until this present, which I now understand by the articles delivered me by you. Whereunto I answer that I have lived eight years within this realm under the gracious government of her Majesty, with such duty as behoveth towards her Highness, her laws and subjects, without committing any criminal offence. My humble suit is to your honours that, considering the course of my life here hath been such as I have declared, that may be granted me which was never yet denied to any stranger, viz., liberty to answer according to the common laws of her Majesty, as every one living under her protection within this her realm are bound, and not otherwise, without being compelled contrary thereunto by any extraordinary means; being agreeable as well to justice as to the good laws of this land.

Endorsed:—"Vincentio his answer to the Signor Bassadona."

Unsigned. 1 *p.* (**171.** 25.)

Vincentio de Vicenzo.

[1594, about Nov. 13.]—A list of 10 questions to be put to Vicenzo di Vicenzi, commencing as follows:—"1. If Vicenzo di Vicenzi, sent to prison in London by Signor Gio. Basadonna, is Ottavio di Negri; or who is he? 2. If Ottavio Negro, why did he abandon his post whilst there was as yet no suspicion against him?" The other questions relate to money transactions between 1584 and 1587.

Endorsed:—"A note of Signor Bassadona."

Italian. 1 *p.* (**171.** 26.)

Vincentio de Vincenzo.

1594, Nov. 13.—"The answer of Vincent de Vincenzo, 13 November, 1594, to the articles presented against him by the right worshipful John Bassadonna."

1. To the first, confesses he is Octavian Negro, son of Vincent Negro, citizen of Venice, having changed his name to save his life when forced to absent himself from Venice in 1586, for causes declared in the second article, to live quiet though miserable, having lost goods, country, wife, and children.

2. To the second, being indebted to divers merchants for certain sums and not having to pay, did not go to the Office 9 December, 1586, and next day commission was given by the Office to seal up whatever he had in his house, so he was forced to absent himself, being banished according to the laws of the Signiory of Venice.

3. To the third, no man persuaded him to fly.

4. To the fourth, the Supervisors and Providiors of the Office of Corn know that before he absented himself, John Maria di Nadalino confessed before them he had examined with him the account of the bills for the charges spent, delivered him to write with the Cassier in the Journals, amounting to a great sum; that they did agree, and the

accounts were found just and even; and a day or two afterwards he with malicious intent required Vincenzo to examine an old account of parcels which were bought before, whereof he was satisfied, and Vincenzo accompanied him when he might have chosen [not], and thereupon he made some difficulty which was most false, for all the money past was allowed and made good.

5. To the fifth, at the time mentioned in this article, was in England, having come to London 9 August, 1587.

6. To the sixth, did never receive any such parcel, neither had charge to handle any money at all; those are copies of parcels to be written, and not being written are nothing, and the money remains in the Office.

7. Was *scontro*, and his journal ordinarily remained in the office with himself, and that of the cassier remained with the quadernier, with a great book that was at all times carried to the office of the *tre savii sopra la revision de Conti* when they called for it, therefore could not conceal the same, as is supposed.

8. To the eighth answer as in the sixth.

9. Did not receive those parcels, his charge not being to handle or receive any money but only to write, and therefore has not committed any fraud or deceit therein.

10. Has neither been aided nor consulted with any other whatsoever.

Unsigned. $1\frac{2}{3}$ *pp.* (**171.** 24.)

The Low Countries.

1594, Nov. 26.—"A brief note of the weekly payments to her Majesty's forces in the Low Countries, for two months beginning the second of October 1594, and to end the 26th of November next following."

The items are for "Counsell of Estate, officers of the field, officers of Flushing, officers of Briell, Horse bandes, Foot bandes, 8 bands that came from Normandy, and extraordinary payment. Sum of 8 weeks' charges, 7857*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*"—*Signed*, "Thomas Sherley."

$3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (**29.** 6.)

Sir Robert Cecil to Thomas Thacker, servant to Mr. Longford.

1594, Nov. 26.—Whereas you brought me a message from Mr. Longford, when the Court lay at Greenwich last, assuring me that he would sell me all his estate in the Hoghe, whereof Sir Wm. Hatton had the reversion, for 1750*l.* at the first wood, assuring me further that I should not need to doubt to go on with my bargain with Sir Wm. Hatton, which then I told you was upon conclusion; forasmuch as hereupon I have gone through, and now do find by a letter from Mr. Longford that this was more than you had commission, which seemeth to me very strange considering that he spake the same to others; let him know that I do look to be better satisfied than to be thus juggled withal by him or by you, and therefore do require him to make his repair hither upon this my sending to him in courtesy, which if he shall forbear or trifle with me in, I know some better reason to fetch him up in another manner; and to the intent he may the better believe you, you shall do well to shew him this under my hand.—Written at my house in the Strand, 26 November, 1594.

Copy unsigned. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**29.** 7.)

"N. G." to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Nov. 27.—Finding the care and most religious respect that your father and your honour beareth in the things I tendered to your considerations, I though it my duty to make known unto you that most of the lands so drawn from the Crown are not in their nor their heirs' possession who first committed the offence, but are since transferred over to sundry persons, purchasers thereof, at the true worths; who, albeit they be faultless, yet must herein be punished by the loss of the things as though they had been the offenders, and how that may agree with that most Christian regard of your honour for the carriage of these actions, I am not nor dare to deem or judge. If in pitiful charity you shall not be willing to have these persons proceeded against, or if proceeded against not to take that which is due, it may be I shall come short of the proportion promised. My desire is to carry myself to your contentment.—27 No[vember], 1594.

Signed:—"N. G."

Endorsed:—"Mr. Jeff to my master."

1 *p.* (29. 8.)

Foulke Greville to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Nov. 27.—At your being at Sudeley you gave me leave to pray your favour when I had occasion. I am called to answer a complaint exhibited against me to the Privy Council by Sir Thomas Leighton. The matters are such, if they were true, as touch my credit very near, but I thank God I am innocent, and if I have displeased him it is in doing my duty to her Majesty; and because God hath visited me that I am not able to attend their lordships, I have answered in writing. Be a mean to your father (on whom I only rely to be protected in doing my service to her Majesty) that either I may have the cause speedily examined before their lordships, or by some, by them appointed, that may make report according to the truth. This much I entreat the rather that I hear Sir Thos. Leighton is going down into the country and would defer the matter till next term, until which time I would be very loth my credit should hang in suspense. I doubt not but my answer would manifest the matters so on both sides as there shall need no further trial.—27 November, 1594.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (171. 28.)

Richard Young to [the Queen].

1594, Nov. 30.—I acknowledge myself so much bounden unto your sacred Majesty as I think no subject in the world more infinitely beholden unto his Sovereign, in that in these my aged and extreme or last days it pleaseth you so favourably to respect the weak estate of so poor a vassal, weakened in body with infirmities, but so much revived in heart with your gracious remembrance of me, that I trust in the Almighty He will lengthen my days and strengthen my body to go forward in your service for the safety of your most royal person and the advancement of your droits and revenues.

I do hereby signify unto your Highness that according to your commandment I have made collection of such examinations and matters as concern your service, and put them into a chest safely sealed up, the key whereof I herewithal present unto your Highness, with this brief notice of some of the special matters contained therein.

First (because the matter is now in question) there are examinations, notes and letters touching Mr. William Wiseman of Braddockes, now prisoner in Wood Street Compter, and Mrs. Jane Wiseman, his mother, for harbouring, receiving and maintaining Jesuits, seminary priests, and other dangerous persons to your Majesty and the State, viz. John Gerard *alias* Tanfield *alias* Staunton, a Jesuit now prisoner in the Clink, son to Sir Thomas Gerard; Scudamore *alias* John Wiseman the priest, son to Sir John Scudamore; Brewster and Chapman, priests, and Robert Barrowes, priest, now prisoner in the Clink; all which is confessed by Frank, servant to Mr. Wiseman, and sufficiently proved by many other circumstances. His brother Thomas is a Jesuit at Rome, four of his sisters sent beyond the seas to be nuns, of whom two went over with Scudamore, and all his other brethren and family most obstinate papists, all which appears by their several examinations which I have made known to some of your Privy Council and your counsel learned in the laws: who were determined to have proceeded by law in this last term if God had been pleased to continue my health. It appeareth also by the confession of Mr. Wallpoole, now prisoner in the Tower, that all persons coming from beyond seas for any evil purpose were directed to Mr. Wiseman, by whom they should be furnished with horses, men and money to go whither they would. Of late I have, upon search made, found divers letters with Mrs. Wiseman written to him, her and others from Gerard the Jesuit since his imprisonment, and also other notes and letters manifesting what great sums of money have been offered, and would have been paid, for the liberty and release of Mr. Wiseman.

There are also examinations and other matters concerning Mrs. Jane Shelley, prisoner in the Fleet, who hath gone about to sorcerers, witches and charmers, to know the time of your Majesty's death and what shall become of this state: also the confession of Christopher Dryland, priest, prisoner in Wisbeach, touching the conspiracy of Nevill, now prisoner in the Tower, with Dr. Parry against your Highness, which two persons received the sacrament upon it at the hands of Thomson *alias* Blackborne, priest, executed 9 or 10 years past, and were dissuaded from their purpose by the said Dryland; together with certain other examinations concerning suspicion had of Nevill since his being in the Tower, the copy whereof I lately delivered to my Lord Treasurer. Also, matters touching Mr. Palmer of Kegworth and most of the papists in the several shires of this land, the confessions and examinations of many other priests, some of which have been executed, others remain prisoners in Wisbeach, and others are reformed, manifesting the names and dwellings of such as are your Majesty's domestical enemies, and the conspiracies of such as are abroad in foreign countries. There are also examinations of a practice in breaking the Fleet, and deceits of custom in Mr. Burd's time, with many other notes, writings and papers. Such as they be, gotten with my great pains and expenses, I leave them to your Highness as the last fruits of all mine endeavours.—Written the last of November, 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**29.** 9.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir R. Cecil.

1594, Nov.—The Queen told me that I should confer with my lord your father and my Lord Admiral of some matters of importance which my Lord Admiral should acquaint me further with. This is the cause that I desired to speak with you in, not to know what it is, but

when the two lords do appoint to confer of it. The Queen said she would have us meet very secretly and in your house, whither she directed me to come. I pray you, therefore, speak with my Lord Admiral and know when he will be there, for, as I take it, my lord your father will be at home all this week.

Endorsed: November, 1594.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**29.** 10.)

—— to "Mr. Peter Hallins."

1594, Dec. 2.—Two of yours came jointly to my hands, dated 2 and 9 of November. Some few days before, I had received another from you, dated 27 October, whereof I acknowledged not sooner for that your self willed I should not, upon some intention you had to come for St. To. Onions (*Middleburgh*). I am glad to understand that you understood me better than afore and so remain better satisfied of such doubts as you had uttered to me. I am not employed to be factor for any since my master died, in which respect I cannot do for some friends as I would. Further, if I had been acquainted with Pistol's man (*Mr. Vice-chamberlain, Poley*) or that matter by him or *Paget*, I would never have written to you about it; so I pray you to take for truth what I wrote. Touching that and all other things, I came to the knowledge of part of those secrets by means of Mr. Gynger (*King of Spain*) his secretary. The said *Paget* laboured hard of late to have permission for Pistol's man to come hither, assuring he would find means to discover much of Wilks' secrets if he came to these quarters; but he could not obtain the suit. You must understand, moreover, that *Paget* doth not draw in one line with *Fa. Holt and Persons*, nor Mr. Cloves (*Car:*) when he lived, with whom I kept correspondence. Touching your letter intercepted, your friend informed you wrong, and so you do both *Verstegan* and me wrong. If I had caused it to be done I never would have delivered the letters open to your friend as I did. The matter happened as follows. The postmaster in Bottels (*Antwerp*) doth often take English letters, and for that he cannot well read English useth to call the said *Verstegan* to read them, being his familiar friend. He knowing the hand—for that yours to me pass through his hands—sent them straight to me, thinking they had been for me (whereas otherwise they had been sent to the Council) signifying what had happened. And this is the truth, as I shall be saved. You are not so unwise as to think either him or me so foolish [as] to deliver letters open if we had intended maliciously to intercept them. If we had intended that, all had been concealed, and neither you nor your friend here had ever known of the matter. In one of yours came a letter to your friend which I have sent him; he is not for the present in this town, he is with Rosen (*regiment*).

The Turk in Hungary had taken a town called Rab (in Italian some call it Giavarino), afore the taking whereof he put the Christians' camp to the worst, with loss of many Christians; since which he pretended to take another town called Comar, from whence he was driven away with loss of 20,000 men; so some hope the Christians do conceive to recover that town again which they had lost with shame enough. But the truth is they have no good men of war; especially they want good leaders to command. Fail not to send me those books when they come forth against the King of Spain, written by Antonio Perez, and that of Lopez. If I have often inculcated (as you say) that point of exchange of gold (*attempt against the Queen*), it was only to give you satisfaction who condemned me for all which others did, being so ill managed as loss came thereof many ways; wherein you seemed always to think I

was a chief doer, and would not believe the contrary notwithstanding all I wrote. I would most willingly gain by that traffic, and if I could find a wise factor I would set one about it, as knowing it to be the only way to gain much in small time. You know a man must have a good stock to begin, the want whereof chiefly stayeth me. If I had that I would in time find a good factor, which always may be had with diligence and good wages. I know of some that sought at merchants' hands certain 124 reams of post paper (*money*) for that purpose; but the merchant of ginger (*King of Spain*) nor his factors would part with more at that time, doubting of cosenage; and, as I think, some meant no better.

One Cardinal Allen is dead, whereat the Papists make great mourning. Touching that matter of shoes (*Ostend*), true it is I was very earnest about it, by reason I know that the gain would be so exceeding great as all that would employ themselves that way would remain at their ease. There are certain merchants who have great store of post paper (*money*) that will not part therewith but for shoes (*Ostend*), onions (*Flushing*) or the like trash. If I had any store of money I would most willingly have paid the charge of a factor for a whole year to employ himself about it. I know it is a kind of trade you are not acquainted with, therefore I do not condemn your unwillingness to deal therein; but assure yourself the gain would be great to divers. Leather (*Catholics in England*) would be good, cheap, and esteemed worth money in Bristowe and in Zealand. I must confess that besides the gain in general I am carried away with a particular covetousness; therefore I would the more willingly have spoken with you to confer of all our merchandise, the which I would have pressed more if I had so good means as I have heart to pay your charges, for whatsoever I do now it goeth out of my own purse, and in times past my master paid for all; but I was left in the lurch above 700 crowns by being absent when he died. If you have to trade for St. Thomas Onions (*Middleburgh*), and do continue in your former opinion to come to Bottels (*Antwerp*), I shall be most glad of it, and will procure such means for your safety as shall give you contentment; and so you shall come and return safe or not come at all, always provided you give me some notice aforehand when you come to St. Tomas (for) Onions [*sic*] . . . . . I have written to one in Bottels (*Antwerp*) to procure means there for the conveying of the 20*l.* you mention. If it can be found, the name of the party shall be put in this letter (for so I have required), as well who to deliver it unto there as the name of him to whom it shall be paid here. —This 2nd of December, 1594.

[P.S.]—Your old friend *Filsher* is here long since, who told me of late he had written to you and wondered he had no answer, and sent the same by means of the friend who brought you and me first acquainted. You shall do well to answer him.

Endorsed: "Intelligences."

The words in italics are in cipher in the original, and have been supplied in another hand.

Unsigned. 3½ *pp.* (**29.** 12.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 2.—Offers his services, but his sojourn here is painful to him, as by the death (*infelice caso*) of Signor Cornwalleys, the reason of his coming is gone. Intends to return, alone, in the end of January. The fleets of New Spain were not yet arrived at Seville on 7 November, and were not generally expected until the new year (*tempo nuovo*), which is also signified by an order, which King Philip has issued

i.e., that no merchant is to be compelled to pay any debt until the coming of the fleet (*di essa*), the debts meanwhile to carry interest at 1 *per cent.* a month. The order come to Lisbon to arm the ships of war was not to meet the fleet, but to carry soldiers into Brittany. This news is not more than a fortnight old. Hopes they will arrive too late to succour the fort of Brest, against which our people were about to make every effort. Already knew of the return of the pinnace; the result is as he expected, as it left so late; they must allow that they played away that money.

Thanks him for the favour he does him "intorno al Novell' anno." Commendations to his father. That Hippolito of Brussels writes that he has been accused of being a spy, and has fought and killed his accuser: he offers to write anew.—The Hague, 2 Dec. 1594.

P.S.—Does not write of events here, so as not to wrong Mr. Guilpin.

Italian. Hol. 1 *p.* (**171.** 30.)

Sir Walter Waller to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 3.—I pray you, "of your honourable disposition to do all the good you may to any distressed or impoverished soldier," to further my suit unto her Majesty for my relief, having wracked my estate by my long and chargeable serving in her Majesty's wars of Ireland and the Low Countries. The suit is honourable for her to grant, profitable to her being granted, will breed security to her and the realm, and give no just cause of offence to any honest or true hearted inhabitant in her dominions. I hope, if you will peruse the few combined leaves herewith presented, to gain "your favourable doom in furthering this my only suit to her Majesty."—3 December, 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**29.** 14.)

Thomas Honiman to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 4.—Having a small bark here ready to depart to my brother, if there offer any occasion of affairs in those parts, your honour may be provided of conveyance. Since our last loss by the Spaniards upon that coast, our returns have not been so ordinary that you might have answer of the last letters. This bark is a French bark which I wrote to my brother to buy there, and having Frenchmen in her, though they meet with the Spaniard, they may pass. I have partly an intent that my brother shall lade her in Bayonne for some place in Spain, and from thence come hither. She may be despatched at any time from my brother to any port in Spain where any the King's strength lieth or shall be providing. In shew of a small quantity of rosin she may carry she will be void of suspicion. Mons. de Chasteaumartin had sometimes a Frenchman sent him to Bayonne, when I was there, by Sir Francis Walsingham, whom we conveyed into Spain. Such a man, contrived into mariner's attire, may be so directed that none of the rest of the bark shall know otherwise than [that] he goeth for their fellow mariner. He may bring notice of their strength, what voyage they pretend, and by what time they may be ready, with other advices. I send you herewithal a relation of the first plot set down to the King of Spain by the Marquis of Santa Cruz for the invasion of England, which was in all points followed, except they after concluded [that] only the great ship should serve for war and carriage both, and so the small shipping be wholly dismissed. I Englished the same, doubting whether your honour were skilled in the Spanish tongue. Here

are come divers Flemish fly boats out of Spain, which report the King hath taken up divers ships to transport salt for the province of Quipuscoa and Biscay: if he be not sufficiently bridled of his fancy to England, this may happily direct you some insight in the manner of their proceedings for hereafter. By it is seen the situation of his strength in his country, and from whence it is to be levied, by which foresight their joining together may be partly prevented. Here goeth also the same in Spanish, which was given me for a thing conveyed out of the Marquis his study. The "leviacion" and charge of the soldiers and infantry followed, but it was hard to convey all. This, which is the charge of the shipping only, I esteeming to be the chiefest, made less "shewtt" for the rest.—London, 4 December, 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**29.** 19.)

Enclosed:—(1.) *Relation of the ships, galleys, galliases and other shipping, seamen, infantry, horsemen, spenders, officers and particular persons, artillery, arms, munitions and other necessaries, which is thought to be needful in case shall be performed the journey for England, and the "bastisments" which shall be necessary to provide for the same, with the prices that they may cost, the parts from whence both one and other is to be provided, and what all will amount unto, accompting the army and host which shall be levied for the said enterprise to go provided, paid and "vastised" for eight months.*

The number of ships required is as follows:—150 *great ships, viz.*, 65 *of* 600 *tons each*, 20 *of* 700 *tons*, 35 *of* 350 *tons, and* 30 *of* 400 *tons:* 40 *hulks of* 200 *tons: and* 320 (*sic*) *small ships, viz.*, 50 *of* 100 *tons*, 50 *of* 150 *tons*, 100 *of* 80 *tons and* 20 *of* 25 *tons. Total*, 510 *ships of* 110,750 *tons gross, to be furnished and manned by the places specified. The pay of the above ships for* 8 *months, accounting* 6 *Castilian reals for every ton, amounts to* 180,744,000 "*maravedis*," *with certain deductions specified, amounting to* 41,616,000 "*maravedis.*"

Spanish. 3 *pp.* (**29.** 15.)

(2.) *English translation of the above.*

2½ *pp.* (**29.** 17.)

William Lee to Lord Burghley.

1594, Dec. 6.—I have been so persecuted by the papists ever since I was of Campion's jury, that by their malicious practice I do remain in prison, whence I do not expect very speedily to be delivered. But as I account my service employed to bring those traitors unto judgment the best that ever I did for the safety of my Queen and country, so it may be God's good pleasure to make me an instrument of His farther justice against them if they do not conform themselves, whereof I see small hope, for they abandon themselves every day more and more from our service and sacraments, having no other cause but the Pope's curse against us and our godly Queen. I am to advertise you of an imminent mischief which will shortly happen, if not prevented by your wisdom. One John Threell, a gentleman born in Sussex, where he dwelt till seven or eight years past, whence he was driven to fly for his incestuous life, discontentment in religion, and other lewd misdemeanours, doth seek to be sub-warden of the Fleet, where he purposeth to animate the recusants and afflict the Queen's faithful subjects. Wherefore restrain this officer that we may not have the wolf to be keeper of the sheep. My lord Buck-

hurst, abused by this man's hypocrisy, doth give him countenance; if he did know his disposition so well as many gentlemen in Sussex and elsewhere, he would shew him no favour. I do not envy his advancement unto this gaolership, for it is a place whereunto I wish mine enemy rather than my friend; howbeit, for her poor subjects' sake, I have presumed to inform you thus far.—6 December, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**29.** 20.)

Sir William Cornwallis to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 6.—Mr. Attorney two days since sent me the submission drawn by him and signed by that "cative," after two or three offers of it to his obstinacy; a thing which is only for satisfaction of the Lords, yet not fully for the chief point neither, considering his libel chargeth them with acceptances of false witnesses, whereupon their decree standeth most plainly, which is discharged in his submission most mystically, and with no more in effect than was in the cunning preface of the libel; but to me for corruption of witnesses, to my daughter for being his wife, or worse, comprised in the libel, not a sentence, so as I shall never desire to have it performed, knowing it will be but increase of babble and ridiculous scorn among minstrels and coseners of the company, who are ready to give out it was a lesson taught him and made by Mr. Attorney to save his other ear and his whipping. This whipping, Sir, puts me in remembrance that my Lord Keeper told me this other day you should say to him her Majesty thought good he should be whipped, though he lost not his ear. And if it be yet so ordered, to be whipped from the prison to the place and there to read this submission (*bonâ fide* fashion), would argue to the world he came not thither to play a part in a play and tell a tale set down to him for the nonce to save his punishment; and might in earnest satisfy the Lords highly wronged, me, and my poor daughter undone otherwise; for the people's humours will excuse him all he hath said if they hear the Queen inclined to pardon him all he hath done. Good Sir, take a remembrance of this point and of the reason of my demand of this. I am even deeply contemplating my life past, and comparing my meaning to deserve some strength of the Queen's favour with my fortune to find in this the weakness of it. A base merchant's son of Norwich shall go home and tell all that town in my own country, how he hath had more power by lending my Lady Skidmoore 500*l.* five year agone, or rather indeed by putting some purse into her pocket, gathered among his friends akin to the knave, to stop decrees of due punishment, in such a reiterated wrong and villany, upon the pillory, than Sir W. Cornwallis had by his 24 years' service, 20,000*l.* spent in service, or by his giving or spending upon herself in his time 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* What, Sir, must this teach me that desire to have but justice? To tarry at home and gather 500*l.* to lend some lady there, rather than with miserable lodgings, fare and disease to toil out body with attendance and spend out all lands and living a man hath! If it had been her own humour to pardon him, my heart is a subject to her's; but when it is wrought by a base fellow for such a base respect as lending money or giving some 60*l.* or 100 marks, by such a barbarous brasen faced woman, in such a case of a woman, a poor girl she was then, the child of a courtier, in a matter that with the stay of his punishment stays the disgrace upon her still, I cannot choose, Sir, but complain my time, my youth spent, my charge lost in court, and all my faith and my affection there evil weighed and quited. If it had been a cosenage that had touched my Lords only, or goods or

slander of myself, I would never have complained thus; but when there must be pity taken upon the base flesh of a villain, and no pity upon her fame, her fortune so pitifully spoiled by him and those confederates that platted to make money of it, I hold myself the unhappiest man alive.—From Highgate, this Friday.

Endorsed:—"6 December, 1594."

Holograph. Seal broken. 2 *pp.* (**29.** 21.)

JOHN [WHITGIFT,] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 6.—Good Sir Robert, I do think myself so greatly beholden unto you for your honorable and friendly dealing in this action for the bishoprics, and especially for Norwich, that though in many respects I did faithfully love you before, yet now you have more straitly bound me unto you, and I do but wish occasion in effect to shew the same. I heartily pray you let Norwich have that expedition which you may afford.—From Lambeth, 6 December, 1594.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**171.** 31.)

"FOR SIR FRANCIS CAREW, of Winchester."

1594, Dec. 7.—Notes as to the value of lands, &c., in co. Southampton.

The sites of the manors of Eastmeon, and the South farm, Droxford, Beaworth, Hamuldon, with the rectory, some for 18 and some 20 years yet to come, at the rent of 100*l.*

Demesne lands of Eastmeon, with farm of 426 sheep, 44*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Farm of demesne lands of Eastmeon church, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; demesne lands of Drokensford, 15*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; Beaworth manor, 119*s.* 8*d*; Hamuldon demesne lands, 20*l.*; Hamuldon rectory, 24*l.* Total, 114*l.* 23*d.*

Endorsed:—"7 December, 1594. Certificate from Mr. Beale."

½ *p.* (**29.** 22.)

NICHOLAS LONGFORD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 7.—Before this time I have, for some scruple of my own conscience, broken her Majesty's law in not coming to the church as myself and every other subject are required. Being in that behalf by some of my learned friends satisfied, [I] have already shewed myself conformable to the law by my several repairs to divine service in divers public presences; which duty, first towards God and secondly to her Majesty and her laws, I do intend to continue whilst I live. My suit is that as you have power so you will help to deliver me from those former dangers and troubles I have incurred by my recusancy. For sithence my determination (under God) is that way to offend no more, I am desirous to apprehend the means whereby I may redeem myself from the things that are past.—Langford, 7 December, 1594.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**29.** 23.)

RICHARD [FLETCHER,] BISHOP OF WORCESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 7.—I am so holden with a cold I cannot attend with mine answer concerning her Majesty's pleasure delivered for Sir Edward Denny. There is nothing in the world I more desire than to obey her princely commandments and motives; but I ever observe her gracious words to me when first it pleased her Majesty to call me into this order,

that if any things were by her Majesty required of me to do, which with testimony of my conscience I might not yield unto, that then I should, upon good reason rendered, satisfy her Majesty and retain her gracious favour. Two especial things I do without all shift beseech her most excellent Majesty to receive as my answer in this matter, which both, in conscience, I am bound to regard. One is the scandal which such conditions of coming to our dignities ecclesiastical bring with it, which not only at home doth give occasion against our credit and callings, but even in every lie and libel from beyond is objected to the slander of her Majesty's happy government. The other is the great disadvantage it giveth to the bishopric and the successors therein, which is impossible, considering the great sums of money payable to her Majesty for first fruits, tenths, and double subsidies yearly, to be supported without such poor help as come by fines in the see of London,—which bishopric is left of late, as I suppose, never any since her Majesty's happy government. It will require, if it be sustained for her service and the dignity of the place, another manner of charge than lately it hath been passed over withal. This I trust her Majesty shall see shortly, to the satisfaction of her royal contentment and the expectation of all: but how it will be if these things for the maintenance of it be gleaned from it, I cannot by all my industry and insight, which hath been somewhat of late, attain unto. These things, if it may please her Majesty to receive as my answer, I shall be as ever most bound to her, and better enabled to serve God and her Majesty in that great and troublesome see. If not, I submit to her most wise and princely disposition of me and my service where and wherein soever it may please her. My grief is great that I cannot do whatsoever her Highness' pleasure is primitively; but it will be the greatest in the world if I lose the least mite of her grace and goodness towards me.—At Chelsea, 7 December, 1594.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**29.** 21.)

1594, Dec. 7.—"The Bishop of Worcester's answer to Sir Edward Denny's demands," referred to in the preceding letter. Relates to the manor, park and mills of Harford, and the parsonage of Broxbourne, demanded by Denny in reversion. The Bishop answers that the demand is unreasonable, for beside that it is the taking of the state of an old tenant, and the whole living of a gentleman (Sir Harry Cock) over his head, it exceeds the orderly and ordinary course of bishops' demises, and is a state upon a state, not to return to the see again for 100 years.

Endorsed:—"7 Dec. 1594."

1 *p.* (2456.)

The Bishop of Worcester to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 8.—I do heartily thank you for the care you have of my occasions, and do no less pray you to take the best opportunity for the reference of my reasons to her Majesty. This gentleman shall from time to time attend you in the business. Myself came home very ill, and must of necessity keep within until I may recover. By the way, I must let you know that Parsons, the gentleman whose land and whole living is now sought by Sir Ed. Denny, is toward my Lord Chamberlain, who doth also interpose himself, and vowed to be most earnest with her Majesty to sink this pursuit. If her Majesty be pleased to let things proceed, I beseech you write a word or two to the Dean and Chapter for the soonest despatch of the election.—From Chelsea, 8 of December.

Endorsed:—"1594."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 32.)

A Diamond.

[1594, Dec. 9.]—Depositions of Robert Brook, goldsmith. Whereas I, Robert Brook, goldsmith, about the 3rd or 4th Sept. 1594, lent unto Bartholomew Gilbert and Robert Howe, by means of Giles Simpson, goldsmith, 1,000*l.* for three months, the said Gilbert and Howe did condition that, if they paid 1,025*l.* on the 6 of this present month of December 1594, I should enter into a bond of 2,000 *marks* or 1,000*l.*, I know not well which; but because they were willing to sell the stone before the 6 December, they prayed me to see the most it would make. Whereupon, with some money of my own and some I borrowed to make up the 1,025*l.* to pay to Giles Simpson [goldsmith in Lombard Street, at the sign of the White Bear], I redeemed the stone and shewed it to divers jewellers. Some did bid me 1,200*l.*, some 1,300*l.* so as they might have a year's day of payment. Having learnt what it would make, I bought it from the said Gilbert and Howe for 100*l.* more, which was done about 3rd or 4th of this month. The said Howe and Gilbert, on receipt of the 100*l.*, did come to my shop and fully answer that it was their own, that they would warrant it against all the world, that they had bought and paid for it, and therefore they might make the better warranty of it.

Copy. 1 *p.* (**28.** 19.)

A Diamond.

1594, Dec. 9.—A summary of the preceding examination, with the following addition:—

"This Gilbert lodgeth about the Charterhouse, and as he thinketh is towards the Earl of Cumberland."

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**29.** 25.)

A Diamond.

[1594, about Dec. 9.]—Examination of Bartholomew Gilbert, goldsmith. Bartholomew Gilbert, of London, goldsmith, being required to tell where he bought a certain uncut diamond of 26½ carats, saith as follows:—

About three months since he bought the said stone of a sea-faring man whom John Maddox, of Ipswich, brought unto him; who first shewed it unto him at Limehouse, in the company of Maddox, and sold it him at John Tirrie's house in Cheapside, where he paid for it 550*l.* in money, two nests of cups, and a diamond ring; and did then promise Maddox the third part of the gain, which he hath since paid him. The next day, he and Robert Howe pawned it to Robert Brooke.

Undated. Copy.

Endorsed:—"1594. Gilbert's note about a diamond." (**28.** 7.)

Henry Lock to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 9.—I crave your consideration of me in not suffering your own work to be foiled and my hope frustrated, not only in respect of my very great charges and travel employed therein, and credit of me and my friends among our kinsfolk, like to be touched if I be foiled herein, as that the opposition proceedeth from Borows, the old collector, who claimeth promise for this vacancy from the Dean, and braggeth of assurance from the succeeding Bishop, through two Councillors, 'tis procured in his favour, which I hold not sufficient counterpoise to her

Majesty's pleasure and past promise. The resolution thereof here hath been deferred through the Dean's and a sufficient Chapter's absence, who having by bills according to custom been summoned can make no longer delay than Saturday next. Having received their answer I shall haste back to you as soon as a lame leg through a horse fall will permit me. In the meantime I beseech you if any Bishop be nominate (as here it is currently reported there is presently), let his grant be timely procured, for I will put in as good security as any in these parts.—Exon, this 9 December, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**171.** 33.)

Archduke Ernest to the King of Spain.

1594, Dec. $\frac{10}{20}$.—Wrote, by last courier, that he was expecting an ambassador from England, and sent a translation of the Queen's letter and his answer. They have now changed their minds. Sends copy of the letter which the Queen's Council wrote to Richardot, explaining why the embassy is refused, and of Richardot's reply. From their changing their minds for such a trifle, one may conclude that there was little sincerity in their embassy, "y, porque, segun la opinion que todos tienen de Reyna y gente, no se podia prometer de su conversacion sino trayciones y inconvenientes, tengo por cierto que esta mejor assi."

Every effort is made to learn what passes there; but, as there is no person of substance engaged in this, the advices are of less value than they should be. Sends some papers of the news received, and is seeking better means of communication. The most credit may be given to what is written by Jesuits "que andan in commission"; but, as they go "de fuera" and warily, they can only tell what they hear in the highways. Many affirm that the King's force in the port of Brest has perished; but as this is not known elsewhere it may be considered false, like other news which daily appears in London. He had no direct news from Brittany since he came to these states except, a few days ago, a letter from Don Mendo, in credence of a friar who brought it, directed to Don Diego de Ybarra. Encloses the friar's report. It is a matter that deserves to be listened to; a spark kindled there would make a great stir throughout the kingdom. (*A todos parece que es platica à que conviene dar oydos, los haria gran movimento, en todo el reyno la centella, que alla se encendiesse.**) Of the parts of Aillon (Ireland?), and their zeal for the Religion, the King is sufficiently informed, and therefore, as communication with it from here is very slow (and much more so would be the power of aiding any movement there) it has been replied to Don Mendo that he should make his report to your Majesty, from whom must come both the resolution and the means to execute it.

In Scotland the Catholics have risen against the heretics, and it is said the King does not declare for the Catholics only because he has no forces to resist the succours which the heretics receive from the Queen of England, who fears most for herself from the side of Scotland. In Ireland they are at war (*andan a la manos*) for the Religion, and the Queen is preparing succours for the heretics. Matters of Scotland are treated of by Father Creton and one Brusio. The papers enclosed are theirs, but are, however, very contradictory. Another Irish clergyman of zeal and intelligence, who has a salary here from your Majesty for a certain practice which is still kept up with the garrison of Flushing, is author of the paper about Ireland. Brusio is the person to whom you

* The punctuation is in the original.

entrusted some money. He has departed again into Scotland. Reminds the King of their names because they are the persons whom he has found best informed. Makes use also of Father William Hun and of Hugh Hoen; but more sources of information are necessary.

Found here one Rergel, of whom the Duke of Parma and Mansfeld both made use for these things; but has been wary of him, because Cardinal Allen has written to Stephen de Ybarra not to trust him, saying he was to blame, through ignorance or through malice, in the death of the Queen of Scots, and of others who were afterwards punished in London for having held practices with this Rergel; and Fathers William and Creton and Hugh Hoen "no le tienen en figura de haver seguridad."

Has, as commanded, made enquiry why the Duke of Parma "tenia preso uno año Morgano," by means of the said Jesuit fathers and well meaning persons. Has cleared up the matter, as explained in a paper enclosed.—Brussels, 20 Dec. 1594.

Spanish. Copy. 2 *pp.* (**133.** 129.)

LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to [MATTHEW HUTTON,] BISHOP OF DURHAM.

1594, Dec. [10]—It hath pleased her Majesty, out of her knowledge of your learning and gravity, to sign a writ of *Con*[*gé*] *deslire* with a letter of recommendation to the Dean and Chapter of York, for you to be preferred to that see, being now void by the death of the late Archbishop, a man of such learning and condition as her Majesty hath desired he should be imitated by you whom she doth know to be endued with equal gifts. Before his death it pleased her Majesty (as by the copy of a letter here enclosed you may perceive) to request at his hands a favour for the younger son of the Lord Cobham, which he would willingly have performed, as by his own letter may appear, in answer of a letter to the Lord Treasurer, if God had not taken him out of this life; and that to the full number of years required, in regard that the site and manor and demesnes are so long out of lease as a grant for shorter time would have been little use to the gentleman. These things having thus passed, her Majesty hath commanded us seriously to recommend this request of hers before any other things required at your hands, both for her favour to the gentleman, as especially for the remembrance of her mother whom she esteemed so dear in her life time. We pray you therefore to consider of this copy of her Majesty's letter, which you may in case of doubt compare with the original, which you may easily recover out of the hands of some of the Archbishop's executors, and after you have determined with yourself what course to take (the matter having been thus far dealt in already), to certify by your handwriting unto us what measure the gentleman shall find at your hands; wherein we will not farther enlarge ourselves, but leave it to your good consideration how fit it shall be not to deny her Majesty his satisfaction.

Endorsed:—"December, 1594. Copy of a letter from some of the Lords to the B[ishop] of Duresme."

Draft. 1¾ *pp.* **29.** 59.)

MATTHEW [HUTTON,] BISHOP OF DURHAM, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 11.—The Lord Chamberlain hath advertised me that the Queen hath set down a full resolution to remove me to York; a

thing I assure you that I did not desire, being so well placed already, so aged, and so much decayed. Yet, because it hath pleased God to incline her Majesty's heart towards me, I commit myself to the gracious disposition of so gracious a Sovereign. I think it is looked for that I should send some up about this matter. But because I am loth either by hasty sending to seem too forward, or in slackness not to have due regard of so gracious a resolution, I am heartily to pray you to confer with your father, whose hand, I doubt not, is in this as in all my preferments heretofore, and to know of him what time he doth think best for me to send up. Mr. Tailbois is about your ward's office. When it is perfected it shall be sent you.—From Auckland, 11 December, 1594.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**29.** 26.)

The States General of the United Provinces to the Earl of Essex.

1594, Dec. ½¼.—Nous avons, à toutes occasions qui se sont representées, trouve en votre Seigneurie tant de faveur et affection envers nos affaires et la conservation de notre estat pour le bien de la cause commune, que nous avons pour ce regard conceu une ferme opinion qu'il ne se pourroit presenter chose ou vous nous vouldries de faillir de votre assistance et intercession vers sa Majesté, qui tendat a ceste mesme fin. C'est pourquoi que nous trouvans presentement en tres grande peine et comme esperdus parmi nos deliberations et conseils de guerre pour la prochaine saison, a cause de l'advertissement que le Sieur Chevalier Veer nous a fait ce jourdhui, de ce qu'il auroit pleu a sa Majesté luy commander de se tenir apperceu afin de renvoyer en Angleterre les Anglois qu'il avoit illecq leves pour notre service, au premier commandement qu'il en recepvroit d'icelle, nous prennons derechef notre addresse a votre Seigneurie, veu que jusques a ce temps nous n'avions pense que a faire quelque levee extraordinaire, selon les moyens qu'esperions impetrer extraordinairement des Provinces Unies, pour, avec icelle et les compagnies qui restent en notre service, pouvoir faire non seulement teste a l'ennemi, ains aussi entreprendre sur lui selon les occasions et occurrences, sans qu'ayons eu la moindre doubte que aulcunes d'icelles nous pouvoient manquer, speciallement point les compagnies Angloises: Priants, monsieur, bien affectueusement, qu'il vous plaise nous moyenner encoires ceste difficulté vers sa dite Majesté, et tellement interceder qu'elle soit esmeue a changer sa dite resolution, et consentir que les dites compagnies demeurent pardeca, et continuent leur service soubz le commandement du dit Chevalier Veer, comme elles ont faictes jusques a present, pour l'asseurance, bien, et conservation de cest estat, honneur et service de sa dite Majesté, et l'advancement de la dicte cause commune; Luy remonstrant a ceste fin que les dites compagnies Angloises ayantes estez levees et transportees pardeca a nos grands despens, et mesmes aguerries en notre service, le partement d'icelles nous incommoderoit de tant plus en nos desseings, fundees partie sur ceste trouppe et leur valeur, et notamment en ceste conjuncture que de l'aultre costé les Provinces Unies se trouvent aultant menacées d'invasion que oncques auparavant, par les lettres interceptes de l'Archiducq Erneste, Taxis, et aultres, escriptes au Roi d'Espaigne; avecq telles aultres considerations d'estat et circumstances que votre Seigneurie jugera pouvoir servir au dit effect. Et nous vous demeurerons, Monsieur, tant plus obliges a recognoistre ceste votre prompte bonne volonte et affection, ensemble le service que en ce ferez a ces pays

et cause commune partout ou l'occasion s'en pourra presenter.—De La Haye ce 21e de Decembre, 1594.

Signed on behalf of the States General :—" Aerssens."

$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**29.** 41.)

A Diamond.

Examination of Alice Hamour.

1594, Dec. 13.—Alice Hamour, wife of William Hamour, of London, scrivener, of the age of 26 years or thereabouts, examined before Sir Richard Martyn, saith that about 14 days since she heard speeches of a diamond which should be sold or pawned to Robert Brookes, as she thinketh for 1,000*l.*; but she did not see the diamond till about three days ago, which she esteemeth to be about the bigness of the end of her little finger. She neither did see the diamond nor heard that it was brought to her husband's house yesterday, nor knoweth where it is; only she heard Mr. Brookes was in trouble for it. Further she knoweth not of it at this hour, nor did not yesterday. But if it had been delivered unto her, either by her husband or Mr. Brookes, she would have kept it safe, but neither of them took her any such matter.—13 December, 1594.

Underwritten :—" Alice Hamour, her mark ."

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**29.** 28)

Robert Wrothe to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 14.—On the subject of an information against Robert Cordle for lodging in his lodge certain suspected persons for felony, and for the spoil of the game under his charge. I understand that one John Bygrame, now, as is reported, a prisoner in Winchester gaol, did sometimes lodge with Cordle in the lodge, but, as Cordle affirmeth, not known to him to be so lewd a person as he is now noted to be. I have treated with North and Cordle, upon a composition between them, that North shall be sole keeper under you, and Cordle will leave that interest he hath unto North.—Leaden Hall in London, 14 December, 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**29.** 27.)

The Diamond.

1594, Dec. 14.—Examination of William Hamore. Having confessed that yesterday morning one Robert Brooke delivered unto him an uncut diamond, being now commanded to tell where it is, he maketh answer, That he delivered it unto his wife, not acquainting her with the value of it, and that since he hath looked for it in his chest and cannot find it: further, that unless he may be assured of the 200*l.* he hath laid out upon it, he will rather remain at her Majesty's commandment to be committed or otherwise, than deliver it, having a poor wife and seven children, and hoping her Majesty will not see him undone.—14 December.

Signed :—" Per me, Wm. Hamore."

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**29.** 30.)

William [Wickham,] Bishop of Lincoln, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 14.—Before the receipt of his letters by the bearer, imparting her Majesty's pleasure for his passing over certain things

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appertaining to [the see of] Winton, was careful to testify his thankful mind for Cecil's late favours; which he prays him to continue. Since he is a stranger to and unacquainted with the things desired, which at first view shew to be matters of moment, and is to come up next week, prays some time of respite. At his coming will yield such further answer as he hopes may be to Cecil's content.—Buckden, 14 December, 1594.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**29.** 29.)

WILLIAM HAMORE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1594, after Dec. 14.]—As he truly delivered when before Cecil, so by this writing repeats that Robert Brooke, goldsmith, truly and *bonâ fide* bought of Robert Howe and Bartholomew Gilbert, the unwrought diamond which, on Cecil's command, Hamore delivered to him. Brooke paid 1,125*l.* for the same, whereof he advanced 200*l.*, being well acquainted with the plain and open sale of the diamond. He and Brooke being dispossessed both of the diamond and what they paid for it, he beseeches that, in regard of their poor estate and the truth of their cause, they may have re-delivery of either the one or the other.

Endorsed:—"1594." *Undated. Copy.* (**28.** 6.)

SIR RICHARD MARTYN, Alderman of London, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 15.—I have examined Bartholomew Gilbert, which I send hereinclosed, together with the manner of the last bargain with Brookes for the diamond, and Hamour, the scrivener, his full knowledge concerning the same. I have not as yet apprehended How, but will do my best to attach him, and upon his apprehension will give you knowledge thereof.—London, this 15th day of December, 1594.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**29.** 33.)

Encloses:—

(1.)—*Examination of Bartholomew Gilbert, goldsmith, concerning the loss of a diamond.*

Examinate hath been acquainted with one John Madox, of Ipswich, merchant, for six years past, and as examinate went to Limehouse about three months past he met Madox there, who told him a friend of his had a great diamond to sell, and if he would give as much as another would for it, examinate might have it so he would give Madox some part of the gains if he bought it; which examinate promised to do. Whereupon they agreed this examinate should see the diamond at a tavern at Limehouse the next day, which he did, for Madox and a mariner, whom this examinate knoweth not, brought it to the tavern and shewed it him. Examinate asked what he should pay for it, and they asked 700*l.*, *and after some speech he desired them to bring the diamond next day to the shop of John Terry, goldsmith, in Cheapside, and he would there buy the same. And according to appointment Madox and the mariner came and examinate told them he would give* 500*l. for the diamond; and after some speech he agreed to give them* 550*l. in money, three silver beakers, three silver pots and a gold ring set with a diamond for the said diamond; which* 550*l., ring, beakers and pots examinate did pay them for the said diamond at the said shop. Item, he thinketh Madox lieth at the House of one Hun-*

tington, a merchant in Ipswich who married Madox's sister, and keepeth most there unless he be at sea; but where the mariner is that Madox brought with him examinate knoweth not. Item, he doth not know where Robert How, goldsmith, is, neither did examinate ever see him sithence he came in question about the said diamond. And this examinate saith he only bought the said diamond, and neither How nor any other was privy thereunto, saving only that this examinate desired the said How to be surety for him to Robert Broke, goldsmith, for to pay the 1,000l. he borrowed upon the said diamond, and to redeem it from Broke at a day now past.—Taken before Sir Richard Martyn, 15 December, 1594.

Signed:—"By me, Bartholomew Gylburd."

2½ *pp.* (**29.** 31.)

STANWARDINE PASSY to MR. TOPCLIFFE, at the Court.

1594, Dec. 17.—Sends true copies of two letters which came to hand since his departure, and looks for more. No news but a letter from Mr. Ryder in the Fleet, which Mr. Treaves brought this night late.—17 December '94.

Prefixed:—Copy of a private letter from a lady to her husband, on private matters, chiefly relating to payment of debts.

Holograph. French. ½ *p.* (**29.** 4.)

COUNT MAURICE OF NASSAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594, Dec. $\frac{17}{27}$.—J'ay este bien marry d'entendre, par ce que Monsieur de Vere m'a dit, que la Reyne auroit proposee de le rappeler avec son regiment hors de ces pays, pour l'emploier ailleurs; et à ce cause que sa retraite ne se pourra faire sans notable dommage et dangier de ces dites Provinces, lesquelles se trouvent maintenent tant despourveues de gens de guerre que jamais, a cause des raisons que j'ay escriptes particulierement a sa Majesté; et pour ce que je m'asseure entierement de votre bonne affection, tant devers ces dits pays en generale comme devers moy en particular, je n'ay peu laisser de vous prier tres affectueusement de la monstrer cette fois et a eulx et a moy par votre bonne intercession devers sa Majesté, affin qu'il luy plaise de consentir la continuation du dit Sieur et de son regiment par deca.—De La Haye, ce 27e de Decembre, 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**29.** 54.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 18.—Thanks him for his kind reception of Giustiniano, who writes, however, that no order is taken about the writer's suspended pensions and the Queen's debt to him, and that Mr. Fortescue says the Queen will not listen to the matter. Bewails his hard lot and begs Cecil's assistance. The state of these provinces is so flourishing and the merchants in every city so wealthy, that the Queen need have no fear of being paid, if they are bound for the whole debt, of which his forms a part. Since coming here, has found the bonds are most ample, and that the interest up to 1581 was paid here in Delft and the Hague, with the intervention of Holland, and the other states, now united.—The Hague, 18 Dec., 1594.

Italian. Hol. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**171.** 34.)

The Lord Keeper (Puckering) to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 19.—Thanks him for "this especial kind remembrance" and great kindness towards him, which he will ever requite as time and good occasion may afford. His honourable loving offers do but iterate his former like affections.—Kew, "my poor hermitage," 19 December, 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (29. 34.)

Richard Carmarden to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 19.—You wrote unto me on Saturday last to understand how far the office of packership might concern the Queen's good or harm in her customs. I then certified you thereof; but sithens I have further looked into the same, and do find it mightily to concern both her Highness' good and the good of her own merchants, who are by little and little daily eaten out by the Low Country merchants, as already they have eaten out the great counters of Italy. Therefore [it is] a thing very fit to be foreseen. And for the bearer hereof, son to Sir Nicholas Woderof, who had the same office granted him by general consent of Common Council during his father's mayoralty, [and] is resolved to serve the place himself and not by deputy, that gent I never saw until this day. He now serveth the Earl of Essex; his modesty and good carriage, with like general report here of them that know him better than myself, sheweth him to be Sir Nicholas' son, who whiles he lived here was as wise a gent as ever sat on the bench. I understand that this self willed man is bent to frustrate the former grant to this gent, of an ancient mere malice to his good father. I found her Majesty like unto herself, to have right yielded to this gent, and for my part wish it, and verily believe her Majesty shall find him fitter for her good service than any the Lord Mayor will appoint. I do know the man he would appoint, and the whole bench of Aldermen [is] against him; therefore I beseech your favourable report on this gent's behalf to her Majesty, and I must and will, if I be asked, justify the same.

As her Majesty hath a hard accompt of Young's customership, so we find little better of Phillips. But my lord your father hath taken order, in the presence of Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Fanshaw and myself, that no more money shall come to his hands; and I have dealt with him to offer satisfaction in payment to her Majesty for this debt, which is 10,000*l.*, which he hath promised me yesternight to do. Your father is much disquieted therewith, which doth not a little hinder his health; yet he placed none of them. His lordship is now of my mind to have the moneys paid in monthly, as Billingsley doth, and will, whensoever any be appointed, provide so for it.—London, 19 December, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (29. 35.)

Sir William Cornwallis to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 20.—I desire to see you before so long a parenthesis as twelve days will make, and will, if I may understand of your coming to the town. I find no disposition fit for a Court, least for a Court in Christmas, and for other consequences of such a time least of all fit or able; therefore I mean to ride 20 miles to a friend's house, there to rid thoughts with cards and counters, and to carry my wife even to save her life. After the time I will wait upon you first, and after upon the Court. And in the mean time to be forgotten is like, according to

some philosophers, the state of souls departed, that neither feel good nor hurt.—From Highgate, 20 December, 1594.

Signed. Seal. ¾ *p.* (**29.** 36.)

[Sir Robert Cecil] to [William Wickham,] Bishop of Lincoln.

1594, Dec. 20.—It hath pleased her most excellent Majesty, out of her gracious opinion of your gravity, learning and integrity, to sign a *congé d'eslire*, with a letter of recommendation to the Dean and Chapter of Wyntcn' for your election to that see, being now void. Since which time there hath been a suit made by Sir Fra. Carowe, a gentleman well esteemed by her Majesty, for a lease in reversion of certain parcels here enclosed, for 60 years to be made from you to her Majesty to the intent to be put over to him; whereupon her Majesty, considering that it were fit that these things were promised in some such sort as the gentleman may know what to trust to before your election be fully completed, hath commanded me to suspend the sending out of my hands her writ signed until you might be informed of her pleasure, and I so assuredly advertised from you as I may certify her Majesty what purpose you have to gratify this gentleman, to whom her Majesty is extraordinarily disposed in regard that it is the first suit that ever he made unto her. For the matter I can say no more but this, that you shall never do it to any man more ready to requite it in anything wherein he may have occasion than he will be; and to that shall you be assured of this poor addition, that I shall take it exceeding thankfully, seeing I am used in it, if the rather for my sake he may be dispatched.

Endorsed:—"20 December 1594. Co[py] of my master's letter to the B[ishop] of Lyncolne."

Draft, corrected by Cecil. 1 *p.* (**29.** 39.)

———— to James Douglas, Laird of Spott.

[1594 ?] Dec. 20.—I can put no doubt but that in mind you do condemn me for that I do not so frequently write unto you as both your present estate and mine doth require. Truly, if my excuse were not already partly to you known, I had need to write a greater apology for myself than this paper would contain. But seeing that the illness of this present time doth in some kind of itself declare that no great comfort could hitherto be written serving for remedy of either of our estates, and that by reason of the increasing of the credit of our common "unfreynd" with his Majesty our Sovereign, I believe you will the better excuse my forbearing. But at this time, having the commodity of this bearer, to whom and to his father we and all our friends are not smally beholden, I thought it my duty by him to visit you by these few lines, whereby please be informed that I have heard from our native country that our common enemy is like to find some contradictor at home to make head against him, while others may come in place, as also I do understand that Sir Hugh Carmichael doth as yet remain in France attending upon the coming of Mons. de Rawhan (Rohan), the chiefest man in Bretagne, who is to go to Scotland to visit the King our Sovereign, of whose house he is descended, and so by consequence of kindred to the Earl Bothwell, for whom it is thought he shall make intercession at the King's hands, and be able to prevail by reason of the said proximity of blood, as also by reason that it is believed that he shall have special direction from the King of France

for that effect. If these matters shall fall out as they are expected, then you and others may expect some relief of their passed grief. I moved the Earl of Cassilis, at his being here. to move his Majesty our Sovereign both in your cause and mine, and I do understand that he hath left nothing undone that he could to have done good, but could not prevail at that time; and therefore I have written this other letter to give his lordship most hearty thanks for his honest dealing passed and to crave continuance of his accustomed favour. I heartily pray you to cause the same to be safely conveyed to his hands with so much speed as you can. I do assuredly believe that God shall bless that noble man with such virtuous qualities that he shall be able to pleasure his friends hereafter. I would be glad to hear of your welfare when the occasion of any sure messenger shall be presented. I would have written such occurrents as hath fallen out in these parts and beyond sea, if this bearer had not been more able to declare them by speech than I by writing.—20 December, [1594?].

Holograph, signed:—"Yours at all power to be commanded, whose handwriting is to you known."

Two seals, broken. 1½ *pp.* (29. 40.)

Richard [Fletcher,] Bishop of Worcester to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 21.—It hath been unto me grief without comfort that either my answers were not conformed to her Majesty's gracious propositions, or anything that I spake in zeal and jealousy of my calling should provoke her displeasure or disfavour towards me. I cannot but acknowledge her Highness' most princely care for the preservation of the church endowments; wherein, as her Majesty hath deserved great glory for all ages to come, so were it in us all ingratitude without pardon if we should not, by such testimonies of gratuity as beseem us, answer it again to her royal expectation. I heartily pray you to think that all the preferments of that sort in the realm cannot give so much joy unto my poor heart as her Majesty's displeasure doth yield bitterness; I am, as this gentleman can tell you, sick and sorry out of measure. Let her Majesty understand without fiction how I lie here *in ergastulo*, prisoner to her displeasure, beseeching her to accept at my hands the willing tender of her desire for that 21 years in reversion of Harford, hoping her Highness will let a clause pass in the deed that if he make it over to any it may be the old tenant, and also with some good conditions for the see and succession.—From my house at Chelsea, 21 December, 1594.

[*P.S. by the Bishop:*] For the lease of Broxbourn, I include no clause for the relief of the tenant thereof.

Endorsed:—"The B[ishop] Almoner to my Master."

Signed. 1 *p.* (29. 43.)

Sir Walter Raleigh to Sir Robert Cecil.

594, Dec. 21.—My carelessness in losing the copy of the letter I cannot excuse, but it concerned nobody but myself and therefore the less matter; but how it came to the Earl's hand I beseech you learn by some means, that I may but know where it were lost or otherwise embezzled. What you have vouchsafed for the stay of my suits in law, especially for the widow Smith, I pray let me know, for I stay but for the wind to bring about the ship. I shall be wiser one day, and shall

withal, I hope, do you some service after so many of these troublesome affairs.—Sherborne, 31 December.

Endorsed:— 1594.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**29.** 44.)

THOMAS EDMONDES to [LORD BURGHLEY.]

1594, Dec. 22.—My last was of the 17th hereof by Painter the messenger, by the which I did advertise your lordship the mischievous attempt made on the King's person by a disciple and subbornist of the Jesuits, the which, thanks be to God, hath been accompanied with no other accidents of inconvenience to him than I did specify in my said first. The next day he did himself pluck out his tooth which the knife had piereed, and restrained himself to little speaking because of forcing the wound, which now is in good state of healing. I did visit him on her Majesty's behalf, which he did take thankfully, and prayed me to let her Majesty know that it was of no peril, and that he hoped to make his profit thereof upon the Jesuits; which accordingly hath been performed, for beating the iron while it was hot, the hatred thereof was so followed upon them, as albeit the guilty person would not (through their strong encharming) accuse them, to have been set awork by them, saying to the last hour of his death that he should be damned if he made other declaration than that he was practised thereunto by one that appeared to him in the likeness of the devil, and at other time two others in th' appearance of Spaniards, yet out of the manifestation of such a nursery, and their lives being sufficiently otherwise commonly detected, with the sentence given by the Court of Parlement upon the person, to be first burned with hot irons at the places of the town and afterwards to be drawn in pieces with four horses, which was accordingly executed the day following, they also received judgment to depart out of the town by the end of three days, and all out of the realm within 15, or otherwise to suffer death and their goods and lands confiscated to the King: in the happiness whereof all honest men do take great comfort and joy. Of the said Jesuits only his preceptor was taken prisoner, and his father and family. The said accident hath also procured another as good commodity, for where[as] the Court of Parlement, in all the time of the King's absence in Picardy, notwithstanding the King's often commandments, refused to verify th' edict for those of the Religion, staying to make instance to the King that the same might pass with restriction for those of the Religion to be admitted to office, but not to certain principal charges to be mentioned therein, whereby still to have left the note upon them, wherewith the King was greatly discontented against the said Court; now it is assured those of the religion that the said Ediet shall forthwith pass fully, for that those that were enemies to the same, having been before great favourers and supporters of the cause of the Jesuits, and now therefore shamed and disgraced, have not such power and means to impeach the passing thereof. In the one and the other of these things Mons. Sancy hath been a great instrument.

The time of the King's voyage to Lyons is yet uncertain, and at the soonest cannot yet begin these three weeks, for that they are unprovided of money for the same, which they are now travailing to recover. By divers messengers of late come out of those parts, the King is advertised that while the Duke of Savoy had passed his troops into Savoy to descend towards Lyons, Mons. Desdiguières hath passed into Piedmont to victual Cahors, and, as the bruit runneth, hath there taken a place called Myrondela, near to Peuerelle, a place not now strong, but of

strong seat to be made very good; which if it be true, it is thought it may be cause to give to the said Duke work of diversion; that also the Duke Esparnon persisteth in very dangerous terms to break out, and having only been held in by the Constable, in respect of an assurance of faith drawn by the Constable of him not to enter into action against the King until he had seen the King, in confidence that he should be able to procure his satisfaction with him; that impatient of so long staying he hath greatly insisted of late towards the Constable to be freed and discharged of his faith so given him in that behalf. The Constable is still at Lyons, and by his presence there and their expectation of the King's coming hath, as it is said, now better assured the town to the King's service. The ambassadors of Venice are departed thence to come hither to the King. It is also signified that the Dukes of Maine and Nemours have made their reconciliation together, with promise to make no peace but in common. The Duke of Maine is still in Burgundy, where he fortifieth his towns and useth great exactions for money. There hath been some brewing to set afoot a new treaty with the said Duke, wherein the Chevalier Breton doth make himself the instrument. Because of the King's indisposition, I have signified to Mons. Villeroy and Mons. Sancy her Majesty's order given to revoke her forces in Brittany, to be employed in Ireland, wherewith they were greatly astonished, and said that the same doth unhappily fall out in this time that the Duke of Mercure is treating of a peace, as also for that they have advice, but cannot assure it to be true, that there are 20 sails of Spaniards newly descended there, who will be able, if her Majesty do so abandon that province, to make a new fort or anything else. I told them the necessity her Majesty had to use them for her own important service in Ireland, where there is an appearance that she shall be forced to employ many men. They said that sith such is her Majesty's pleasure the King must yield unto it; and Mons. Sancy afterwards did particularly dilate with me that he was sorry we did so manifest to the world, upon every occasion, our fear and jealousy of their establishment, to the working of evil impression in the King and weakening of our amity with him, being that he held the good and welfare of our estate so straightly linked with theirs as of the one depended the other's conservation, and as therefore importing that we should run with the King a straighter course of amity and conjunction, so that on the other side the condition of their present estate meriteth not to minister to us yet such fear, which hath not in it that solidness which it carrieth shew of greatness. I told him that I did conceive her Majesty also did receive discontentment for that Morlaix was not delivered to Sir John Norris, according to the contract for retreat of her people. He said that it was not now question for Morlaix, seeing her Majesty did so resolve, wherein the King would otherwise have striven to have given her contentment.

I have also spoken for the sending of the ratification of the last contract made with the French Ambassador, which is now ready, and I am promised shall be sent within three or four days, and am also promised to have forthwith an answer touching the delivery of her Majesty's ordinance at Dieppe. I have distributed among the best of the Court the declarations your lordship sent me of the treasons of Lopez and the rest, which have been here very welcome; but divers have since told me that they are sorry to see the same so basely (as they gave it term) and weakly written of a subject which deserved a stronger and sharp expressing. Herewith you shall receive the Edict touching the Duke of Guise's composition, which is all that is come forth of new since the last books I sent your lordship.

I must humbly acknowledge her Majesty's goodness in her care to exempt me of the chargeable voyage of Lyons, the which, for that it is not to begin so soon as was pretended, I humbly beseech you that I may in the meantime receive her Majesty's more certain direction how I shall govern myself.—From Paris, 22 December, 1594.

[P.S.]—The King hath, in respect of his indisposition, deferred the making of the knights of the St. Esprit, which should have been his new year's day work, and for the which numbers do attend until Sunday next. News is presently come, that the Spanish army having an enterprise upon the Montreuil, which was entertained with a double intelligence, divers have been overtaken and slain therein, and the rest of their troops that were there attending to assist to the same were charged and defeated by Mons. d'Humieres, to the number of 300 or 400. Those of Arras have yet returned no answer to the letter sent them, other than that which they made verbally to the trumpet, that they would send to the Archduke and receive his advice therein.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Edmonds."

Holograph, unsigned. $2\frac{2}{3}$ *pp.* (29. 45.)

Richard Willoughby to Dr. Hawkins.

1594, Dec. 23.—Since the taking of Javerino and the raising of the siege of Comar nothing of account hath been done in Hungary. Sinam Bassa had sore battered Comar, but Tifenbache coming to the succour, he would not abide the venture of battle, but retiring to Buda dissolved his camp. His soldiers are returned home rich and laden with prey, which encourageth the Turks to be very forward for this next year. The Turk maketh great preparation both by land and sea. In Caramania he hath enrolled 14,000 *galliotti*, and next year prepares to come forth with 200 sail.

The Pope procureth by all means to colleague the Christian Princes against the common enemy, and to that effect hath sent *il signore* Lotario Conti D[a] di Poli, with large commission, to deal with the Emperor, and *il signore* Gio. Franco Aldebrandino, *generale della chiesa*, very honourably accompanied into Spain. Cardinal Allen died at Rome of the stone. He was buried in the English College at the Pope's charges, who likewise hath placed his family with divers other Cardinals. He sheweth himself very hard for the reconciling of the King of France, for which cause M. de Perona, whom the King designed to send ambassador to Rome, deferreth his journey. The Cavallieri di Malta are in great dissension with the Cardinale, the Gran Maestro, and makes instance that their next Chapter, which is every "fey" (fifth?) year, may be in Rome, and that he give the account of 8,000 crowns which hath passed by his hands, charging him that he hath sent 400,000 crowns into France. The D. of Ferrara maketh soldiers, and offereth himself to be general of the Italians in Hungary, and to maintain 8,000 foot and 2,000 horse *à guerra finita*, if the Pope will invest Don Cesare, his nephew, in the State of Ferrara; for which effect he hath sent Montecattino, his secretary, to deal with the Pope and Cardinals.

The King of Spain makes great levies of men, though money be so scarce in Spain, the fleet not arriving this year, that they pay *un per cento ogni mese*. He dealeth with the Genoese and Focaris for four millions of gold to be paid in Milan, Flanders, and France.

Prince Doria, returning from Sicily and Naples (where he did nothing of account, the Turkish army retiring at his arrival) brought upon his

galleys 10 companies of Neapolitans and 4,000 Spaniards, which, being united with the forces of Milan, do begin to march towards Lyons, and after Christmas the governor, their general, departeth. He would neither visit nor present our three Venetian ambassadors passing through Milan to congratulate with the King of France. At Turin they shut the gates against them with some opprobrious words, but at last they are safely arrived in Grenoble, and received with great honour. The keys of the city were delivered unto them and they gave the watch-word. They do long expect the King's coming to Lyons, and are afeared to go any further for the extortions of the Leaguers. The Duke of Savoy hath taken Bricorasco by force, but was fain to give to Digier's garrison in the castle 7,000 crowns, who departing poisoned the flour, whereby many of his soldiers died. Memoransi (Montmorency) is in Lyons to defend them against the Duke of Nemours. He hath taken Monlovello and fortifies it against the Duke of Savoy. He demands 30,000 crowns a month of the Lyonese, which makes them malcontent, having already contributed in divers payments to the King 300,000 crowns. The Duke de Nemours doth daily molest and damage them. —Padua, 23 December, [15]94.

Addressed:—"Al molto eccelente sig^re. Doctore Haukines, suo sempre ossm^o."

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (**29.** 47.)

H. Maynard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 23.—My lord [Burghley] not being able himself to write to you, this sharp weather having increased his pain and procured him an ill night, hath willed me to let you understand that if any question should be moved by her Majesty who should defray the charges of the party that should go to Dantsic, his opinion is that if her Majesty would defray the one half thereof, the other half might be borne by the merchants trading [to] those countries, by an imposition, with their consents to be laid on their cloths, to raise the same moiety; for the company is so poor as it will be hard for them to bear the whole charge, or the one half by other means than some such course. For your coming hither, until you have despatched those businesses there, his lordship saith you shall not need, although you shall hear that his amendment is grown backwards.—From the Strand, 23 December, 1594.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**29.** 48.)

[William Wickham,] Bishop of Lincoln, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 24.—Where it pleaseth her Majesty by you to recommend unto me a suit of Sir Francis Carew's concerning a lease to be had out of the see of Winton, I am a mere stranger to the state of that Bishopric and utterly ignorant of the thing required; and therefore can only assure you I will be always found ready to submit myself to any her Majesty's commandment which may stand with a good conscience; not doubting of her Majesty's gracious satisfaction herewith till I be better instructed in the knowledge of the thing.—From my lodging at Puddle Wharf, this 24 December, 1594.

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.* (**29.** 49.)

The Lord Keeper (Puckering) to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 24.—Being reading this enclosed and not through perused it, this messenger calling on me [to know] if I would [send] anything

to you, I have rather left to look on it as I would, than to hinder the course appointed, as you told me, leaving the same to some further time to read it by your means than at this present.

Endorsed: "24 December, 1594."

Signed. ½ *p.* (**29.** 50.)

Richard Carmarden to Lord Burghley.

1594, Dec. 25.—It hath pleased God this last night to take out of this life John Smyth, Mr. Coleshill his deputy, and one of his clerks was with me this morning to know what should be done with the Queen's books of accounts, the books of warrants and precedents, and the seals of the office: to whom I gave charge to see them all safe until her Majesty's pleasure were signified therein, for, notwithstanding this man's departure, the office is not fallen unto me till Mr. Coleshill's decease, but he being also so weak and impotent every way as he is neither able to execute nor to give direction to any man of sufficiency for the place. And for that presently, after the "holie daies," there will be lading of ships with cloths for Middleburgh and other places; and seeing neither the customer nor packer's place at this present to be in any good execution, though I have hitherto humbly craved pardon of her Majesty from executing the office of surveyorship, the same being hitherto sufficiently executed by his now deceased deputy, yet now, seeing the great necessity thereof, I cannot but in duty humbly submit myself to her Majesty's good pleasure therein, so as Mr. Coleshill, who cannot live long, may be provided for as of late he hath been: for I will rather serve it freely during his life than either her Majesty's service should be neglected or the old gentleman by me wronged. [I] do so humbly crave that her Majesty's pleasure therein by your letters might be signified.—London, 25 December, 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**29.** 51.)

M. Beauvoir la Nocle, French Ambassador, to the Earl of Essex.

1594–5, $\frac{\text{Dec. 25.}}{\text{Jan. 4.}}$—Ce gentilhomme vous dira qu'il estoit pres de cinq heures quant il m'a trouvé et encores ce n'a pas esté en mon logis, ou, sitost que j'y ai esté arrivé, j'ay leu vostre lettre, qui m'a beauconp troublé, non tant pour le dommage que je me veoz preparé (car graces à Dieu je suis faict et accoustumé de souffrir des pertes et les porter avec patience, beaucoup plus grandes que cellecy,) que pour me veoir desdit de sa Majesté Serenissime d'une chose qui premierement m'a esté dicte de sa part par le Grand Tresorier et depuis confirmée par le mésme. Mais parceque l'heure est tardifve et que ce gentilhomme me demande ma responce, je vous supplie de dire de ma part à sa Majesté (si vous penses qu'elle n'en demeure point offencée, car pour mourir je ne lny voudrois desplaire) que j'ayme mieux perdre la partie, et fust elle deux fois plus grande, que de l'en troubler jamais ny l'en faire troubler. Je renvoye le tout à son equitable bonté et a sa bonne justice accoustumée. Mais je desire que en me faisant souffrir ceste perte elle croye de moy que je n'eusse jamais esté si mal habille homme que de m'obliger à Monsieur de Marchaumont si je ne me fusse fié et de sa parolle et de son commandement, qui fut en peu de mots, lorsque sa dite Majesté depeschoit les Sieurs de Stafford et de Palaissien, et que icy estoit un serviteur du dit Marchaumont poursuivant le dit Sieur de Staffort de sa debte, que je disse au dit serviteur qu'il ne poursuivist plus le dit de

Staffort, et que sans doubte, dans trois ou quatre mois elle donneroit ordre qu'il fust payé de ce que le dit Sieur de Staffort luy devroit. Par le Dieu vivant, Monsieur, ce sont les propres mots desquelz m'usa le dit Sieur Grand Tresorier, dont je me devois bien constanter, consideré son auge, sa qualité et ses autres vertus. Neantmoings, pour m'asseurer mieux de la volonté de sa dite Majesté Serenissime, residant alors a Grenuiche, avant que de depescher l'homme du dit Marchaumont, je luy repetay les memes paroles du dict Sieur Grand Tresorier. Sur quoy Dieu m'est tesmoing que fort gracieusement elle me dit, "Il est vray, Ambassadeur, jay commandé a Milord Tresorier de le vous dire de ma part et vous prie d'en asseurer Marchaumont." Je ne dis pas tout cecy pour plaider contre la Reyne, ce n'est point mon intention; qu'elle la face comme elle advisera pour le mieux. Si elle se resoult de me descharger, comme il me semble qu'elle me le doibt, je luy en seray obligé comme si elle m'en faisoit present. Sinon je ne laissay pas de demeurer son serviteur treshumble et de prier Dieu pour la longueur de ses jours en toutte prosperité et felicité, et que cependant son bon plaisir soit de me donner mon passeport et jouir du benefice du congé que le Roy mon maistre m'a donné soubz son bon plaisir et lequel de sa grace elle m'a accordé il y a plus de deux mois. Je iray vendre une terre ou deux, je reviendray payer mes debtes, et contantant mes creanciors, je me contanteray moy mesme, de scavoir bien que je suis homme de bien et homme d'honneur. Je vous supplie aussi de procurer de sa Majesté qu'elle me donne le premier jour d'appres les festes ou tel autre qu'il luy plaira pour aller recepvoir ses commandemens.—De Londres, ce iiij^{e} Janvier, 1595.

Signed. 2 *pp.*

Dr. Thomas Ridley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Before Dec. 26—Upon such speech as it pleased you to use unto me this other day, I have written to Mr. Dean of Windsor touching the acceptation of the B[ishopric] of Wore[ester]; whose answer is, that his desire not to importune either my lord your father or yourself in his suit shall measure his contentment even with such place of preferment as her Majesty by both your means shall appoint him, so that he is resolved to accept of Worcester, notwithstanding whatsoever he might allege of matters past for his humble refusal thereof, and desire he hath to remain where he is. And so he resteth wholly at the disposition of your honourable favours.—From my chamber in the D[octors] Commons, the . . . . of December, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (29. 63.)

Dr. Thomas Ridley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 26.—I well hoped my last letters would have satisfied others, as it doth you, for Mr. D[ean] of Windsor's acceptation of Worcester. But, as it appeareth by the intelligence Mr. Mason hath sent me from you, some have informed her Majesty to the contrary, I am sure wholly without warrant, howsoever otherwise they durst presume to avow it to her Highness. For Mr. Dean, as he did heretofore by my letters intimate to you his humble acceptation of it, with his thankful mind to her Majesty for her gracious conceit of him, so now again he doth humbly entreat you will make known to her Highness his contentment herein. All which Mr. D[ean] would with his own hand have testified, but that he hath been lately sick, and yet not

fully recovered, and therefore craveth pardon; humbly entreating there may be made such convenient expedition in this matter as you can afford, for that delays breed feigned suggestions, as you see.—From Eton College, 26 December, 1654.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**29.** 52.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec. 26.—I am importuned so by this bearer I cannot refuse to write unto you. His desire is to retain towards you. What your disposition hath been in these things I know well, but he will not be otherwise answered. I would be glad he would see to serve the Earl of Essex, to which I have persuaded him. This wind breaketh my heart, that [which] should carry me hence now stays me here, and holds my ships in the river of "Temeis." As soon as God send them hither I will not lose one hour of time.—Sherborne, 26 December.

Endorsed: "1594."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**29.** 53.)

Benjamin Clare, Searcher of Ipswich, to Lord Burghley.

1594, Dec. 28.—Of late I have in Harwich Water seized divers goods and merchandise, laden at London and bound for Hamburgh without paying customs, but some of them under colour of bills of store—of which bills of store our Surveyor, Mr. Bland, hath one to shew you, and some others [are] remaining with me,—in which bills the cloths are mentioned to belong to divers merchants, and by search and confession of the master I find they belong to one merchant only, which, it appeareth to me, is a general deceit amongst them. Further, the master confesseth to me they be strangers' goods, as I can also prove for the most part. For that I am informed that the merchants owners of these goods are men of great wealth, and have given out great words against me, that they will have their goods from me by writs of delivery out of the Exchequer Court, which is ordinary to all merchants challenging their goods, and that they, having their goods, will make me a poor searcher or I shall recover against them for her Majesty and myself; my humble request is you would grant me your warrant, all other warrants whatsoever to the contrary [notwithstanding], to hold the goods to her Majesty's use and my own until the cause shall receive hearing before you: the rather for that, being her Majesty's head searcher, I have entered bond with good security to answer her moiety, and have this last term paid a good portion of money for goods by me seized and recovered, in like sort shipped.—From Ipswich, 28 December, 1594.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**29.** 55.)

Beer.

1594, Dec. 28.—Petition of Henry Draper of Southwark, Beer Brewer, to Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Is not commanded for the brewing of any beer for the fleet now to be set forth.—Southwark, 28 December 1594.

1 *p.* (471.)

Matthew [Hutton,] Bishop of Durham, to Sir Robert Cecil and Sir John Wolley.

1594, Dec. 29.—Since the receipt of your letters of the 10th inst. I have been many ways troubled with infirmities, calling my mind to

the consideration of another world, and yet am not fully recovered. Yet have I dutifully weighed your courteous and friendly letters.

First, I confess I am as much bound to the Queen's most excellent Majesty as any poor minister in her kingdom. This is the third time that, without my suit, her Majesty hath preferred me in the church far above desert or desire.

Secondly, concerning a lease to be granted of Marton to young Mr. Brooke. I did indeed hear of such a motion made unto the late good Archbishop, but I did hear also it did very much grieve him, and it is thought that it did no good to his health. And surely, if I should yield unto it, I think verily it would be a mean to bring my hoary hairs with grief unto my grave. I did never hurt any ecclesiastical living in my life; I think it not lawful; and I am persuaded in conscience that I ought not to leave any living in worse case to my successor than my predecessor did leave it unto me. Yet to shew my thankfulness to so gracious a Sovereign (wherein lawfully I may), in September last, before the death of the Archbishop, I did write to the Lord Treasurer that an escheat of lands of good value within this County Palatine, holden of the Bishop *in capite*, was fallen unto me by th'attainder of Mr. Francis Dacars (Dacres). I did freely offer then, and do now most willingly, to yield all my right and title to the said lands to her Majesty, both because the escheat was too great for me, a man of mean desert, and for that her Majesty is at infinite charges in defending the whole realm from Romish and traitorous practices. The Bishop of this see hath "*forisfactura guerræ*" by charter; my successor cannot claim aught in this matter.

The bearer, Mr. Dethicke, shall attend upon my Lord Treasurer and your honours.—From Auckland, 29 December, 1594.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**29.** 56.)

Notes in Spanish.

1594–5, $\frac{\text{Dec. 30.}}{\text{Jan. 9.}}$—Notes, apparently of speeches made to the Queen.

I. "Con su Magestad, Ultima Memoria.

"El aviso que tuve, de que dì parte à Mylord los otros dias de aquellas juntas secretas de Ægypto.

"Que la causa he sabido despues, ya la dixe à su Magestad.

"Lo que commoviò; lo que obrò; templança en aquella persona. Porque es gran maestro de afloxar la escota segun el viento, y en desnudarse de los mayores affectos en la necessidad.)

"Lo que he sabido de algunos particolares estrangeros, de intelligencias de los Estados: de Francia, de Escocia; de yentes, y vinientes.

"Lo que juzgo en elio por su servicio.

"Que el mayor consejero de reyes siempre fue la intelligencia de las cosas. Que por esso el sol excede a todos los planetas porque cala las entrañas de todos los elementos.

"Que en esta use de los medios seguros, y gratos. Que el fin de la medicina no es la gloria del medico, sino la salud del enfermo.

"Que he sabido, estas pocas horas que he estado en Inglaterra, algunas cosas: y entre ellas causas de descontentos, no por su Magestad sino por algunos suyos.

"Que el respecto de unos reynos à otros, de unos principes à otros, por la mayor parte procede de la estima que se haze del valor de los principes, ò, de sus ministros. Porque buenos, y valorosos ministros conservaron à sus principes reynos no grandes y los ygualaron con los

mayores: Como falta de tales los disminuyeron, y aun perdieron a sus principes.

"Que en su Magestad bien veo que todos reconocen, y reverencian su prudencia su virtud varonil, suc buena fortuna. Pero que tambien he entendido que tienen en poco à algunos ministros, ò, por imprudentes, ò, por avaros, o por no valerosos. Partes a que todos se atreven.

"Que a este daño attienda su Magestad, porque no padezca su estimacion por culpas agénas y porque estas no sean causa que se juzgue que las actiones passadas y buenos successos han sido effectos de la Fortuna y no de su prudencia; y porque no se convierta por las mismas culpas el odio de su pueblo, que ay contra algunos de los suyos a su Magestad. A lo menos que no se reparta. Que es transito muy facil.

"Que considere lo que le dixe en una de mis memorias de los malcontentos, y el cuydado dellos. (Que como el poder humano es limitado, mas engendra de descontentos que de contentos. Y dixo el otro; que por la mayor parte vençieron los mas à los menos.)

"El dia de my despedida.

II. Notes similar in style to the above and in the same hand, treating of the state of the affairs of Europe and the War between France and Spain. One of the writer's suggestions is to put Don Antonio on the throne of Portugal. He then points out the advantages at present existing "viviendo el que vivre," such as the title to Navarre and the discontent in Arragon, and concludes with some notes upon the "manner of the War" which is to be carried on at several points at the same time, as one is not enough. The most important article reads thus:—

Mark this! Lady, that courage of the enemy, having an enemy more powerful, was imprudence. That he who rules (*pone*) them knows little and has his own aim and not that of his prince, perhaps her ruin and that of her realm. And let those not flatter themselves who might be considered "por maestros de inconvenientes" whether they be old or young: for there are fools (*imprudentes*) among old men and cowards among young.

Endorsed:—"Para su Magestad. A ix de Enero, 1595."

Spanish. Small paper.

10 *pp.* (**29.** 104.)

Information against Captain Parkinson.

1594, Dec.—Peter Clyfford ("one that served Captain Parkinson") saith that upon Friday last ("15 November") Roger Mylle ("lieutenant to Parkinson"), in presence of him and of Tristram Wayte ("a gunner of Portsmouth"), said he was able to charge Captain Parkinson with saying, "That her Majesty was a very bitch and as bad as the old Queen of France"; and that Mr. Washington, parson of Fawle, could witness the same.

Signed:—Peter Clyfford, Robert Lane.

The notes in brackets are by Lord Burghley.

Endorsed:—"December, 1594. Mr. Lane's information of the sayings of Clifford."

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**29.** 57.)

[Sir Robert Cecil] to Thomas, Lord Buckhurst and Sir John Fortescue.

1594, Dec.—This morning I presented to her Majesty the writs of *Congé d'eslire* for divers bishoprics; whereupon her Majesty, having

been formerly dealt with by Mr. W. Kyllegrew, of her Privy Chamber, she was now again in the instant moved in this suit, whereof you shall find the particularities by this note enclosed. Her Majesty perceived hereby the state of his demand, and is exceeding graciously disposed to pleasure her servant; and yet, because some years are past since the Lords considered of it, and divers of the Lords are dead who did subscribe to the justness of the request as it was then informed, her Majesty hath now commanded me to require your lordship and Sir John Fortescue to consider seriously of the cause, and to inform yourselves whether it can be prejudicial to the bishop [of Exeter] or no: which if it be not, being in his own country and he tenant to the thing, and having heretofore upon renewing of the lease paid his fine to the bishop, and having also procured only the dispensation for the proviso, as you shall further perceive, I find her Majesty, upon your report, determined to have the bishop spoken with for the gentleman, whom I perceive her Majesty thinks very worthy of any good turn. Which being all I have to say in this matter from her Majesty, I recommend you to God's protection; and I have told him that I am but a messenger, and therefore he must depend upon your favours.

Endorsed:—"Dec. 1594. Copy of my master's letter to the L. Buckhurst and Sir Jo. Fortescue."

Holograph draft by Cecil.

1 *p.* (**29.** 58.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1594, Dec.]—You must esteem me for your evil spirit that haunts you thus with so many tedious businesses. I could not dispatch with that debt of Symson's for the widow Smith. She hath a son that waits on the Keeper, and her daughter married Mr. Wilkes, so as it will be the harder to clear; yet seeing I am but a surety for Spilman and never borrowed penny of her, it hath the more reason. If it be not stayed, all that I have will be taken upon the execution in my absence; and if she will not give longer day, I think the next way will be that the sheriff of Dorset be commanded to execute no writ upon me in that country, for although they can do no good by reason all the interest is in my son, yet the discredit will be great if I be driven to shew that conveyance, and besides by that means my wife will know that she can have no interest in my living, and so exclaim. On this all my estate dependeth, and the Queen, having refused all other graces, I hope, will save me yet from the ruin of others. I leave it and myself to your honourable constant care, on whom I only depend and love above all. [P.S.] It is more than time that there be a restraint of all shipping bound out to the wars, for there are multitudes going for the Indies. If any men be taken (as some every year are) the Queen's purpose will be frustrate; and if Eaton's ships go, who will attempt the chiefest places of my enterprise, I shall be undone, and I know they will be beaten and do no good.—From Alsford this Saturday after I left you, with a heart half broken.

Endorsed:—"December, 1594."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**29.** 61.)

Carew Reynell to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Dec.—My hope is you will be a principal means to obtain your father's consent to my suit for the fort of Plymouth, which I had not

undertaken but upon Sir Francis Drake's assured promise of furtherance; holding it a matter more fit for me, the same being amongst my kinsmen and friends, who would upon any necessity support me, than for a stranger destitute of like helps. Besides, he assured them he would in no sort deal therein, finding the whole country so opposite against the town's pursuit, who offer rather to contribute unto the finishing thereof than that the town should have any interest in commandment of it, whom for many particular causes they should much fear. If the town allege the charge they have been at, it may be answered it hath not exceeded the charge of her Majesty and the country; although it standeth with very good reason they should contribute thereunto more than others, because they are to have the chief benefit thereof, the same serving as a sure defence to them. If it be said that money is due for what hath been done there, it may be answered that the Queen's allowance and the imposition of pilchards, together with the town and country contributions, might have been sufficient to discharge that work; and if it were not, yet the impositions of pilchards will defray it within a year or two. Touching the letter from the Lords of the Council to the town, whereupon they do much rely, I doubt not you know in what manner it was procured. I had never entered into the suit if, with Sir Francis Drake's promise, the whole country's desire had not concurred; in whom if the choice were, I would not stand in doubt of any competitor. All which reasons considered, as also that the country will contribute to the finishing of the fort if I may have the command, I must account myself the more unhappy that your father, of whom I never deserved amiss and of whom I will always endeavour to deserve well, should only be against me.

Endorsed:—December, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**29.** 62.)

Marie Spencer to the Queen.

1594, Dec.—Prays for a lease in reversion. Services of her late husband, James Spencer, and of her natural brother, Sir William Pelham.

Endorsed:—Dec. 1594.

Note by W. Aubrey that the Queen grants a lease of 20 *marks yearly.*

½ *p.* (1655.)

Lawrence Smith to the [Countess of Warwick].

[1594, about Dec.]—By a letter received from my Lord Deputy of Ireland, bearing date in Dublin the 14th of last month, it seemeth he wrote unto my lord Treasurer for his assistance in purchasing a new commission, wherein he had requested that in respect of the death of Sir William Weston, Sir Jeffery Fenton might supply the place; as also that Sir George Bowsar [Bourchier] or Sir Robert Dillon, whom her Majesty should think most fit, might be put in the said commission in respect they are "leigers," for that the rest being Judges are for the most part absent by reason of their circuits, by whose absence my lords' business is much hindered, for that nothing can pass without the presence of three of them. Forasmuch [as] it seemeth my Lord Deputy's letter unto my Lord Treasurer is miscarried, for that it is not as yet come to his hands, the necessity of the premises considered, I most humbly request your ladyship to be a mean to my Lord Treasurer in my Lord Deputy's behalf, that a new commission might be forthwith obtained

according to his desire, for the better accomplishment of her Majesty's service. In respect that my lord's letter is miscarried concerning the premises, I dare not presume the soliciting thereof, and therefore in duty have thought it convenient to make your ladyship privy hereunto, whereby no time may be omitted.

Endorsed:—" 1594. Lawrence Smythe to the Countess of Warwick."

Signed. ¾ *p.* (**29.** 87.)

Gio. B. Castiglione.

1594.—Memorandum concerning Gio. Baptista Castiglione.

Endorsed:—" 1594. The Italian."

Four lines on a slip of paper. Italian. (**29.** —)

Island of [Jersey.]

[1594.]—A paper endorsed " Remembrance for Paul Ivy ", containing request that " his lordship " would give Paul Ivy authority to keep a control and check of all the emptions, payments, dayworks, and, generally, of all the disbursements made, both of the money that her Majesty intendeth to disburse this present year, and also of the rest that remaineth of the year 1593.

Also, that the number of the workmen may be as great as the Island can yield, and that the number at no time may be less than 100 men.

Further, that 8, 10, or 12 of the best masons may have 7 pence by the day, other 6 pence ; labourers 5 pence, the greatest boys 4 pence, the lesser sort 3 pence, and all the wages to be given at the discretion of Paul Ivy solely.

Undated. ½ *p.* (**24.** 64.)

Plot against the Queen.

[1594.]—Rough notes partly in Burghley's handwriting.

First.—How far forth the king of Spain may be avowed to have been author or privy to the conspiracy for the poisoning of the Queen's Majesty. By whose confessions the same hath been detected.

The like to be gathered for charging of the Count Fuentes and the secretary Stefano Ibarra.

Christofero Moro. Emanuel Andrada. Gonzalo de Gomes. Pedro Cariera. John de Palacio.

Likewise the proofs would be collected whereby D. Lopez, Stefano Ferera de Gama, Emanuel Lowis Tinocho were convicted of treason.

Things to be had.

The Confessions of	Emanuel Louys. Ferera de Gama. Doctor Lopez.	Signed with their hands.
The letters of	Conde de Fuentes. Ibarra.	Sent by Em. Louys.
	Christ. de Moro. Gonzalo Gomez.	

The letter written by Andrada to Bar. Mendoza, intercepted when Andrada was committed in England.

The letters of credit or bills of exchange from Gonzalo de Gomez to Pedro Carera and John de Pallacio.

Remember to distinguish the several practices by their difference of times wherein they were done.

Headed :—" To be expressed how these matters following are to be avowed."

Undated. 1 *p.* (**28.** 41.)

Robert Bowyer.

[1594.]—Whereas Mr. Mason, clerk of the Parliament, being in years and troubled with some infirmity of his eyes, is desirous to surrender his said office, Robert Bowyer, of the Middle Temple, makes humble suit that her Majesty will be pleased to grant the same office unto him, to be enjoyed from the surrender or death of Mr. Mason.

Copy. Undated. (**28.** 86.)

Bishopric of Winchester.

[1594.]—Note of lands belonging to the Bishopric of Winchester, granted out for certain terms of years yet to come.

"Crawley, 21 years to come: William Edmondes holdeth the farm there at 21*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Sevenhampton, 2 lives; John Page holdeth the farm at 20*l.* 10*s.*

Seincleres, 18 years to come: Mr. William Symondes holdeth the farm there, heretofore granted to Channell, [at] 9*l.*

Droxford, 30 [years]: Richard Benstede holdeth the farm at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Beaworth, 33: Richard Bassett holdeth the farm at 119*s.* 8*d.*

Stoke Episcopi, 21: Francis Serle holdeth the farm at 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Meon Church, 15: John Wright holdeth the farm at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Droxford Mill: Tho. Clenerley holdeth the mills there at 4*l.*

The late Bishop Cooper, as the other bishops before him, have always granted divers leases, as well of some of their manors as of their demesnes, for 99 years to her Majesty to the use of their men. For the leases must begin presently, and so the years to wear out and expire, as the old term already granted to the tenants do.

So that if there be a lease granted for 60 years, there will never come to the lessee 30 thereof."

1 *p.* (**29.** 60.)

Henry Browne to the Queen.

1594.—After coming from Madrid I took my journey for Lisbon, for, and it please your most excellent Majesty, in Portugal they are not half so severe in pursuing the servants of God as the Spaniards be in their religion; for at the apprehension of a psalm book by me, I am taken and put in prison by their cruel people, and all whatsoever I had taken from me, and being in prison I am brought for fear of vain flesh and blood to kneel to their pictures, but yet I thank the Most High my heart I did reserve still clean to my God, who wonderfully to this time with Daniel has made His good angel to convoy me home again, notwithstanding I played the part of a strayed sheep, that one day, if it shall please the gracious Lord (as I doubt not), I may be brought with the rest of His elect to His Majesty's fold.

As I was acoming from Madrid, there is in every town by the way captains fast pressing succours forth, but they come little speed; for as I did hear at one inn, the captain never did see Spain in such fashion:

and these that they have pressed already be but boys, and so now they go for pressing of farmer's sons, who in battle they make account has little skill.

The citizens of Lisbon are wroth with his Majesty for staying the Dutch ships whereby they have their trade, in such sort that if his Majesty will not suffer them to have liberty both to pass and repass, they will change their minds from the King. Upon the speech hereof there is some put in prison, and standing almost one mind one with another say still they cannot be governed so, for his Majesty must take another dealing with them so that they "meine" still to be his true subjects; for besides the Portugal speeches being so long in Spain, the word is also in Spain that the King must needs take other somewhat the matter with your Majesty, for notwithstanding your Majesty would not use the Spaniards hardly by sea, yet in respect of the trade of "Dutches," there must of force be some agreement with the Low Countries; for as they say, let his Majesty do as he pleases, his money shall fight against him still.

Item, the Kingdom of Portugal be so chargeable to the King, that without his great and oft sending from Madrid, [they] be not able to keep their enemies back.

At "Santlewis" your Majesty, I doubt not, did hear before this that there arrived 68 sail. Eight of them did pass within the castle and after coming ashore they are taken quickly and put in prison After, they pass to the ships, and not only take away the sails from them but also their masts, and they are in doing the same universally. The threescore sail without are advertised that in nowise they press to come in, but seek another port. The poor men that was taken, again to be released, pay each one 100 "gudlingis," and scarce [had] gone the length of the town but they are again "seirssit" to be kept still in prison; but getting them quickly out of the way, pass hence to Lisbon, so, at their coming to Lisbon, the rest of the Dutchmen that was there for the present concludes altogether in one voice by night, being eleven sail, some loaded and some nothing, to get them quickly hence.

Item, there is 9 sail of Englishmen taken, small barks; 6 of them do lie at Lisbon and one of them cruelly they did sink. They are put after they are taken into the castle and are to be sent home, 100 of them here in England again, by a Scottish ship of Dundee. The rest, so that they will pass quickly from Spain, are to be released.

There is such a stir at Lisbon that, before I did come from hence [thence], there be fugitive already from the city 2,000 householders, carrying with them their wives, children, and goods, and that for very fear of your Majesty's navy upon the sea. I doubt not before this your Majesty did hear that at Seville there arrived 14 sail all loaded with the King's treasure: and immediately after arrival of them, word with great joy is sent with all possible diligence to the court, showing to his Majesty's council the rest of the navy are in coming, and a wonderful store thereof, and that they can not "guidle" venture to come, being but a few sails, unto the time they be aided by a strong power; for, as they did bring the word with them to Seville, both English and Dutch was strong upon the sea.

Also, among their sails there be two carricks, one of them, as they do talk, if they chance to escape their enemies, may enrich a whole kingdom; so, for to meet and bring home this treasure there is wonderful great preparation making, but all the pain is they be scant of ships. They have stayed a dozen of Lubeck ships, fast trimming them to pass forward, and sending to all the sea towns where they may have good ships, still ceasing not for expense whatsoever, and as they are in readi-

ness (as I think now they be forward), take the ships of Barcelona, besides divers others in the straits, and pass in company together.

Getting myself so safely, praised be God! out of the way, [I] thought it very expedient to advertise your Grace of such news as I did hear for the time, being conversant amongst them so long; and, because hearing the naughtiness of his people in speaking unreverently of your Majesty, thought by these few lines to pay them home again to their utter shame and wrack, to the great praise of your Majesty's perpetual fame.

Holograph. Signed:—"Henrie Browne, dwelling at Sanejhonstoun in the realm of Scotland."

3 *pp.* (**29.** 69.)

John Burrell to [the Privy Council].

[1594.]—I have thought good to satisfy you what passed with me and Don Juan de Aquez. After 9 years which I was in prison in Galicia, the justices of that kingdom certified his Majesty of my large imprisonment, and thereupon came present order to release me, and command me to come to Court; and the justices, thinking well of me, did commit to me the carriage of 26 galley slaves to Toledo, and gave me every day 2*s.* for my pains, for 36 days, and two letters in my favour for Don Cristovo de Morro and Don Juan de Aquez, that I might be despatched my process. At my coming unto the Court of Spain I went to the Council of Wars, and presented the receipt I had at Toledo for the galley slaves: they bid me come unto them when my process was to be seen, and they would write to the Alcaldes de Corte that I might be despatched. Within 14 days I met Don Juan de Aquez, and being in talk with him of our country, he asked if I would serve the King, and said "the justices of Galicia have a very good opinion of you, and wrote me that you are a good Catholic;" and he said that being so long in Spain I must make account that I am of that kingdom, and if I would demand to have the privilege of that country he would help me unto it of the King. After these speeches he said, "I have occasion to use a man as you which hath experience and brought up unto the sea, and he should lie in London to give me intelligence if any fleet did prepare to go from any port of England, which pretended any voyage to take the spoil of the King of Spain's countries." He would that I should adventure 600 or 800 crowns to learn the pretence of the voyage, and presently give intelligence thereof; also that I should adventure in such ships as go out of England into the Straits in merchants' affairs, whereby I should learn where they will break company after they come into the Straits, and in what part they should meet the shipping for the coming out; saying that the galleys of Naples and Sicily do nothing, and knowing where these ships shall meet the galleys may lie off that port and as they come together may take them up. Also he would I should learn of all ships going out of England for Spain under pretence of Scotch or French ships, Almains or Flemings; and the better to learn their pretences of their voyage, I should adventure in every ship some small quantity of goods, promising that all such goods and ships as were taken by my order I should have the third part of the money they were sold for at my coming into Spain, and that he would set me the King's hand for the performance thereof. He would have allowed me 6000 crowns every year, to be delivered to me here in London, and the letters I should send to Don Juan should be by way of France. At last he said I should procure some of my countrymen to give their words for me and the money which shall be delivered unto me, and then he

would presently send me away. I took my leave, and within a month Samuel Wharton did discover my hidden secret, and after I heard no more of it, being in prison 22 months. I persuade myself that in this realm of England there be men employed in it.

Endorsed in a later hand:—"Advertisements and intelligences, foreign, 1594, &c."

Holograph. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (**29.** 72.)

PATRICK CULLEN, RICHARD HESKETH, and DR. WILLIAM PARRY.

1594.—The treasons whereof Patrick Collun, *alias* Patrick O'Cullin, an Irishman, was attainted upon evident proof, and by his own confession:—

That he received a monthly pension of 15 crowns of the King of Spain, her Majesty's public capital enemy.

That he in August, anno 35 of her Majesty's reign, at Brussels, had conference with Sir Wm. Stanley, a traitor attainted, and Jacobo de Francisco, and other traitors and enemies, by what means her Majesty might be brought to death and final destruction.

That he was persuaded by Fathers Sherwood, Holt, and other Jesuits that he might with safe conscience kill the greatest enemy to the King of Spain.

That he, 28 October, anno 35, at Brussels, did take upon him and promise to Sir Wm. Stanley and Jacobo Francisco that he would speedily come over into England to kill her Majesty, and thereupon they gave him 30*l.* for defraying of his charges.

And that he came into England for that purpose the first day of November then next following.

The treasons whereof Richard Hesketh was attainted by his own confession:—

That he beyond sea adhered to Cardinal Allen and Sir Wm. Stanley, traitors attainted; 31 December, 35°.

That he had conference with Sir Wm. Stanley and Thomas Worthington at Brussels, by what means rebellion and insurrection might be stirred here in this realm, and consequently her Majesty and the state of the realm brought to final destruction: 25 die Marcii, anno 35° Reginæ.

That he also then conferred with Sir Wm. Stanley and Worthington how and by what means this realm might be by open hostility invaded by enemies and strangers, and by what means Ferdinando, then Lord Strange, after Earl of Derby, and other of her Highness' subjects, might be withdrawn from their natural obedience to her Majesty, their sovereign Lady, and to raise rebellion against her Highness, and to persuade the said Lord Strange to take the diadem and crown upon him, and consequently to depose her Majesty.

That the said Hesketh took upon him to perform the said treasons, and did take a corporal oath for the more effectual execution thereof.

That he thereupon directed certain letters to Cardinal Allen, acquainting him with his wicked purposes aforesaid, and sent the letters from Brussels to Rome to the said Cardinal: ultimo Marcii, 35°.

That he, by direction and encouragement of the said Cardinal, Sir Wm. Stanley and Worthington, and other traitors and enemies, took his journey at Hamburgh to come to England, to move the said Lord Strange to join with Sir Wm. Stanley, Worthington, and other traitors for the performance of the treasons aforesaid; and to offer the said Lord Strange that Sir Wm. Stanley and Worthington, and such enemies

and strangers as they would bring into this realm, would crown the said Lord Strange King of England at their first meeting with him; and for that purpose that they would bring with them a hallowed crown for the said Lord Strange, and that Lord Strange at his coronation should take an oath to restore and maintain the Catholic religion, otherwise he should be no lawful King, but should be deposed: 4 September, 35°.

That he should persuade the Lord Strange rather to take the crown upon him before the death of her Majesty than after, to prevent competitors.

That he should persuade the said Lord Strange to return an answer of those things to Sir Wm. Stanley and Worthington, and that in all things the Lord Strange should refer himself to Cardinal Allen.

That he for the purposes aforesaid came into England: 9 Sept. 35°.

That he related to the said Lord Strange, then Earl of Derby, all the treasons and purposes aforesaid, and persuaded him to undertake the same.

The treasons whereupon William Parry, Doctor of Law, was attainted by his own confession:—

That he compassed the death and destruction of her Majesty: 1 Feb. 26°.

That he directed letters to Gregory, then Bishop of Rome, certifying him of his intention and purpose aforesaid, and desired absolution at his hands.

That he received letters from Cardinal Como, by the direction of the said Bishop of Rome, by which he certified Parry that his said purpose was recommended to the Bishop of Rome, and that he well allowed thereof, and therefore was absolved by the said Bishop for his sins; and that thereupon he was fully resolved to commit the treason: ultimo Marcii, 26°.

That he persuaded Edward Nevell, esq., to join with him, and to assist him in the treason aforesaid.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley:—"1594; a report of the treasons of Patrick Cullen and Rich. Hesketh, a° 35 Eliz."

$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (**29.** 74.)

Gold and Silver Thread.

1594.—Reasons to be set down in the book or lease, that the deceit heretofore used may be the better met, which, being confirmed by her Majesty, must be published by proclamation.

1. All gold and silver threads, commonly called Milan and Venice gold, brought to the port of London to be sold or transported thence, to be customed there, and when the custom is paid, a mark and seal to be set upon every pound weight, so far as it be not hurtful to the commodity, which shall manifest to the buyer that all duties to the Queen are paid; otherwise to be forfeited, except the buyer acquaint the farmer with the fraud within 20 days of buying, when he shall have one third of the commodity.

2. Any one in whose hands the mark and seal is found to be counterfeit and so approved, and the commodity not customed, shall acknowledge of whom he bought it, and shew his book for the quantity bought, when the seller or bringer in into the realm shall forfeit the double value, unless the buyer be found acquainted with the deceit, when each to forfeit the just value and be further fined at her Majesty's and the Privy Council's pleasure.

3. Upon advertisement from beyond seas or otherwise, the farmer after the entry made may make search in suspected places so the same be orderly done.

4. Where any is found without the mark and seal, the farmer may search the same house in all parts to see if any more may be found; forfeiture as before.

5. Upon due suspicion to search any of the buyer's shops, where if any be found unmarked or without his true mark and seal, to show where he bought the same, or forfeit double value. If the seller be a stranger and departed the land, or an Englishman and become bankrupt, or insufficient for the payment, the buyer to forfeit the double.

Forfeitures to be half to her Majesty, half to the farmer, unless it be revealed by a buyer, when each shall have a third, &c.

Endorsed:—"1594. Reasons to be confirmed by her Majesty's authority for the better meeting with the deceit herein used; for which her Majesty's custom is increased from 60*l.* a year to 100*l.*, without encroaching anything upon the subjects, but rather yield to take less if it be lawful for him so to do. That is, where her Majesty's subjects pay now 2*s.* 8*d.* custom for every pound weight, may, if it be thought good, set down in the book drawn for that purpose 2*s.* 4*d.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* All strangers pay now 3*s.* 4*d.* upon every pound, which is meet they should still do; but if it may be lawful otherwise, may then also be set down to them at 3*s.* 2*d.* the lb."

1 *p.* (**29.** 76.)

John James to Mr. Clifton.

1594.—I lie by it and shall, as far as I can perceive, I know not how long, for the matter is so bad against the said Pooly that think[s] to terrify me in prison. I would crave you to let Sir Wm. Udall understand of it; it is a matter of right and for the Queen that I have to allege against him. He is a very earnest papist and rails in many points. It is well known he hath a brother with the enemy and hath made means himself to go thither also. I have witness of it. And more, there he receives the Queen's pay and doth no duties, no, not for the half year that I have been in the company. If this be allowed I know not what I shall say unto it. I made the lieutenant acquainted with it, and because he is his kinsman, he keeps him out of prison, and lays me in to make me eat my words; but I will not before I will be false unto my Prince. I have no man to speak for me for fear of the lieutenant, for there is no Englishmen but that one company; therefore I crave at Sir Wm. Udall's hands to send some one unto the Governor to call a court, for I have put up my bill unto him and cannot be heard, the lieutenant keeps me back.—From Bergen-op-Zoom, this Saturday, 1594.

Underwritten:—The words that Richard Pooly spake unto William Caussen, at Groningen leaguer in the horse quarter, and Caussen spake unto George Skot, were, that he hoped ere long to see a place in England a burning fire; but Skot hath forgotten the place where it should be, but Caussen will give intelligence where, who is in England at this instant and easy to be had. He is one that hath been brought up in Sir John Pooly's father's house in the kitchen. And more, it is very well known he hath been agoing to the enemy and his horse hath been ready for him; this can divers in the company affirm.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**29.** 78.)

GREGORY MARKHAM to EDWARD REYNOLDS, Secretary to the Earl of Essex.

[1594.]—Although I hear these businesses have some stay yet I imagine they will proceed. If they do, it rests in you to pleasure your friends. There is a gentleman, Mr. Richard Hansard, for whom Mr. Bacon hath solicited you. If you will second it, he hath given me authority in his name to present you with a nag; and I dare assure you you shall do it for a man exceeding sufficient. For myself, I hear my lady hath spoken and sent to you, and my lord hath promised I shall not be forgotten, yet when it comes in question I beseech you let it be furthered.—This Monday morning.

Signed. Seal. ¾ *p.* (**29.** 79.)

GIO. FR. MAGIORINI to SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO.

1594.—His servant has just come to tell him she hears they intend to keep him a long time in prison. Knows well he has not done wrong. If they hear aught against him let them punish him. She also said he (Palavicino) had not left, which makes him the more suspicious. Is desperate, knows not what he writes, and will not read over this, but send it as it is to show his real heart. Is indebted to a person of this house, not the master, to carry this, and begs that he may be rewarded. Asks, for the love of God, to know why they are so fierce against him, and begs four lines in reply to this. "Di gratia V. S. habbi compasione a questo modo di scrivere per che con quella angonia che huomo può haver maggiore V. S. faccio (dico per il stato mio). Se V. S. mi aquitta del frato suo che sò certiss° che non manca. Mi maraviglio che possa piu uno estraniero che V. S. che e patriotto di qua e mio padre concedo a V. S. quello che lui et yo desidero e mele racom^d^. De la prigionia hoggii venerd." *P.S.* Has not re-read the above letter lest he should repent it.

Italian, very roughly written.

Endorsed:—1594.

3 *pp.* (**29.** 80.)

DON LUIZ HURTADO DE MENDOZA to [the QUEEN].

1594.—Would have liked to make this journey without importuning her Majesty, although he understands that when she hears his just request she will favour him. Finds, however, that to accomplish his desire he must have recourse to her and begs her therefore to pardon his boldness and give credence to what Don Inigo de Mendoza will petition on his part. *Signed.*

Spanish. Addressed at head:—"Soberana y sacra m^d^."

Endorsed:—1594. *Good Seal.* (**29.** 82.)

SEMINARY PRIESTS.

1594.—George Stych sayeth that Joan Handford told him that seminary priests were harboured at Mrs. Tasborogh's, at Beckhamsfield, two, and she sent both beddings, hangings, and other things. One of them she knew to be a priest, and the other she could not tell what he was.

Mrs. Tasborogh and two of her daughters, with Mrs. Warren, would come to her house, and then these two men were brought unto them and all the windows shut.

Tasborogh came and searched the house of Hanford.
A surplice, a cope, a challice.
Mrs. Warren would not have them opened.
Mr. Tasborogh lost a piece of wood of the Cross.
Rough notes by Cecil.
Endorsed :—" 1594. Mr. Tasburge."
½ *p.* (**29.** 89.)

"N. F." [Nic. Fitzherbert] to Mr. Gilbert Smyth.

1594.—A note of books to be sent to Mr. Tucker.
1. Hillinghead's *(sic) History of England.* 2. A book of maps of all particular shires and countries of England. 3. *The History of Cornelius Tacitus* in English, by Sandle. 4. Cambdenus' *Descriptio Angliæ.* 5. *The dictionary of Thomas Tomasius.*
Underwritten :—" Request of N. F. to Mr. Smyth to let him have the above books by the next ship that comes to Mr. Tucker."
Endorsed :—1594.
Holograph. ½ *p.* (**29.** 90.) [*See Part* IV. *p.* 476.]

The Queen.

1594.—" An Act for provision to be made for the surety of the Queen's Majesty's most royal person, and the continuance of the realm in peace."
Draft, corrected by Burghley.
Endorsed :—" 1594."
2 *pp.* (**141.** 163.)

Hillarie Dakyns.

1594.—" The several practices and dangerous misdemeanours of Hillarie Dakyns' proceedings." Is charged with being in league with seminary priests and traitors, importing seditious books, &c., &c.
Endorsed :—1594.
2 *pp.* (**141.** 165.)

Siege of Groeningen.

1594.—Printed bird's-eye view of the town and siege of Groeningen with letter-press at the sides.
Dutch. 1 *p.* (**141.** 171.)

Deposition of John Gatacre.

[1594.]—In Easter week next coming shall be two years, I, John Gatacre, departed from England and went into Ireland, accompanied with one Thomas Allen, who was my father's man. We passed from Ireland to Rochelle and thence to Nantes, where Allen made means by Dr. Steven Wood, an Englishman, to have been admitted into religion, but was denied. So we passed to Rouen, where we were persuaded by Mr. Woodward, I to go to Douay to prosecute my studies, and my companion to seek in those parts to enter in religion; which he obtained in Brussels, where he remains at present a professed Capuchin. I studied in Douay about a year and a half, and being

weary of the place and not resolved to be a priest, I came away. From Douay I went to Brussels, where I had a half brother, pensioner to the King of Spain, called Thomas Fitzherbert, who, coming for the King of France with the Duke of Feria, remained with the Duke at Brussels. I moved him concerning my passage into England, but was delayed 10 or 11 weeks by the frost. I protest neither he nor any other did ever reveal to me any practice against the realm in general, her Majesty in particular, or any of her nobility or subjects whatsoever. When the frost broke my brother went with me to Antwerp, and in our company went Mr. Owen, as I think, a pensioner to the King of Spain. At our arrival we had our diet together at one Verstegan's, and lodged at a Dutchman's house. Within three or four days came this Mr. Sterrell, upon what occasion I know not, but I confess that from the time of Sterrell's coming, after every dinner and supper incontinent, I departed the chamber and left them to their talk. One day a Mr. Jaques came to dinner whom I never saw before that time. He was attired in black satin, with a man attending on him. He uttered these or the like words at the table: "By God, they say in England I would have killed the Queen, but, by God, belie me." What he was I am not able to say; he was slender and reasonable tall of stature, and had a black beard; and had been, as he said, a follower to the deceased Lord Chancellor. These parties be all that had any speech with Sterrell. To come to myself, my brother committed me to him, who promised he would be a means for my passage. I departed from Antwerp with him alone under colour of his "serviteur." After our being at Middleburgh two or three days came this other man, at the sight of whom I grew jealous (?) of his double dealing with me, yet loath to make manifestation of my meaning. He told me that he would clear my way, that only by telling I was his man, and called John Fenne, and by showing the paper which he wrote in the presence of Francis Harvey in Middleburgh, in colour of greater matters, which I protest is not to be expected of me. Concerning the letter directed to Sterrell, it was brought me by Harvey's maid, and delivered me in this town two or three hours after my departure from Harvey's house in Middleburgh.—Undated.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**167.** 135.)

[Cf. S. P. Dom. Eliz., vol. 247, No. 54.]

Hugh Bennett and Samuel Thompson.

[1594.]—Petition of Hugh Bennett and Samuel Thompson, painter stainers, to Sir Robert Cecil, shewing that about a year past a petition was exhibited to his father, concerning reformation of painting of funerals and coaches under the office of Clarencieux, and that his Lordship delivered the same to Clarencieux to signify what he thought thereof, who has as yet returned no answer; they therefore beseech him that Clarencieux may be sent for to answer the petition. They are content that there may also be joined with them to perform such works, Mr. Nicholas Hillyard, Her Majesty's servant, so well known for his sufficiency and care in his works.

½ *p.* (**170.** 50.)

Sir John Norreys.

1594.—Warrant under the Privy Seal directing the Lord Treasurer, Sir John Fortescue, under-treasurer of the Exchequer, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General for the time being, to give order for the

drawing of books, containing grants to Sir John Norreys in fee simple of such manors, lands and tenements, whereof the Queen is in remainder or reversion upon grants or estates tail, or by attainder or Act of Parliament, as shall amount to the clear yearly value of 300*l.*, provided that the lands be such wherein two or three persons at the least have title by force of entail, and that the same be no part of the duchies of Cornwall or Lancaster, or of the Queen's houses.—Manor of Greenwich, 30 March. 33rd year of the reign. [1591.]

Sign manual. Privy Signet.

Endorsed :—(1) There is already passed of the warrants to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler lands and tenements to the yearly value of 141*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.* Jo: Conyers. (2) A like endorsement of the passing of lands to the same to the yearly value of 54*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.* Signed by Sir Edward Coke. And (3) A further endorsement as to lands of the yearly value of 104*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*, making in altogether 299*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.*—in satisfaction of the whole grant."—*Signed by* Sir E. Coke.

Further endorsed :—1594.

1 *p.* (**170.** 130.)

Papal Authority.

1594.—Portion of a dissertation addressed to Monarchs and Princes, specially praising the Emperor Constantine, proving by quotations from ancient Christian authors that the Council of Nicæa was summoned by his authority alone, and that the Popes of Rome had usurped kingly authority in this and other respects over all princes, destroying those who refused to admit their authority. It concludes :—" And you the Princes and Monarchs of Christendom are induced, to the blemishing of your authorities, to burn or by your swords to destroy any person of what degree soever that shall avow your own authorities as absolute princes, and affirm you not to be by the law of God or man subject to any pope, or that he hath authority to deprive you of your kingdoms, states and rights; a case very pitiful, that you shall be so abused as to destroy them."

Endorsed :—1594.

Draft, holograph by Lord Burghley. Imperfect. 4 *pp.* (**171.** 35.)

Bishopric of Ely.

1594.—1. Thomas Goodrick, sometime Bishop of Ely, made a lease of part of the demesnes of his bishopric to John Goodrick his brother, 26 Henry VIII., confirmed by the Prior and Chapter of that place, 27 Henry VIII.

2. John Goodrick by virtue of that lease granteth part of those demesnes to others, who enjoyed the same.

3. Afterwards John Goodrick dieth and leaveth the lease to three of his sons, executors of his will. They, ignorant of the estate, did nothing therein, after whose deaths the lease came into the hands of strangers, from whom it was recovered, not without much suit and payment of good sums.

4. The surviving executor taketh to wife Alice, and dieth, making her sole executrix of his will; who took to husband Richard Brakyn, esquire, of the Isle of Ely, who about 14 years past putting the same in suit at the Common Law, Dr. Cox, then Bishop of Ely, by the mediation of Sir Christopher Hatton, obtained that the same was drawn into the

Chancery, where a decree passed, that Brakyn should not proceed at the Common Law for anything contained in the lease until that Court should further examine the state of the lease: since which nothing hath been done.

Endorsed:—1594.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**171.** 38.)

Farnham Manor.

1594.—"The commodities and revenue of the manor of Farnham." The old rent of assise, 220*l.*; 1,000 acres of woods, two parks well wooded; three chases, two of red deer and one of fallow; 25 or 26 acres of meadow, whereof the crop belongeth to the manor; two great fishponds, the least containing a mile and a half about. Also the fishing of two rivers; lastly the Castle itself.

"Memorandum that your lordship get a lease of my Lord Treasurer, upon the first vacancy of the bishopric, of all his meads in Hampshire and Surrey, with the herbage of 18 geldings in the great park."

Endorsed:—"1594. Concerning Farnham Castle."

$\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**171.** 41.)

Henry Leigh, Steward of the Barony of Burgh.

1594.—"Reasons to move her Majesty to relieve her poor servant Henry Leigh."

1. He hath sold his whole land and patrimony to the value of 5,000*l.* and spent it directly in her Majesty's service on the Borders, as is not unknown to her Majesty's subjects in those parts, who have given testimony under their hand that never any within their memories did her Majesty like service on those Borders.

2. It is too well known he hath neither land nor lease in the world to maintain himself nor relieve his wife and 5 children except the Stewardship of the Barony of Burgh, to which belongeth only 5*l.* fee, out of which he doth yearly repay her Majesty 30*s.*, so there remaineth only 3*l.* 10*s.*

3. All other like offices on the Borders have sufficient hirings to maintain them; viz. the keeper of Riddesdale (*margin*, Sir John Foster and his son Nicholas, 400*l.*) hath the demesnes of Harbottle, let yearly for 200 marks, and all fines, gressomes, perquisites of courts, &c., amounting yearly to 200*l.*, with a fee of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; so the whole profit can be no less than 500 marks yearly. Besides, the officer is not resident, and so saveth his housekeeping.

The keeper of Tyndale (*margin*, Mr. Wm. Fenwick, 300*l.*) hath the whole profits growing by rent, amounting to 50*l.* yearly, with all casual profits, so as her Majesty hath not one penny out of all that office, but the keeper hath all to himself, which can be no less than 300*l.*

The captain of Bewcastle (*margin*, Sir Symond Musgrave and his son Thomas, 400*l.*) hath the demesnes of Bewcastle, with a mill, and rents of all the tenants, with their tithes, perquisites of court, &c., amounting to near 400 marks yearly, besides 140*l.* fee, in lieu whereof he hath Plumpton Park, which is 100*l.* ancient rent, besides 40*l.* yearly out of Sowerby paid by her Majesty's Receiver, so the profits of the office can be no less than 400*l.* yearly.

The land serjeant of Gillesland and his brother (*margin*, Mr. Thomas Carleton and his brother Launcelot Carleton, 500*l.*) have all the parks and demesnes of the late Lord Dacres; viz. Askerton, yearly value 100 marks; the demesnes of Branton, yearly value 40*l.*, of Farlam, value

40*l.*, of Treddermayne, value 20*l.*; the demesnes of Naworth and the park, value 100*l.*; the parks of Branton, Briggwood and Walton Wood, value 100*l.*; the forest of Gelsdale, value 100*l.*; with 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* fee: so the profits they receive amount to near 500*l.* yearly.

If it be demanded why these offices are so well provided for and the Stewardship of Burgh left so destitute, lying so near the Borders and subject to the enemy, it is answered, That in the time of the late rebellion, Richard Dacres, then steward, being attainted, his wife and two daughters, being near akin to Sir Thomas Bromley, late Lord Chancellor, found means to get leases of such things as Richard Dacres had of Lord Dacres for his better maintenance in that office, viz., the tithes of Ayeton parish, value 100*l.*, the demesnes of Thistlethwait, value 100 marks, with other small farms, value 40*l.* Also, the Steward had ever allowance in Lord Dacres' house for his own diet, two men and a boy and four horses, and was seldom at any charge with keeping house, for Lord Dacres did oftentimes keep house at Rocliffe Castle; so by these reasons the office hath only the ancient fee of 5*l.*, out of which 39*s.* is deducted for two little closes adjoining the house.

Wherefore Henry Leigh prayeth her Majesty to bestow on him the yearly pension of 5*s.* *per diem*, with which he doubteth not to do her Highness as good service as those which have twice as much; albeit he verily thinketh he shall not long enjoy the same, the number and greatness of his enemies considered, who no doubt by all possible means will pursue his death.

And that her Majesty may think the same better bestowed, it is true her subjects within that office are so governed with equity and justice as they are all able to answer the laws both of England and Scotland, and are day and night most ready to help the rest of her subjects. And further, her Majesty hath her rents and profits as duly answered as in any part of all her dominions: and whether the rest of her subjects on the borders do the like may partly by the premises and by further examination better appear. The sum of his petition is only a pension of 5*s.* *per diem* during his life, with the casual profits, as escheats and forfeitures, within his office.

It is to be understood the said Leigh cannot live in Rocliffe Castle in credit and comfort except he keep six horses in his stable, which will stand, with the servants to attend them, in 100 marks yearly; and he must also give both horsemeat and man's meat according to the country manner to all her Majesty's tenants and others as they shall have occasion to be suiters unto him, or in their going or returning from any service, or else he shall lose their hearts and they will never serve freely under him: so the charge of his house can be no less than 100*l.* yearly, besides extraordinary entertainment of gentlemen sent between the Wardens of the Marches, for the house standeth in the highway and they usually call upon him to be their convoy. So necessary expenses accounted, there is but a poor living to be gotten by the proportion above said.

Endorsed:—1594.

2 *pp.* **(171. 42.)**

The Contractors for the Prize Pepper.

1591.—The contractors for the late bargain of pepper surprised in the carracque about the Isles of the "Assories", having yet 30,000*l.* to be satisfied to her Majesty, although (1) by the infection in the city the first year; (2) through the sale of a great quantity of Corsyne's

pepper, which he promised to transport out of the realm, and did not; (3) from the dearth of corn last year; and lastly, by the slow sale of the said pepper from the bringing in of sundry parcels underhand, notwithstanding the letters patent of restraint to the contrary; have been driven, towards the 50,000*l.* and 4000 marks already satisfied, to pay out of their own moneys 32,000*l.*, being desirous as long as they had means to perform the payments on the days appointed. Considering the bargain at first was so long delayed they had no liking at all to accept it, and adventured only to do her Majesty's service, they pray 3 years time of payment of the remain of 30,000*l.*, to be paid into the Exchequer, 10,000*l.* yearly for three years.

Endorsed:—1594.

1 *p.* (**171.** 44.)

Examinations of Gilbert Smith, and Nicholas Flute of Dartmouth.

1594.—Smith excuseth his repairing to Civita Vecchia, a parcel of the Pope's dominions, by custom; for that divers ships out of London and other places have usually repaired thither. His speech with Cardinal Allen he excuseth for that he had no talk with him of any matter of estate, and besides it was for his better safety in the country. His refusal to be confessed and sworn at the solicitation of a Jesuit is to be liked, if it be true.

The letters he had from Cardinal Allen's servant, Nicholas Fitzherbert, unto himself with the note of certain books, and one other letter of William Warmington to his mother at Wimborn Minster in Dorsetshire, contain no matter of any moment.

Touching the letters sent by Smith from Nicholas Fitzherbert his brother and kinsman, because Smith confesseth he delivered them to Richard Kelley, of King's Wear, he is to be examined what is become of them. Kelley being come up with Smith saith he hath delivered them to Sir Robert Cecil.

It is said that Nicholas Flute, of Dartmouth, went as a mariner in the ship, and is not come up but remaineth at Dartmouth, otherwise there is no matter of great moment in his examination. He varieth from Smith in this, that Flute sayeth Smith was returned aboard the ship before the departure of one of the friars, and that he tarried to talk with Smith and the master and the master's mate: but Smith confesseth he heard there had been two English friars aboard in his absence, but they were gone before his coming. He averreth the same at this present.

1 *p.* (**29.** 86.)

[*See under date Aug.* 31 *in Part IV of this Calendar.*]

Richard Martin.

1594.—Petition to the Queen for completion of the patent joining his son Richard with him in his offices within the Mint.

Endorsed:—"1594."

1 *p.* (484.)

[Michael Leeman.]

1594.—Petition to the Queen. Of rice taken out of his ship for the service of the fleet at Plymouth in 1588, and of his losses by confiscations in Spain. Prays for commission to recoup himself from such

Spanish subjects' monies or goods as he shall find concealed within this realm.

Endorsed :—1594.

½ *p.* (776.)

Bartholomew Gilbert to Sir R. Cecil.

1594.—As he has but a fourth part of the gain made by the stone, sold by him and three others to Mr. Brook the goldsmith, he hopes the whole burden will not be laid on him. Prays for release from the Counter.—1594.

½ *p.* (948.)

Patrick Condon to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594.—Prays for restoration of certain of his lands, procured from him by Arthur Hyde and other undertakers. Letters of restoration granted three times already, but countermanded, once at the suit of Sir Walter Raleigh.—1594.

1 *p.* (951.)

"Notes of Duchy Lands."

1594.—Gives the tenants, terms and rental, of the Manor of Bradwell, and parcels of the granges of Coggeshall and the Dairyhouse.

Endorsed :—1594.

1 *p.*

Enclosure. — The same particulars for the following lands: demesne of Tickhull, Yorks. : herbage &c. of Hawra Park: and parcels of the Fryth of Leicester.

1 *p.* (2403.)

Lord Lumley's Lands.

1594.—Statement detailing his dealings with the Lord Treasurer and Mr. Fortescue, with regard to his lands, and his offer to compound.

Endorsed :—"1594, L. Lumley."

1 *p.* (2471.)

Wheldrake and Myton.

[1594.]—Particular of lands, parcels of the manors of Wheldrake and Myton, Yorks.

Undated. 1 *p.* (2496.)

Ciprian Gabril.

1594.—Interrogatories for Ciprian Gabril, as to the receipt and sale of certain "oade," said to be consigned by one Peter Hendriques, of Lisbon, to the said Gabril or to Guido Malepoert.

Endorsed :—"Interrogatories, 1594, for Ciprian Gabril, merchant stranger, his dwelling is at the lower end of Michell Lane, near unto Eastcheap."

½ *p.* (**25.** 75.)

LORD BURGHLEY: FAMILY and HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

1521–94.—Memoranda of occurrences in Lord Burghley's handwriting, entitled, "Memoriæ nativitatum et aliarum rerum gestarum."

1521.—William Cecil, son of Richard and Jane Cecil, born at Bourn, co. Lincoln.

1526.—Mildred, daughter of Antony Cook and Anne, born in London, second wife of W. Cecil.

1535, May.—William Cecil, age 14, came to St. John's College, Cambridge. Tumult at Lincoln in August.

14 Sept.—David Cecil, grandfather, died at Stamford, over 80 years old.

1541, 6 May.—W. Cecil came to Gray's Inn.

8 Aug.—Married Maria Cheke of Cambridge.

1542, 5 May.—Thomas Cecil, his son, born at Cambridge.

[1542–3], 22 Feb.—Maria Cecil died at Cambridge: buried in St. Mary's Church.

1543.—William Cecil in Parliament.

1546, June 28.—Hen. VIII. died at Westminster while Parliament was sitting.

1547, Aug.—W. Cecil fought in battle of Musselburgh in Scotland.

1548.—Cecil fell into a quartan fever.

27 Sept.—In the custody of the Chancellor.

Nov.—In the Tower of London on account of the Duke of Somerset's affair.

1550, Sept.—Admitted to be the King's principal Secretary.

1551, Oct. 2.—Knighted.

[1553–4], 2 March.—His father died in Cecil's house in Cannon Row.

1554.—Francisca, his daughter, born at Wimbledon but did not long survive.

Nov.—Crossed into Belgium with Lord Paget and Lord Edward Hastynges. Returned from Brussels with Cardinal Pole.

1555.—Crossed the sea with Cardinal Pole, Earl of Arundel, Bishop of Winchester, &c. for a treaty of peace near Calais.

Sept.—Cecil's sister Elizabeth married Robert Byngfeld at Burghley.

1556, Dec. 5 (Sunday).—Daughter Anna born, afterwards the wife of Edward, Earl of Oxford.

1558, Nov. 17.—Queen Mary died at St. James's, Westminster.

„ 18.—Cardinal Pole died at Lambeth.

[1558–9], Jan. 17.—Qu. Elizabeth crowned at Westminster.

1559, Oct. 23.—Son William born, but did not long survive.

1560, May 28.—Cecil sent with Dr. Wotton into Scotland to expel the French; returned 29 July.

1561, May.—Another son William born, but afterwards died at Wimbledon.

May 29.—His son, Thomas, crossed into France.

July 14.—The Queen came to his house near the Savoy to dinner.

Nov. 24.—Anna, Cecil's sister, married Roger Cave.

1563.—Thomas Windebank left my service, and was succeeded by Hugh Allyngton.

June 1.—Robert Cecil born.

1562 (*sic*), June 9.—Bought Theobald's.

1564, July 1.—Daughter Elizabeth born at Westminster.
July 27.—Thomas Cecil journeyed into Yorkshire with Lady Latymer to see her daughter, whom he afterwards married.
[1565–6,] Jan.—William Cecil, son of Thomas Cecil, born at Burghley.
1566.—Thos. Billett admitted as steward of Cecil's household.
1567, April 15.—Catharine Cecil, daughter of Thomas Cecil, born at Burghley, and died 27 June.
1568, Mar. 7.—Lucy Cecil, daughter of Thomas Cecil, born at Burghley, afterwards married to Lord St. John.
1569, June 11.—Mildred Cecil, daughter of Thomas, born at Burghley.
November.—"A rebellion in ye north by ye Earles of Northumberland and Westmorland."
1570, Sept. 27.—Cecil sent with Walter Mildmay to the Queen of Scots, then in custody at Chatsworth.
Dec. 7.—Richard Cecil, son of Thomas, born at Burghley.
[1570–1,] Feb. 25.—Cecil (age 49) created Baron Burghley.
1571, Sept.—The Queen at Theobalds.
Dec.—Edward, Earl of Oxford, married Anne Cecil, Burghley's daughter.
[1571–2,] Feb. 14.— Edward Cecil, son of Thomas, born at Burghley.
Mar. 10.—William Paulet, Marquess of Winchester, Treasurer, died, whom Burghley succeeded; made Treasurer 15 July following, and on 14 October admitted by oath Treasurer of the Exchequer.
1572, June 2.—Duke of Norfolk beheaded.
13.—Burghley, Knight of the Garter, with Montmorency.
July 22.—The Queen at Theobalds.
Aug. 23.—Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, beheaded at York.
24.—Slaughter of Protestants in Paris.
[1572–3,] Feb. 21.—The Queen at Theobalds eight days.
1573, July 15.—Maria Cecil, daughter of Thomas, born at Burghley.
1574, Sept. 22.—Susanna and Elizabeth, daughters of Thomas Cecil, born at Burghley, but Susanna died 9 Aug. 1575.
1575, May 24.—The Queen at Theobalds 14 days to June 6.
July 2.—Burghley's daughter, Anna, Countess of Oxford, gave birth to Elizabeth, afterwards married to William, Earl of Derby.
July 10.—The child baptized at Theobalds.
1576, May 4.—Christopher Cecil born at Burghley.
1577, May 15.—The Queen at Theobalds for three days.
July.—Burghley made a journey to Buxton, in the co. of Derby.
Aug.—Dorothy, daughter of Thomas, born at Burghley.
1578, Feb.—Lady Maria Lennox died.
May 7.—The Queen at Theobalds for — days.
Dec. 30.—Thomas Cecil, son of Thomas, born at Burghley.
[1581–2,] Feb. 26.—Wm. Wentworth, son of Lord Wentworth, married Burghley's daughter Eliza.
1582.—Wm. Wentworth, Lord Burghley's son-in-law, died at Theobalds.
"Michaelmas Term" at Hertford.
1583, May 28.—The Queen at Theobalds till June 1. Alasco, Palatine of Musc', with the Queen.

1584, Sept.—Burghley age 63.
Robert Cecil, Burghley's son, crossed into France.
July.—John, Lord Russell died at "Hyghat."
1585, July 8.—Lord Howard made Lord Admiral.
Aug.—Thomas Cecil, Knt., set out for Holland with Jo. Nevil.
1586.—Robert, Earl of Leicester, designated Governor of Holland, &c.
1587.—The Queen at Theobalds.
1588, June 5.—Anna, Burghley's daughter, Countess of Oxford, died at Greenwich.
June 25.—The same buried in the Church of Westminster.
July.—The Spanish fleet vanquished.
Sept. 4.—Robert, Earl of Leicester, died at Cornbury in co. of Oxford.
[1589,] April 5.—Lady Mildreda, Burghley's wife, "*obdormivit in Westmon.*"
April 21.—Buried in Westminster near her daughter, the Countess of Oxford.
July 22.—Henry, King of France wounded by a Jesuit; died 23 June (*sic*).
Aug. 31.—Robert Cecil married Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Cobham.
1590, May.—W. Cecil, "D. Ross," son of William Cecil, son of Thomas, son of William, Baron Burghley, born at Newark.
June 4.—Baptized "*nomine meo.*"
April 6.—Francis Walsingham died in London.
1591, March 28.—W. Cecil, son of Robert Cecil, Burghley's second son, born at Westminster.
April 12.—Lady Ross, wife of William Cecil, died in London.
May 10.—The Queen at Theobalds.
„ 20.—Robert Cecil knighted at Theobalds.
July 19.—The Queen at Burghley's house at Westminster, *ubi lustravit equos co. Essex.*
Aug. 2.—Robert Cecil admitted into the Queen's Council at Nonsuch.
Nov. 20.—Ch. Hatton, Chancellor, died at Ely Place.
1594, June 13.—The Queen at Theobalds until 21 June.
July 12.—The Queen at Robert Cecil's house near Burghley's.
Latin. 6 *pp.* **(140.** 13.)

Theological.

1588-94.—(1.) 1588.—"Scripturarum et Patrum testimonia ad defend. Relig. Ecc. Anglican."
Sets out the following propositions, and gives passages referring thereto, from the Scriptures and the Fathers:—

Non est Purgatorium.
Sancti non sunt invocandi.
Opera quæ supererogationis appellant, non possunt sine arrogantia et impietate prædicari.
Imagines non esse adorandas.
Unica Christi oblatio in cruce peracta.
Utraque pars Dominici Sacramenti, ex Christi institutione et præcepto, omnibus Christianis ex æquo administrari debet.

"Scriptures and publicke praiers in vulgare and knowen tongue."
Conjugium sacerdotum licitum esse.
Endorsed by Lord Burghley. Latin.
18 *pp.* (**144.** 111.)

1594.—(2.) "Authoritas sacrorum scriptorum."

The following propositions, with relevant passages from the Scriptures and the Fathers:—

Scriptura sacra continet omnia ad salutem necessaria.
Ecclesia potest errare.
Endorsed by Lord Burghley.
4 *pp.* (**144.** 134.)

1594.—(3.) "Text of Scriptures to maintain certain conclusions."

The following propositions, with relevant passages from the Scriptures and the Fathers:—

Concupiscentia in renatis est vere peccatum.
Liberum arbitrium, absque gratia Dei, non potest aliquid bonum facere.
Justificari sola fide, quæ per dilectionem operatur.
Ecclesia Christi visibilis est cœtus fidelium, in quo verbum Dei et Sacramenta vite administrantur.*
Endorsed by Lord Burghley.
6 *pp.* (**144.** 136.)

1594.—(4.) "What things in the Scriptures and other ecclesiastical stories have been well begun, and by time corrupted, and so reformed."
Begins:—
"The golden censors were appointed by God, and for a time well used. Afterwards abused by Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, and then for a time well used. The same were abused by the Company of Corah in their schismatical and seditious meetings. Afterwards the censors were gathered, and turned to a plate to cover the altar."
Similar notes follow with regard to the brazen serpent, circumcision, the ephod, the ark, the temple, the holy vessels, matrimony, the Supper of our Lord, and the gift of prophecy and interpretation of Scriptures.
Endorsed by Lord Burghley.
2 *pp.* (**144.** 140.)

1594.—(5.) "That godly princes ought to set up true religion, and to reform the contrary."
Passages of Scripture and from the Fathers in support of the above proposition.
Endorsed by Lord Burghley.
3 *pp.* (**144.** 141.)

The Catholics in Scotland.

[1594 *or* 5.]—Information about the affairs of the Catholics of Scotland, and the distribution of the money last sent thither.
Fathers James Gordon and William Creyton are blamed because the said Father Gordon knowing, after his return from Rome, that the earls of Angus, Huntley, and Arran were declared rebels with the King's con-

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* ? rite.

sent in the Parliament of the kingdom, and that, therefore, the King was no longer their ally, but their enemy, the said fathers, nevertheless, took the money intended by His Holiness for the benefit of the said King and advancement of the Catholic religion, landed openly at one of the towns of the said kingdom, as Father Gordon has done, and, finally, squandered it at the will of the earl of Huntley for his own advancement (although Angus was there, who in rank takes precedence of Huntley), giving part of the money to one of the worst heretics of the country, with whom, since the return of Father Gordon, they have joined against the King. This is contrary to the Pope's intention and their own promises, and has increased the hostility of the King, and made the Pope deaf to our petitions. When Father Gordon returned from Scotland he declared that he had left James Chesen about leaving on a mission from the King to the King of Spain; but this has not taken effect, and a whole year has passed since then. Moreover, it is learnt, both from Chesen and the King, that no such business was even proposed. Also, the said Father gave out that he came hither from the earls of Angus, Huntley and Arran, although he had had no communication with Angus for a year before he left, as he has written to Robert Bruscio, and Arran, mistrusting his partiality for his nephew, had resolved to send another with him to treat on his account. Since his return the said Father has given good cause for mistrust by his partiality for his said nephew; and, what is more, Huntley and Father Gordon despatched from Scotland at the end of August last, hither or to Spain, a gentleman called Walter Lindesay, without the knowledge of Angus and Arran, who are much dissatisfied, insomuch that they say that if they could extricate themselves from the labyrinth in which the fathers have placed them, they would never meddle more in such matters, and they have written to Bruscio to procure them all the assistance he can. As to the party which Father Gordon said was so strong in Scotland, now that the three earls are out of favour with the King, they lose the assistance of the other Catholics, who formerly declared with them for the King of Spain. The worst is that many of Huntley's subjects have risen against him and now even his kinsmen desert him. The same has happened with Angus and Arran, whose most prudent counsellors have abandoned them, and little short of a miracle can extricate them from their difficulties.

This throws discredit on what Father Gordon has, here and in Rome, declared in the name of the King, with whom he has not spoken for years, "tambien a ello le havia movido la aficion natural a su sangre pues todos somos hombres sugetos a enfermidad." The credit of the company has decayed by reason of the tumults which his ill advised proceedings have aroused. His nephew and the confederates have, through him and Creyton, lost their goods and lands and very nearly their lives. Creyton has endeavoured to supplant Bruscio here, as he did Colonel Simple in Spain, as can be proved by letters of his and of other fathers of the Company. His grey hairs and his coat have alone won him credit.

Spanish. 3 *pp.* (**139.** 25.)

Scotland and Spain.

[1594 *or* 5.]—Points which declare the King of Scotland's good will to the affairs of the King Catholic, and what has hindered it hitherto, and his opinion as to concurring in the enterprises against England and the rebels of Flanders.

As for his affection to the Queen of England and for his heretic subjects, at whose instance he is now proceeding against the three Catholic earls, he protests that he has no greater desire than to free himself from the intolerable yoke with which the said ministers have, since his ninth year (*desde su nones*) and before, kept him from the knowledge of religion and of his position. He is constant in his desire to avenge the assassination of the Queen, his mother; and the Queen [of England] has, under colour of amity, made frequent attempts on his life, and has broken her faith and promises, in which he pretends confidence only to save himself from greater danger. He would willingly aid the King Catholic against England, if he knew how; but some whom he has about him have prevented his sending a special commission to solicit aid, alleging the risk of discovery in case the request were refused or put off. They ground their persuasions, that the petition would be refused, upon the King Catholic's apparent want of good will to the King of Scotland, but that King, personally, has every confidence in the King Catholic's care both for him and for Christendom; he only fears that stress of important business might prevent the King Catholic sending aid in time. Therefore, if the King Catholic were pleased to spare him some assistance, and first to offer it expressly by letter, which could reach him by the way prescribed to Robert Brucio, promising him sufficient money (to raise men to defend him against sudden attacks of the heretics of his own kingdom and England) and reasonable forces, he would concur in the invasion of England. On receipt merely of such a letter, the King will send hither assurance signed and sealed, as far as regards the money and forces, and will make any other reasonable conditions; and England once subdued, the King Catholic can with much greater ease reduce France to the obedience of the Holy See, and his rebels to that [obedience] which they unjustly withhold. Finally, he begs the King Catholic to use his assistance and points out that the Catholics of England will more readily lend their assistance when they see the two kings united.

II. News touching the present disposition of the King of Scotland.

The Queen of England, to induce that King to persecute the three Catholic earls, besides the occasion given him by the inconsiderate proceedings of themselves and their agents, has paid him the interest due upon the principality of Wales, and has expelled from England the earl of Bothwell, whom she formerly favoured; and her chief counsellors have let him know that they accept him as king and as her successor, provided he does not disturb her during her life. Nevertheless, if Father Gordon had not arrived in Scotland in the way he did, and if the three earls had not afterwards acted so much to the King's prejudice, and if Robert Brucio had not been brought into suspicion by the sinister reports made of him, and if even afterwards Brucio could have given him any assurance of the King Catholic's assistance, he was ready to have sent the said Brucio authority to treat.

If, therefore, his Majesty will write to him as aforesaid, Brucio having express order to press for it, doubtless he will send hither an ample commission, and will accept any conditions, if assured of his Majesty's good will to help him.

Meanwhile he has definitively refused to the ambassadors of Holland and Zealand and of England, and of other united heretics, to ally himself with them against the King Catholic.

Spanish. 3 *pp.* (**139.** 27.)

The United Provinces.

[1594. ?]—List of the names of the United Provinces in the Low Countries, with remarks thereon, concluding, "So that in all they are well or better than the half of the seventeen Provinces, and *de jure* ought to discharge the half of the general debts.

There is besides many inhabitants of the Provinces not United within this realm of England, which may be likewise somewhat charged."

Endorsed :—"Sir Hor. Paslavicino."

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**29.** 77, 2.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury.

[1594. ?]—Notes relative to certain lands of the Earl of Shrewsbury. George, Earl of Shrewsbury conveyed the manors of Whitchurch, Blackmere and Marbury in cos. Salop and Chester, and other lands there, to his son Henry Talbot and the heirs male of his body, the remainder to Edward his son and the heirs male of his body, the remainder to Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, that now is, and the heirs male of his body; the remainder to the right heirs of the said George, Earl of Shrewsbury for ever.

Edward, now having the lands after the death of his brother Henry without issue, laboureth to suffer a recovery to cut off the remainder to the now Earl, but cannot, as he allegeth, by reason the now Earl hath granted his remainder to the Queen upon condition of redemption at the will of the said Earl. Edward laboureth by his friends to have her Highness grant him the said remainder and her estate and all other the premises, to the prejudice of the said Earl; alleging he doeth it only to cut off the Earl's remainder, which thing is not usual to be granted by her Highness.

Yet if her Majesty will grant all her estate in these lands to a third person, without expressing how she came to the said remainder, Mr. Edward Talbot may as well cut off thereby the Earl's remainder as if it were granted to himself. Edward Talbot hath no colour to require that man's estate, considering his suit tends to no more but that he may suffer a perfect recovery, which being in an another person than himself may serve his turn as well as if it had been granted to himself.

1 *p.* (**29.** 84.)

Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury to Sir Robert Cecil

[1594. ?] I am loth to trouble you with my paltry occasions, but now there is no remedy but I must remember you of certain lewd tenants of Norton in Nottinghamshire, who, when the sales were in hand, preferred petitions to her Majesty and the commissioners that they might purchase those lands. Afterwards, not prevailing therein, they laboured to take leases, but her Majesty being by my Lord Treasurer informed of the truth, that they were never her Majesty's tenants, but I her immediate tenant and they tenants by demise from me, was pleased that I should be admitted to renew my lease (which is not yet expired), which nevertheless hath since been deferred. Now these beggars being set on anew have lately exhibited fresh complaints to her Majesty, whereupon Mr. Windebank was sent with a message to my Lord Treasurer and Sir John Fortescue in their favour; whereupon I informed them both of the state of those lands and what had heretofore passed, whereupon stay is made and my Lord Treasurer is

thoroughly prepared to give her Majesty satisfaction of the truth; and I have written to my Lady Scudmore (the copy whereof is enclosed). I send you also a particular of the true state of those lands; be pleased to speak thereof with my Lord Treasurer when you see him next.

Holograph. Seal, broken. (**29.** 85.)

WILLIAM STYLE to [the COUNCIL].

[1594. ?] Desires "my lords'" letter to the East India Company and Sir William Rumney, the Governor, for what in equity is due to his two brothers Roger and Percival Style, who died in the last East India voyage. Roger was captain of *the Ascension* and Percival purser of another of the Company's ships, and William desires to have the arrears of wages due to his said brothers.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**29.** 88.)

[The EARL OF ESSEX] to SIR VERGINIO VISINO.

[1594. ?]—J'ai entendu, tant par les lettres que j'ai receu de vous, comme celles du Sieur Ant. Perez, votre intention de proposer un dessein qui seroit pour le bien de toute la Chrestienté, et la confiance qu'il vous a pleu avoir en moi de me le communiquer et requerir mon assistance à l'advancement d'icelluy. Je loue grandement et aime cherement ceste vertu en quiconque je la trouve, et serai tousjours prest d'advancer tels desseins qui tendent au bien public. Mais la saison ou nous sommes consideree, et les troubles tout à l'entour de nous, je trouve combien les desseins si esloignés sont degoustes par deça, et pourtant suis d'opinion que rien ne se feroit encore en cela. Mais je le retiendray en memoyre et, comme l'opportunité se presentera cy après, je m'emploierai selon les occasions à l'advancer de tout mon pouvoir. Cependant je suis tres aise d'avoir acquis par ceste ouverture la cognoissance d'un gentilhomme de vostre vertu et merite, laquelle je tascheray et d'entretenir et accroistre par tous bons offices.

Endorsed: "To Sir Virginio Visino."

Draft with corrections by Essex. ½ *p.* (**171.** 39.)

WILLIAM READ to [LORD BURGHLEY.]

[1594. ?]—Prays for a lease, without fine, of lands of which he is tenant, late Sir John Perrott's.

Memorandum thereon by Burghley and the Auditor. 2 *pp.* (630.)

STANWARDINE PASSIE, servant to the Keeper of the Gatehouse in Westminster.

[1594. ?]—Petition to Lord Burghley. Jo. Dexter, a traitor, and Harry Keynes, a popish recusant, prisoners in the Gatehouse, have hardly entreated Thomas Heywood, another prisoner there, for discovering the practice of one William Grymes, a felon, to break prison, and still threaten him with violence, and have used petitioner with most vile and opprobrious speeches for setting irons upon Grymes. Suspects a confederacy between Dexter, Keynes, and Grymes. Begs Cecil's warrant to his master, the keeper, that Dexter and Keynes may be kept close prisoners as heretofore.

Undated. 1 *p.* (**P.** 103.)

Sir Henry Constable to Sir Robert Cecil.

[? 1594 or later.]—His wife Margaret was indicted for receiving Thomas Clarke, a seminary priest. Notwithstanding that the Queen was pleased to stay proceedings against her, she is ordered to appear from term to term in the Queen's Bench. Prays for order for her discharge from appearance, upon security.

Undated. ½ *p.* (861.)

Popish Plots.

[? 1594.]—"Beginning of a book that some priests would set forth." Relative to a petition made by the priests that no such book should be suffered as without any necessity exasperated the heretics against the Catholics. Mention made of libel written of F. P.; also of Mr. Heywood, Jesuit, and Mr. Mart. R., and of "the plot of the Jesuits by which the Lord Ferdinando, Earl of Derby should have taken the kingdom."

4 *pp.* **(144.** 159.)

A.D. 1595.

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1594–5,] Jan. 1.—This gentleman, my especial friend and kinsman, hath some controversy with the town of Plymouth, and hath desired me to recommend unto your Honour his just and reasonable desire, and therein no farther to be favoured than it shall appear lawful. If it shall therefore please your Honour to be his honourable favourer herein, I shall acknowledge it as done to myself, and shall be very proud if it please you to make him know (that as I am yours in all love and service) so he may find that you please for my sake, in this his great right, to afford him some testimony thereof, and so, only gazing for a wind to carry me to my destiny, I humbly take my leave.—From Sherborne this first of January.

Holograph. No year. Endorsed:—"1594." ½ *p.* **(24.** 76.)

Sir Henry Davers to the Earl of Essex.

[1594–5,] Jan. 1.—Your royal proceeding in my favour doth confirm my own assurance that in this last action of mine I performed nothing unworthy so worthy a patron, for you may rest well assured that base and cowardly persons will make other judges of their reputation than you who only are their object. I am here secretly informed that you intend a journey this spring, when or whither I little regard to know (so it be without the confines of a constable), but my humble desire is, if it succeed, I may be commanded to remain in these parts to attend your farther directions, being otherwise resolved to follow the King this journey of Lyons, where I should be too far remote from your actions, which would much more discontent me than banishment. The end of my life is the limit of your commandment,

and without exceptions are the bounds against whom you will employ me. The continuance of your favour I doubt not, because I will ever remain if possible more than I have professed, and wish to give a blow wherein you may equalise your fortune to your worth.—Paris, this first of January.

No year. Seal. 1 *p.* (**24.** 77.)

James Grahame, M. Cardwell, and William McGy, in Loch Side, to Robert, Servitor to Mr. Archibald Douglas.

1594–5, Jan. 3.—We your lovers and hearty friends in the parts about Glennageis are brought in admiration that we could never hear nor have knowledge what country ye were in and of your estate. We now lately, by the information of your good friend and gossip, Robert Ferlie, certifies us ye are in good estimation and honest service with Mr. Archibald Douglas. The poor lass Janet S . . . ane whom you left with a young baby at your departing, has sustained great trouble in bringing up of your young babies. [They urge him to contribute to her support.]—From the Loch Side in Wm. McGeis house, 3 Jan., 1594.

Almost illegible. 1 *p.* (**24.** 79.)

Francesco Florio to Mr. Vice-Chamberlain.

[1594–5.] Jan. $\frac{3}{13}$.—I neglect no opportunity wherein either respect of his service or my duty have interest, bound thereto by so many bonds as are his Honour's benefits. And if it were possible that no respect of any benefit did bind me, yet an "affectuous" zeal and desire to deserve well of so eminent a goodness as his would compel me or any well-affected spirit which honoureth virtue in so high a degree as is seen in his Honour. Thus upon bended knee recommending my duty, I take leave.—"Col.," 13 Jan.

Endorsed:—"1594, Feb."

The body of the letter in English; the rest in Italian.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**24.** 101.)

The Confession of Thomas Hull.

1594–5, Jan. 4.—Taken 4 Jan., 1594, *Stilo Angliæ.* Says that Jaques Francisco, lieut.-colonel of the Irish Regiment, made proffer to him to deliver a message to Capt. Waynman, he hearing that Capt. Waynman was in the Leaguer with Grave Maurice coming to Groening—in the words—That he should remember his promise to Jaques Francisco, and that he desired him to do what service he could upon the person of Grave Maurice, or otherwise to make means, if he could, with those of the munition house when opportunity offered, to set it on fire, or when both armies should lodge together that he would by any kind of means send them word, that when he hath the watch he would be the occasion and means to let them enter in where he had the command. Hull asked him what assurance he had of Waynman, fearing lest upon the delivery of that message he might be the occasion of his apprehension. Francisco answered there was no doubt of it, for Waynman was sworn to him to put in execution what thing soever lay in him to do long before. And moreover Waynman was consenting to that treason for which Babington and Salsbury were executed. Wayn-

man being at that very instant in Cork in Ireland, hearing of their apprehension, was very fearful lest they would have disclosed him; whereupon he wrote to Francisco, being in Youghal in Ireland, certifying that they were apprehended, and that he feared they would "appeache" him. To which Francisco answered that if he did not fly away or use some other means of suspicion, or that he accused not himself, he needed not to fear, for they would never disclose. And, moreover, that though the service of Ostend failed yet Francisco thought never the worse of him, because, so far as he could hear, the fault was in the messenger, named John Baynam, sent to Ostend at that time to deliver the message. That he should have any reasonable sum of money required for the accomplishment of the service, and that for his better assurance it should be put into a Jesuit's hands of whom he should have it as soon as he had finished any the aforesaid practices.

All that Hull can say of Capt. Smith is that, being at Brussels, speaking with one of Count Solmes' men at an ordinary, and falling in talk of Ostend, he said that his master was very sorry for the apprehension of Capt. Smith; that his master loved him well and expected somewhat of him, but what Hull could not know of him. Hull told him that any one Captain could never hurt Ostend or give it over, whereupon he answered that if there were 3 or 400 men drawn from thence upon service up into the country, the enemy having intelligence of their coming, might use means to cut them off, and then attempt to win the town.

A copy. 1½ *pp.* (**24.** 82.)

Another copy of the same.

1½ *pp.* (**24.** 83.)

Lavernne to the Earl of Essex.

1594–5, Jan. $\frac{4}{14}$.—By the return of Nero has learnt the honour he has done him in being mindful of the evil deed done the late M. de Hallot, since he was willing to petition the Queen concerning it. Expresses his thanks and begs him to use his services when occasion offers.—From Caen, 14 January, 1595.

Endorsed:—"La Varene."

Signed. French. Seal. ½ *p.* (**29.** 114.)

W. Daye, Dean of Windsor, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 5.—Withdrawing his acceptance of Worcester, finding by a survey sent to him by a friend that he had been much deceived in his choice. The change is little greater and yet the charge far greater. Makes his humble suit therefore that the Queen will suffer him to continue where he is.—From Eton College, 5 Jan., 1594.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**24.** 84.)

Thomas Webbe to Roger Manners.

1594–5, Jan. 5.—Begs him to get Sir Robert Cecil, by whose favour his general pardon was obtained, to move the Queen for the pardon of his banishment. Notwithstanding her Majesty granting him his liberty, will adventure his life in her service in this journey with Sir Francis Drake, hoping thereby to recover her Majesty's favour for his former offence, with reformation of his course ensuing.—6 Jan., 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**24.** 85.)

Lord Burghley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 6.—I send here included a letter from Sir William Spencer containing his apprehension of a vicar in Oxfordshire and a servant of Sir Henry Lee's, for publishing a pedigree touching sundry titles to the Crown, with an exposition endorsed upon the same pedigree, declaring the obstacles of all the titularies thereon saving my Lord of Huntingdon; which act by them committed is directly against a special Act of Parliament (13 Eliz.), by which, as I remember, the first offence is to be punished by one year's imprisonment and forfeiture of all their goods, and the second offence as in *præmunire*. But the determination thereof I leave to Her Majesty's learned Counsel. The parties to be committed to the gaol and Sir William Spencer to be committed (*sic*) for his diligence. The prisoners be come up from York, but I know not where the Queen will have them bestowed, whereof I took to have answer from you this day.— From my house in the Strand, 6 Jan. 1594.

P.S. in Burghley's handwriting: "You may for my discharge make her Majesty privy to this."

Signed. ½ *p.* (**24.** 86.)

—— to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 7.—After my being with you yesterday I moved my lords of the Council for stay of the letter written for Proby, because it would prejudice my suit, who thereupon were pleased it should stay. But this day I understand there hath been nevertheless some course taken for the sending of it away, whereby I am both deprived of the best hope of relief that was left me, and besides disgraced in the sight and opinion of all men by a very mean person. I beseech you, therefore, to move her Majesty for her letters of earnest recommendation of her poor servants' suit to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen who, I have just cause to think, will readily yield thereunto in my behalf if I be not otherwise overmuch crossed, for the wiser and better sort of them do willingly confess that the right is mine and that they are bound in common honesty to maintain the credit of their grant, for though I be a stranger born they knew that difficulty before the passing of the grant, and therefore bestowed the freedom of the city upon me to make me capable of bearing office amongst them. That I am stranger born shall not, I hope, in court be objected against me now that I am to reap some little fruit of my long travail and attendance, because there was not there any such exception taken unto me when I was to be used in services both painful and not of least secrecy. Wherein, I hope, I have acquitted myself in such honest and dutiful sort as at least doth deserve that I should not be reputed among common strangers, having besides settled my poor fortune in England in every respect.—At London, 7 January 1594.

Signed. Seal. Endorsed, "Mr. Ciprian to my Mr."

1 *p.* (**24.** 88.)

[The Queen] to [Sir William Russell,] Lord Deputy [of Ireland].

[1594–5,] Jan. 7.—When Tyrone shall come to you to receive his pardon you shall not suffer him to depart from thence, but shall cause a convenient secret watch to be kept upon his lodging; and for just cause of detaining him, let him know that according to his letter written to you the 2nd of November, you did advertise us of the con-

tents of that his dutiful letter (disposition), wherein, among other things, he did require that he might upon right of his pardon with safety have recourse to our person to shew some further matter unto us; which his request you may affirm that we did very gratiously accept, as being very willing to hear him and to yield him remedy of any just complaints as cause should require, and for that purpose we commanded you to let him understand of our good liking, and that you should take order for his safety in repairing hither—whereupon you may tell him that you cannot well discharge your duty to us if you should suffer him depart and not come over to us according to his own request. And though he may say that he will first return home and afterwards will come hither, yet you may say that, without first advertising us of his delay, you dare not assent to have him depart, but for your own discharge you must and will be assured that, he shall not depart from thence until you shall hear further from us; and this speech you shall use to him in good and friendly terms in presence of some of our Council of most reputation, who also, we doubt not, but will concur with you upon this so just ground; and notify this his stay not to be done by you upon any intention to have him harmed herein, or to prejudice him in any part of the conditions that shall pass betwixt us and him. You shall take order to put a guard upon him in his town lodging, or for more surety lodge him safely in your own house, using him for his diet and lodging in such sort as is agreeable for him; and immediately to advertise us: and we could wish, if it may be possible, that before you declare your purpose of restraining him, the rest, as O'Donnell, McGuyr and O'Rork, may be accorded withal, lest if they be not, upon this stay of Tyrone, they may break out and continue in rebellion; and therefore, for their satisfaction in the matter of his stay, let them understand the true cause of your so doing, that according to his own request he may come to us, which is requisite to be done for our honour, as by O'Neal it was, for further ratification of our favour and mercy. And yet rather than suffer him to depart, you shall not stay your proceeding herein upon the accord or not accord of O'Donnell and the rest.

Undated. A draft in Lord Burghley's handwriting. Endorsed:—"Private letter to the Deputy, the 7 of January."

2 *pp.* (**24.** 89.)

Lord Huntingdon to Lord Burghley.

1594–5, Jan. 7.—I send by the bearer, H.M. pursuivant, Thomas Gravenor, of whom, since my last letters, I have taken no examinations. —York, 7 January '94.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**24.** 90.)

Thomas Flemynge to [? Sir Robert Cecil].

1594–5, Jan. 10.—Immediately after the receipt of your Honour's letters of the 8th of this instant, I did examine Phillips and his wife, prisoners in Newgate, what they were able to say against the widow, called Mrs. Mascall. The husband could say nothing but by the report of his wife. And what she hath confessed may appear by the enclosed. The husband I take to be a poor labouring artificer; his wife is a notable cozener. The widow confesseth herself to be cozened by crediting her too much, but she denieth any speech or desire to know of her husband that should be, or when the world should turn, or that ever she used words tending to that effect. She said that after she had

the letter and put the same in her bosom, she had no power to deny Phillips' wife anything. She hath earnestly prosecuted these cozeners and still doth. There appeareth no conjuration or calculating, further than the examinant persuaded the widow she could do, only to deceive her of her money and plate.—10 January, 1594

P.S.—Have sent enclosed the confession of George Burnell that brought me your letter, suspected to be a confederate with these cozeners, written with his own hand.

The enclosures, viz. :—

1. *The Examination of John Phillips and Judith, his wife, otherwise called Doll Pope, taken the 9th of January* 1594.

Judith, the wife, confessed that one Peters who had been a suitor to the widow for marriage, and one Vaughan, a companion of his, dealt with her to be a means to procure Peters' favour with the widow. Thereupon Vaughan devised a letter in the name of one Mr. Grace, a near friend of the widow's and one whom she specially trusted, to the effect that she should make much of Judith, for she was one that could do her great good. Peters and Vaughan told Judith what suitors the widow had and where they dwelt and who, as they thought, had best favour with her, and told her of many accidents which they knew to be true, to the intent that she might seem to be a wise woman. Whereupon she went to the widow and was well entertained, and had into her chamber. And after some speeches past, Judith looked into her hand, and then began to tell her what suitors she had, etc. Also, according to Peters' instructions, she demanded of the widow whether she was not troubled in the night with sights and noises in her house. She said, yea. "Yea," said Judith, "hath there not been lights seen in your house?" "How know you that?" said the widow. "I know it well," quoth Judith, "and the cause too, for there is money hid in your house." Then the widow, being more persuaded of Judith's great skill, prayed her to tell her who should be her husband; and told Judith that she had most fancy to marry an old gentleman that was very rich and a suitor unto her, but she would not marry with him until she first knew when the world should turn. Judith, not knowing what she meant, said she would answer her when she came again. And also that she would get the money hid in the house for her. All which the widow did earnestly desire. Judith then told her that first she must have such gold as she had, which she would not carry away, but leave with her, and within two days the gold hid in her house should come to that place where she appointed her gold should lie. The widow brought certain gold, a chain of gold, 7 rings and a whistle. All which the widow put in a purse and delivered to Judith with her right hand. Judith wrapped it up in yarn, and having before wound up two stones in like yarn, closely conveyed the yarn with the stones into the widow's hand, which the widow took and laid up in the appointed place, with charge from Judith not to look at it until three days were past. She also told the widow she must have a turkey and a capon to give to the queen of the fairi, which the widow provided. Also, she made the widow say certain prayers in sundry places of her house, and then departed. Judith then carried the gold chain, etc. to Peters and Vaughan, opened the yarn, secretly took out the rings and kept them to herself, and the rest was shared between them and her. The

next morning, intending to cozen the widow of her plate also, Judith brought the head and leg of the turkey in a bashet to the widow and began to tell her that she must lay one leg under the bed and the rest in other places, but the widow, having discovered the stones in the yarn, knew herself to be cozened and caused Judith to be apprehended.

Judith had used this manner of trade of cozenage a long time and had wandered the country in the company of divers persons naming themselves Egyptians. For that kind of life she was condemned to die at Salisbury, but afterwards had her pardon. She had then married Phillips and, being forbidden by her husband, had not since used the trade of cozenage above two several times.

2. *The "Confession" of George Burnell, giving Peters' version of his connexion with the plot, which Peters declared was suggested by Judith, and which he swore to Burnell upon his salvation was not meant to cozen the widow but to get her to wife.*

3½ *pp.* (**24.** 93.)

The Earl of Cumberland to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 11.—I entreat your pardon that I write not of my own hand, which now I well cannot do by reason my Lord of Derby is with me. I have spoke with the party I told you of, and find him of the same mind he was of, neither can I get him to send for any one man.—11 Jan., 1594.

Signed. ¼ *p.* (**24.** 96.)

Thomas Gravener.

1594–5, Jan. 13.—Certificate, addressed to the Lords of the Council, from Edward Mercer, Mayor of Northampton, and John Cater, practitioner in physic there, that Thomas Gravener, a prisoner on his journey from York to London, in charge of Richard Outlawe, the Queen's pursuivant, was at the George Inn in Northampton sick in bed of a dropsy, his belly and his legs being so swollen that in their opinion he was not able to travel.—13 Jan., 37 Eliz.

Signed by both. 1 *p.* (**24.** 100.)

Anthony Atkinson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 13.—The bearer, Mr. Folkingham, can acquaint you what is done and what may be done about Da. Englebie, and of our last service about the late Seminary and his adherents, whom we have delivered to my Lord President, with all their popish trash, books and relics. The bearer's intelligences are great and his partakers and friends are many in these parts. My Lord President, has written to your father in our behalf for Boost's apprehension, and this priest and others. My humble suit unto your Honour is to be a means unto "our" Majesty for us, for you know her Highness promised that we should have recompense, and the bearer and myself and one Francis Eglisfield did take Boost of our own charge.—Hull, 13 January 1594.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**27.** 6.)

William Daye, Dean of Windsor, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 14.—Nothing can be more grievous to me than to hear that her Majesty should be displeased for my refusal of the Bishopric of Worcester. However, my comfort is in her Highness's goodness, hoping that upon the true knowledge of the cause she will retain her good opinion of me. How chargeable it is to enter into such a living you are not ignorant; and how small my ability is to perform it is best known to myself only. I protest before God that before I can be furnished for the place, I shall not only lay out all that little that I have, but enter far into debt, out of which if I should live many years (as I am neither like nor look for) I shall not rid myself, living in such sort as that calling requires. I find that the first year I enter I shall not receive 500*l.*; the second year, paying the subsidy, I shall not have above 302*l.* for all my maintenance. And when the living comes to the best, (the first fruits being paid) it will not be worth more than 800*l.* which is but a small increase of the living that I have now. I doubt not but that her Majesty's meaning is my preferment, but in truth, if I should take it, it would utterly beggar me. I have served her Highness here the greatest part of my life and never sought any further preferment, though her Majesty of her own goodness hath some inclination to call me to some better place. I pray you, therefore, to move her to be gracious to me, and in my old age not to put me to seek another country, a strange air, new acquaintance and another living without sufficient maintenance. The few years that remain to me, I do most humbly upon my knees beseech her Majesty I may with her favour end here where I have been bred and brought up (child and man) these forty years.—From the King's College of Eton, 14 Jan., 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**24.** 97.)

Nicholas Geffe to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 14.—Points out an opportunity for surrendering, without moving her Majesty therein but only Lord Burghley, certain lands called Games lands and others in South Lynn and elsewhere in Norfolk, passed in the late commission of sale by Cecil's means, which purchase, however, did not fall out to be so beneficial to Cecil as some others might have been; and of obtaining others in lieu of them.—From my poor house over against Baynard's Castle, 14 Jan., 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**24.** 98.)

Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers.

1594–5, Jan. 14.—"The names of all that have been examined, since the first of January last, and now sent unto the lords of the Privy Council."

Endorsed by Cecil:—"Examinations concerning Sir Ch. and Sir H. Danvers." (**170.** 91.)

The examinations of the persons named, viz.:—

(1.) Anthony Swaine, one of the soldiers of Calshot Castle: taken before Edward, Earl of Hertford, Sir Thomas West, Knt., and William St. John, Esquire, 4th January 1594.

Swaine, Kitche and Mandy, soldiers of the Castle, were at Calshot on Monday the 7th of October last, when John Dalamor, the water serjeant, came thither and gave warning to Kitche, the master gunner

that there were many suspected persons in the boat that rode between St. Andrews and Calshot, and willed them bend their ordnance against them. Mr. Hummings came on the same morning in a boat to the Castle to the Deputy to know if he had received any letters from the Captain, and presently after, the Deputy went to Hampton, and came not again until Wednesday night, after the coming of the company to the Castle.

On the 9th, about four of the clock in the afternoon, he heard a shot from St. Andrews Castle, even as a boat came on shore at Calshot Castle, which was of Itchen Ferry, out of the which came four or five persons, whereof the two knights, Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers, and Mr. Dymmocke were three. Presently came in another greater boat ten or eleven persons more ashore to the Castle, but he knew none of them. Mr. Dymmocke, presently after his coming, had some speech with Kitche, but what the speech was, he knoweth not; after the speech Kitche took all the said company into the Castle, disarmed them, arrested them and put them all up into the Deputy's chamber, and guarded the Castle with such weapons as there were, until the help came out of the company, which they sent for, viz: John Coles, John Gouldoke, John Hancocke, and Thomas Locke, who came into the Castle within an hour and a half after the said company. The Deputy came from Hampton into the Castle after 5 o'clock the same night, and finding all things as aforesaid, willed the said company to depart, and told them that they in the Castle were the Captain's friends, and were going into Brittany for service, and that he would keep the said help harmless, and keep them from trouble, and see the company in the Castle forthcoming. And the knights, Dymmocke, and the Deputy, with the rest of the company, did sup in the Deputy's Chamber, with such victuals as they brought with them, viz.: beef, mutton, and cold pasty of venison, and this examinate going and coming amongst them, did perceive the said knights to be very sad. He remembered that Roger Fynche, the porter, came from Hampton the 10th of October, and went back again that night. During their being in the Castle, the lesser knight, whose name was Sir Charles Danvers, as he thinketh, was hurt in one of his hands, and he saw one of their men, a surgeon, being a little man and young, on the said Thursday night dress the said knight's hurt. He saw not any of the company on Friday till towards night that they departed from the Castle, which was about 4 of the clock in the afternoon, and was presently on the coming of one Gilbert, a Scottishman, in a boat that came from Hamble. Their departure was very sudden; Mr. Dymmocke went with them also, but Gilbert went not with them because the boat was overloaden, who went overland from thence. They went into the boat in such haste that they were like to sink it. The said Gilbert told him that one Mr. Payne, a man of my lord of Southampton's, at such time as Gilbert took boat to come towards Calshot willed him to tell the knights that they should presently be gone and shift for themselves or else they would be apprehended that night, upon which message delivered they all departed suddenly, in a great hurly burly.

Signed: Hertford. Thomas West. William Seint John.

Endorsed with a précis of the contents.

2 *pp.* (**170.** 81.)

(2.) Anthony Johnson of Hamble; taken 4th January 1594.

On Friday the 11th October about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one Gilbert who came from Hampton on horseback, leaving his horse to be carried over to Tichfield, with one other on horseback being well apparelled like a gentleman, hired Johnson to carry him from Hamble Quay

to Calshot Castle. When he had set Gilbert on shore, and he had been in the Castle about a quarter of an hour, there came into the boat, out of the Castle, about four of the clock of the same day, being presently after sunset, in very great haste, shouldering together as fast as they could, one by another, the number of thirteen or fourteen persons, whose names he knew not but one Mr. Dymmocke, which persons he did set on shore at a place called Bald Head, within a mile and a half of Tichfield. One of those whose names he knoweth not asked Mr. Dymmocke if he knew the way to Tichfield, who answered he knew the way very well, if it were at midnight, and this examinate had for his pains two shillings and sixpence. When the said persons came into his boat, the Deputy came unto the water side, and told them that what pleasure he could do for them he would do very gladly, who gave him thanks.

At such time as this examinate received the said Gilbert into his boat, he willed him to give good way unto his boat, and Gilbert did row the space of a mile towards the Castle, but this examinate had not any money till he had set all the said persons on shore. Gilbert was a tall man of middle age, and had a russet coat laced, and was booted and spurred. When he had received the said persons into his boat it was so deeply laden that there was not six inches left clear above water. One Marshal, then ferryman, carried Gilbert's horse and the other man and horse to Tichfield side.

Signed and endorsed as before. 2 *pp.* (**170.** 82.)

(3.) Richard Marshall of Wares Ashe, in the parish of Tichfield; taken 5th January 1594.

On Friday the 11th October, Mr. Payne, a gentleman of the Earl of Southampton's, came unto Hamble Quay, accompanied with two others on horseback, about 2 or 3 of the clock, and requested this examinate to carry one that was in his company unto Fawley, but he could not by reason his boat was too big and very unfit for that purpose, but shewed him another smaller boat of one Anthony Johnson, who presently came and carried him from thence towards Fawley, but this examinate heard Johnson say he did set the same man ashore at Calshot.

Then John Dalamor, the passenger of Hamble, took unto his boat Mr. Payne's horse, and the other whom he knoweth not, and the horse of him that went in Johnson's boat. This examinate carried over the said Payne and the other, and the man that went in Johnson's boat, requested him to carry his horse to Tichfield House, and gave unto him for his pains sixpence, which horse he did send by his boy.

He further saith that he, with one Robert Mossell, the Wednesday the 9th of October last, as he thinketh, in the boat of the said Mossell did receive at Tichfield side into their boat two persons, whereof one was the man that went in Johnson's boat to Fawley, the other is called Thomas Dredge, with one basket of victuals, but Dredge went back again to Tichfield, and [he] did set the man unknown, with the basket of victuals, aboard the boat of one Reedes, then riding in the mouth of the Hamble River, at which time he did see aboard the boat six or seven persons. He had for his pains twelve pence, and was promised to have had more the next day, but had it not.

Signed and endorsed as before.

1½ *pp.* (**170.** 83.)

(4.) Roger Fynch, Porter of Calshot Castle: taken 5th January 1594.

He was not at the Castle of Calshot, but at Hampton with his master Captain Perkinson, when the knights and their unlawful company came to Calshot; which was upon the 9th October. On the Thursday

following he carried a letter from the knights from Calshot Castle, delivered unto him by the Deputy, in the Deputy's Chamber, the knights being present, to be carried to Captain Perkinson, who upon delivery thereof, did not use any speech concerning the same. William Kytche, the master gunner, came from Calshot with him when he carried the said letter and carried back an answer the same Thursday. He never heard of the murder committed in Wiltshire, until Bowyer Worsley came unto his master the Friday that the knights escaped, who came with Sir Thomas West's letters to his master.

His master, Captain Perkinson, sent him on the Friday, about 12 of the clock, and willed him to make haste to warn the knights and their followers to hasten away forthwith from the Castle, because he intended to send his servant, William Heyward, then shortly after with his own letter, and a letter which he received from Sir Thomas West for the apprehending of them, but he, this examinate, was very unwilling so to do, for that he did know that the delivery of the said letter might turn to the undoing of his master and himself, and therefore did of purpose delay the time at Hamble, whither he came about 2 of the clock in the afternoon, and where he drunk two pots of beer at one Chadd's house, and all the way he went his heart was heavy and tormented, and he wept most part of the way to think he should be a messenger to so evil a purpose as he was commanded, and he was very desirous that the said letters from Sir Thomas West might be at the Castle to apprehend them before he should come thither. He thought the knights were in this country two or three days after their departure from Calshot, because the weather was foul, and the wind altogether against them.

Upon his coming from London on the 1st of January last, his master willed him to confess a truth, for that there is nothing to be objected against this examinate, but that which the said Perkinson had already confessed.

Signed and endorsed as before. 2 *pp.* **(170.** 84.)

(5.) William Heyward, servant unto James Perkinson, the Captain of Calshot: taken 6th January 1594.

On Friday the 11th October last, about eleven of the clock, Bowyer Worsley came unto his master with letters from Sir Thomas West for the apprehending of Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers, knights, and their company, upon receipt of which the said Perkinson sent Roger Fynche in all haste unto the Castle, but in what message he knoweth not. Presently after the said Roger Fynche was gone, his master sent him to call Fynche back again and to send the Deputy's man, Richard Cooper, to Calshot in his stead, and then the said Fynche told this examinate that the Deputy's man was already gone, and that he, the said Fynche, could not get a boat at the Quay, but must go on foot to Hamble, and there take boat. The said Fynche seemed to be very unwilling, and told this examinate that he that would undertake such a matter for another man's cause was worthy to abide the smart of it. Then the said Perkinson called him, this examinate, unto him in his chamber and willed him to go unto one Day's house in Hampton, where there is an ordinary usually kept, and to tell one Mr. Payne, a man of the Earl of Southampton's, being there at dinner, that if he did wish well unto the said Danvers and his company and did regard their safety, he should in all haste use some speedy means, that the said Danvers and their company should have warning presently to depart from the Castle, which message he did presently deliver unto the said Payne, who demanded whence Perkinson had received the said letters, then this examinate told him that the Council had written to Sir Thomas West, who had written to

his master. Then Payne willed him to go back unto his master to know what means he might use to give the knights warning thereof, who willed him to tell Payne that he thought it best he should presently ride towards Tichfield to see if he could find any means to send them word. Then this examinate returning back again, his master willed him to go forth into the street of Southampton to see if he could perceive the Mayor or the said Bowyer Worsley to stir in the streets, where staying about two hours, and not finding either, he went to drink a pot of beer or two with certain of his acquaintance, when his master sent for him and seemed very angry for his long absence, and willed him to make himself ready to go unto Calshot, and delivered him a letter to be delivered unto the Deputy, and willed him to shew it to the Mayor, which he did.

About two of the clock in the afternoon he did take boat at Hampton Quay with the said letters for the apprehending of the said knights and company, and landed not at Hyve till about the setting of the sun, and came to Calshot about seven or eight the same night by land, but the said knights and company were gone. Being demanded why he came not sooner, he saith the wind and tide were against him, and when he came ashore he knew not the way, the weather being dark and foul. As he went to the Castle with the letters, he commanded one Hardy, the tithingman of Fawley, in Her Majesty's name, to send 20 or 30 men for the apprehending of the said company, but there came not any to the Castle all the night following. At his coming to the Castle he delivered the letters to the Deputy, who told him they were gone two hours before he came, and they bent their course towards Tichfield and, as he thought, to Mr. Paynton's house there. He came home about one of the clock the next day unto his master, where he found three or four of the Earl of Southampton's gentlemen talking with his master, amongst whom was one Mr. Brewen, and amongst other speeches he heard his master say he thought he should lose his office for the knights being in the Castle. Immediately after his coming, his master demanded what had become of them, and he said he was very glad they had gone, whatsoever it cost him, and willed him to tell the Mayor what was become of them, who told this examinate that he thought they might have been easily taken, and willed him to commend him unto his master.

Signed and endorsed as before. 3½ *pp.* **(170.** 85.)

(6.) Thomas Dredge of Tichfield, always attendant in the Earl of Southampton's stable there: taken the 6th January 1594.

On the 9th or 10th of October last, after he heard of the murder in Wiltshire by common hue and cry, he received at the hands of one Austin, the cook of Mr. Thomas Arundell, who then with his lady were with the Earl of Southampton in Tichfield House, one basket of victuals, wherein was a pasty of venison and other meat roasted, which basket Mr. Francis Robinson, gentleman of the Earl of Southampton's horses, willed him to fetch from the kitchen, and with one Humphrey, a Welsh loitering boy, then being about the house, to carry it to the passage of Ware's Ash, and there deliver it to Mr. Dymmocke, and if any man examined him whither it should go, he should say it was to be sent to Bewley to Mr. Chamberlayne. Within half an hour after he was come to Ware's Ash Mr. Dymmocke and Gilbert came thither, and willed him to bring the victuals into Marshall's boat, the passenger of Ware's Ash, and then they and this examinate went aboard and rowed till they came over against the boat of one John Dalamor, of Hamble, which lay on St. Andrew's shore, selling such fish as they had taken,

which boat Dymmocke intended to have carried him, but when they came near, Marshall espied the boat of one Robert Mossell, and Dymmocke willed him to turn back to a place of landing, called Mossell's Hard, and then this examinate was set on shore, and left Dymmocke and Gilbert looking for the coming of Mossell's boat, and went back again to Tichfield.

Since the report of the murder in Wiltshire, he hath seen two strange men, walking with coverts men (*sic*) in the great park at Tichfield, which men he hath seen at the stables at Tichfield. After the murder, and on the Monday sevennight following, this examinate and his fellows were commanded by Mr. Robinson, the gentleman of the Earl of Southampton's horses, about eight of the clock the same night, to saddle seven horses, of which one was the Earl's barber's horse, and another of Antony, the Earl's falconer, and two of one Gilbert, Sir Henry Davers' man, and the next morning was told by one Robert, a groom of the Earl's own riding horses, that the same were carried away about twelve of the clock the same night by Mr. Brumfield, but whither he could not learn, neither who did ride them. The Wednesday night following, he was commanded by Robinson to watch all that night for the receiving of the said horses, and about break of day on Thursday Brumfield knocked at the stable door, who brought four horses back, one of my lord's, which Brumfield rode, one of Gilbert's, a mare of Mr. Humminges', and the barber's horse, and he was presently commanded by Robinson to give the said horses as many oats as they would eat, for that they were presently to go to London with my lord.

Within two hours of the coming of the horses, the Earl's barber demanded of this examinate who told him that Sir Henry Davers was at Whitley Lodge. He answered that Mr. Dymmocke's man, that brought Mr. Drewell's horse from Whitley Lodge to Tichfield, the Saturday after the murder committed, told him that Sir Henry Davers was at Whitley, and that there was some quarrel or falling out amongst them, for that one of them was bloody with some hurt. Whereunto the barber said Sir Henry had been a hunting with Mr. Humminges, and had killed a doe, and that was the cause of the blood, and sware deeply by God's wounds unto this examinate, and charged him upon pain of his life not to speak any more of it, for it was his lord's will and pleasure that Sir Henry Davers should be there. On Saturday, the 5th October, about three or four of the clock in the afternoon, it was generally spoken in Tichfield, and specially by one Richard Nash, the Earl of Southampton's bailiff, that there were ten or eleven strange horses put into a certain enclosed ground in the great park of Tichfield, called "Fattinge Leaze," but whose they were he knoweth not, and the said horses remained till Monday night following, being that night that the Earl of Southampton was absent from his house of Tichfield. John, the Earl's cook, was absent from Tichfield House from Saturday night, the 5th October, till the Tuesday following.

He doth very well remember Sir Henry Davers being at Tichfield about four or five days before the murder. He rode in a maidenhair coloured velvet saddle, and that at that time the strange horses were at Tichfield. After the murder committed he saw the same saddle at Tichfield, all bloody, and there was a controversy between Mr. Dymmocke and Mr. Robinson, who should have the same saddle. On Monday the 7th October, about two of the clock in the afternoon, the Earl rode from Tichfield with six attendants, but whither he knoweth not, and came not home till next day, about seven or eight of the clock.

During the time Gilbert remained at Tichfield, which was some eight or nine days, he rode twice to London. At the second time of his going, he doth well remember that Gilbert came to the stables and said unto Robinson and Hummynges, that he rode in haste, and feared to be examined before officers, as he had been aforetime, and therefore would put his letters between the linings of his hat, for that he had so deceived divers that had searched him for letters. During the time Gilbert abode at Tichfield the Earl was there also. Mr. Hummynges and Robinson kept Gilbert company very much, yet Gilbert was never at dinner or supper with them. He thinketh he did sup and dine some other where secretly in the house.

Signed and endorsed as before. 4 *pp.* (**170.** 87.)

(7.) John Mandy, one of the soldiers of Calshot; taken the 7th of January 1594.

He was at Calshot the 9th October when John Dalamor, the water serjeant of Hamble, came and willed them bend their ordnance against the persons in the boat that did ride in the mouth of Hamble river, as St. Andrew's Castle had done, which was done accordingly. Before Dalamor had recovered the shore, this examinate saw the said boat to weigh anchor, and bend their course to the Castle. Presently the boat came under the Castle and there came ashore three or four persons, and presently after that came in another bigger boat, out of which came nine or ten persons more; all which persons came presently towards the gate of the Castle. This examinate, with the rest of the soldiers, with some fishermen that were commanded in for the better strength of the Castle, were ready attending and guarding the gate. One of the men that came ashore, whose name was Dymmocke, as he thinketh, called Kitche unto him and used some speeches, and presently after, all the persons came unto the gate, where he and the rest took from them all such weapons as they could find about them, and the company were put into the Deputy's chamber as prisoners. And then this examinate and the rest sent for some company to keep guard the Castle, after which Nicholas Caplyn, the Deputy, came from Hampton, upon whose coming Kitche told him all things, who willed the help to depart home, and told them there was no need of them, for that the men in the Castle were the Captain's friends, and came out of the North, and were going into Brittany for service.

Thursday all day the knights and company kept themselves close in the Deputy's chamber and walked little abroad. On Friday, 11th October, Antony Swayne came to him, being at work in his chamber, being a tailor by occupation, and willed him deliver the weapons that were in his custody, for that the company was then going. Four days after their departure Mr. Dymmocke came to the Castle again and delivered unto the Deputy four pieces of gold, being 40*s.*, to be divided amongst the soldiers for their pains, and this examinate had thereof half a crown. When the knights and company were gone into the boat out of the Castle, he heard the taller knight, whose name was Sir Henry Davers, as he thinketh, say unto the Deputy that Mr. Dymmocke should come again and reward him bountifully to his contentment for his courtesies.

Signed and endorsed. 2½ *pp.* (**170.** 89.)

Dr. Ch. Parkins to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 17.—I beseech you think not my departure without taking leave hath happened from want of any duty in me, but rather by

a kind of necessity that happeneth unto those that address themselves with speed to long voyages. The day appointed to this effect I was at your lodging in the Court to do my duty, where it was signified to me that you were at your house at London, whither I presently went to that purpose, but there I understood you were returned to the Court again. The time following I looked to the preparing of my stuff to the voyage, the which could not be without my presence, for that I want an ordinary family. And now the tides fall out so that it is necessary for me to depart for Gravesend at two of the clock this morning.—From Mr. Al. Ratcliff's house, this morning, 17 Jan. 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**24.** 91.)

Thomas Lyly to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 17.—Among all the overthwarts of my poor fortunes, this the greatest, that where I most expected to show my dutiful affection, I am cut off from the means. My wits were not so low bitten by eating and never filled misery but that some invention might have "grased," if not for content yet for service. I have presumed to write this much for that I would not let go that hold in your opinion that I have ever endeavoured to keep fit. But I find occasion bald, both before and behind, for wheresoever I snatch, I meet with a bare scalp. My prayers for happy success of your house shall not cease.—Jan. 17, 1594.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**24.** 99.)

Richard Topcliffe to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 17.—Signifies the death of Gravener the very same Monday after the pursuivant went from Northampton, and therefore before Topcliffe's arrival on Friday to view his state of body, etc. He died like a dumb dog, never showing by utter show one to name God or to think upon God. As well when there was no likelihood of death as when there appeared danger, he would turn his face from the sound of God, and being wished to pray to himself in his own prayers, shunned both the advice and the act himself, so as no appearance of anything but treason to God and to the Queen was discerned to lurk in him. He was buried immediately by the Mayor, and a Coroner's quest did sit upon him, but I being somewhat acquainted with the malice of his church, presume to wish that his body may be taken up again and opened and his stomach examined, thinking some proof will fall out in that act to show that he took poison at Berwick, when he did perceive that he did lie in the net there. It is a resolution taught in the Church to such as to whom they commit these desperate acts and practices, I have found often. Now, if I may be bold to say it, there remaineth only to know this Gravener's whole heart to enforce his familiar to utter all the secrets that Gravener or the Earl of Tyrone did impart to him (Hailes, the elder, I mean)—a man less savouring of loyalty, obedience, honest religion and humanity than ever I did see, even very red fire itself, and worth seeing and also worth hearing to discern the fury of the Catholic opinion. And it will prove no lost labour, for assuredly by hearsay you cannot believe that disloyalty we simple commissioners do see by their fury expressed, being put to trial. And that is our grief, and mine especially, that we are often taken to be cruel. But God is the witness of all.—Northampton, 17 Jan. 1594.

Holograph. 2½ *pp.* (**24.** 102.)

[Sir Robert Cecil and Sir John Wolley] to the Bishop of Durham.

1594–5, Jan. [17].—In answer to letter of 29 Dec., wherein though we find a course much contrary to our expectation, yet are we of opinion that upon better advice you will not be unwilling to change your former opinion, especially if we, as your friends, do both open to you wherein you are mistaken and give you caution what may ensue. In such a case as this where the Queen is interposed, you ground your proceedings upon a false foundation. First, where you allege that the late Archbishop's days were shortened by his being pressed in the lease for Martyn Priory, we cannot but let you know that if any such information have been given you, it hath been derived from some lewd spirit, and that we have reason to believe the rather, because we know there was one belonging to the late archbishop who practised for his particular the impeaching of this grant, if he, like a man of gravity and judgment, had not considered what was fit for a man so bound to do in a case by his Sovereign so earnestly recommended; and where it seemeth by your man's report, that you think it 'moughte' be simonious in these cases to pass any such promise to the Queen, as though you bargained for the bishopric, we think it very absurd to make the person of a prince and a subject anything like, for he that can least distinguish cannot but see that the case is wholly changed when a bishop is a suitor for a bishopric by any subject's mediation, or takes a living upon condition, and a prince that gives all requires for some consideration but somewhat of him on whom out of her own free grace she is contented the whole shall be conferred. To conclude, you shall do well to advise yourself of some better reason if you determine to make denial; if you do follow advice it will be best. For us, neither her Majesty will require of you anything unjust, neither we will be wanting to you in anything wherein we may safely excuse you. So we cannot but admonish you that these niceties will hardly be admitted where such a Prince vouchsafes to entreat; and what therefore soever you are purposed, it will be very good for you to take great heed of delivering such report upon any single or partial information, as though her Majesty's requests had hastened the end of such a reverend father, of whom in his life her Majesty made such great estimation. If you find any cause to change your former answer, even for our own good, then send us up your mind as you mean we shall declare it, our love and care being such of you as we have not thought it amiss to give you this counsel which proceeds from your friends and ought accordingly to be "excepted." We have said somewhat to your man also, wherein you shall perceive that we have as great care of avoiding any imputation upon you as you can desire. We pray your answer with speed.—From the Court, Jan., 1594.

[P.S.] It will not be amiss for you to look upon this note whereby you may call somewhat to remembrance done by yourself.

Unsigned. A draft corrected. 1½ *pp.* **(25.** 7.)

Officers of the Port of Newcastle to Lord Burghley.

1594–5, Jan. 18.—In answer to a complaint made against them with respect to the transport of certain wool.—18 Jan., 1594.

Signatures decayed. Much damaged by damp. 1 *p.* (A. 73.)

Humfrey Plessington to Lord Burghley.

1594–5, Jan. 19.—Prays for the wardship of the heir of one Semones, a baker of London.—Jan. 19, 1594.
1 *p.* (1923.)

Viscount Howard of Bindon to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 20.—On the subject of the "reproachful words" uttered against him by "A. Gorge." His slanderous tongue is well known to all those that have friended him most. Is confident neither Lord Burghley nor Cecil will pronounce condemnation against the most unjustest person without indifferent examination of the truth, much less backbite himself whose credit was never yet stained with any untruth, although all wicked inventions have been most cunningly practised to that purpose. Asks his aid in "stawling" his 300*l.* debt unto such days as he is not forced to sell his stock, much decayed by his great troubles and long absence from the country.—Walterston, 20 Jan., 1594.
Holograph. ½ *p.* (**24.** 104.)

Sir Henry Unton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 20.—Your Honour knoweth what power you have over me, which you may ever exercise at your good pleasure, and I will hold my travails for your service best spent. My clownish life doth deprive me of all intelligence and comfort, but doth best become my fortune which is very unworthy of the world's eyes, yet am I inquisitive of my honourable friend's good, and am often gladded with untrue (*sic.*) bruits thereof. I think it is long since I attended or heard from your Honour, therefore I beseech you pardon this my inquisitiveness and desire to salute you by this bearer.—Wadley, 20 January, 1594.
P.S.—As I was closing up this letter, Sir Thomas Wroughton, my father-in-law, recommended a suit to me, wherein I crave your Honour's best furtherance.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 4.)

Mrs. Jane Ridley.

1594–5, Jan. 21.—The cause of Jane Ridley, wife of Robert Ridley late of Morpeth, Northumberland, against Edward Gray; with respect to certain fishings, lands, and offices in Morpeth. Three papers.—Jan. 21, 1594.
3 *pp.* (2486.)

Foulke Greville to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan 22.—I do humbly thank your Honour for the comfortable message you sent me, by my uncle Edward, that Torrington was not passed, because it argues your favour to me and care of your word, but I have, since my coming to this town, enquired with all the credit and wit I have, and am very confidently informed that it did pass the Great Seal upon Saturday last, and, it seems, by immediate warrant and grace, for else your Honour must needs have had notice at the Privy Seal of it. Our hopes and fears are like dead together in it, and though my brother

have been at very great charge, both with the suit, wife and pretty children, yet this resolution hath cut off one, which is the law; for other help or comfort he must seek in heaven.—This Wednesday.

Holograph. Endorsed:—"22 Jan., 1594." *Seal.* 1 *p.* (**170.** 92.)

"The Contractors" to Alderman Billingsley.

1594–5, Jan. 23.—We understand that the Treasurer is willing we should show Alderman Bannyng and Mr. Hamden favour touching a parcel of pepper by them lately brought into the port of London, and although the whole quantity be flatly forfeited by virtue of our letters patent, yet we are contented to release the forfeiture, so as they will transport it into foreign parts and we be made acquainted with the transportation thereof. For the noise and bruit of the coming in of this parcel hath so much hindered our market that for these fourteen days past there hath not one bag of pepper been sold. If this or the like should be suffered, we that have already disbursed to her Majesty 30,000*l.* of our own money, should not shortly be able to answer her Highness at the days appointed.—23 January, 1594.

Signed:—John Hawkyns, John Watts, John Harte, Henry Cletherow, John Harbie, Oliver Style.

1 *p.* (**25.** 2.)

Bartholomew Gilbert, a prisoner in the Counter, to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1594–5,] Jan. 24.—Praying to be set free on bail, his proposed sureties being William Herecke and John Terreye of Cheapside, Goldsmiths, and John Howe, a Barbary merchant, who would be bound in 100*l.* severally, more than ever he gained by "the diamond."—Jan. 24.

Endorsed:—"1594." *Holograph.* ½ *p.* (**24.** 106.)

Francesco Florio to Mr. Vice-chamberlain.

[1594–5,] $\frac{\text{Jan. } 24}{\text{Feb. } 3}$.—Asking to be employed. Out of England there is none but Italy, and in Italy (for our State) none but Genoa, from whence may be drawn as effectual service touching Spain as if one were in Spain itself. The Inquisition is there; title of protector holds the King of Spain; consequently danger enough, Signor Paulavicina (in England) hath there his brother a principal person. If not there, I beseech his Goodness to prefer me in some place at home. Here I can no longer abide, so great have been my expenses, so many my losses.—3 Feb.

Information Enclosed. The 26 January, Bunna (3 miles from Cullin) was likely to have been rendered to the Hollanders who were 300 horse about the city. The cause of that tumult was the not paying of the soldiers; the captains had received their pays of the Chapter of Cullin and satisfied not their soldiers who imprisoned their captains upon this, and kept shut the gates of the city many days. If the city had been rendered Cullin had been in great danger. The Pope's nuncio, to avoid greater evils, took up in his Holiness's name so much as hath paid them and acquitted all. At Dusseldorf (the Duke of Julia and Clevia's chiefest city) hath of late been great stir; the Duchess took the castle and redeemed all the captains, imprisoned the Duke. The rest of the councillors with the citizens presently thereon shut the gates of the city and now have

taken the Duchess. She is accused of many things, of attempting the Duke's death, to have changed the Government, to have been naught with one of her pages and two others. The parties were straight apprehended and confess no less. This tragedy began seven days since and is not yet ended, the gates kept still shut.

Norrenburg, Ausburg, Strausburg, and all places about, provide all they can against the Turk; the King of Polonia, Transylvania, the Dukes Moldovius and Vallac join their forces with the Empire. With their forces, the Duke of Ferrara's and those of the Empire, the Christians' army will be a hundred and fourscore thousand (as they write thence hither).

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:—1594. 2 *pp.* (**25.** 12, 13.)

MATTHEW HUTTON, Bishop of DURHAM, to SIR ROBERT CECIL and SIR JOHN WOLLEY.

1594–5, Jan. 25.—Yesterday I received your letters of the 17th, whereby I understand you have no liking of my answer concerning Marton Priory, and therefore you counsel me to be better advised, for the which I do humbly thank you both. But the truth is, I did never make suit to go to York, nor any for me to my knowledge, albeit I think my Lord Treasurer's hand was in it as in all other my preferments; nay, my desire is rather (if it so please her Majesty) to stay still where I am. And I assure you rather than I would yield to hurt that living or any other against my conscience, I desire to live a private life where I should have little to do but to pray for the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. I never hurt any ecclesiastical living in my life, and I am loth to begin now when one of my feet is almost in the grave. I am sorry that you conceive so evil of my answer; that it is grounded upon a false foundation; that it is absurd not to distinguish between the Prince and a subject; that I take that for simony which is none; that I do stay upon niceties, etc. But truly (under correction) they that know me well are persuaded of me that I do not use to stay my doings upon false foundations; that I commit as few absurdities as other do; that I both can and do in most dutiful manner distinguish between the Prince (especially so gracious a prince) and the subject; that I can tell what simony is, and do detest it as the canker of the church and religion; that I was never given to niceties in my life. And whereas it pleaseth you to charge me that I did write, that this motion or request did shorten the days of the late good Archbishop, I never wrote or spake any such thing, but that it was thought it did no good to his health. And yet not Her Majesty's letter (which was most mild) but another letter, sharp and somewhat pricking, sent unto him in that cause, belike somewhat like unto this letter which it pleaseth you to write to me. And whereas you will me to peruse a note inclosed of the manor and castle of Crake in the co. of York near Marton, and so to call to mind something done by myself, in good truth you are much abused, for I had nothing to do in that matter. I did hear much evil of him that did it. Thus beseeching God long to continue you both faithful counsellers to so gracious a Sovereign; that you may always advise her Highness to that thing whereunto she is by her princely disposition most inclined, that is, to advance the gospel, maintain the ministers of the word, and to continue a most loving nurse to the church, I humbly take my leave.—Auckland, 25 Jan. 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**24.** 107.)

Alderman Henry Billingsley to Lord Burghley.

1594–5, Jan. 25.—Asks that the pepper brought in by Mr. Alderman Bayning and Mr. Hamden in the *Great Susan*, which he cannot by any means entreat the contractors to suffer to be landed here, much less sold, may be transported without paying custom.—London, 25 Jan. 1594.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**25.** 3.)

The King of Scotland to the Queen of England.

1594–5, Jan. 25.—Having consideration that it is proper to a prince loving justice, reason and equity to defend and conserve the right of all those who are wrongfully damnified, and specially their own subjects; one of whom, our right trusty cousin the earl of Orkney, has divers ways heavily complained unto us, that he, being called to our service from his dwelling place, the year of God 1590, bringing by sea his whole furnishing in money, jewels, and moveables, to the value of 3,000*l.* sterling, was in the way in warlike manner most violently reft and spoiled by Capt. Goyne, your subject, and as yet no redress and satisfaction made thereof to the complaints, notwithstanding our former request herein, which we esteem to be always contrary your intention, and that you have, on your part, a constant desire to give a like equality of justice to all persons indifferently, and especially to our subjects, as our desire is likewise towards yours, for the mutual amity and intelligence presently betwixt us and our crowns. For the entertainment whereof, and to the end our said cousin have no further occasion hereafter of complaint in this matter, we desire you most affectionately to give command and order expressly that the said complainer may have sufficient redress of his goods and gear. Your loving and affectionate brother and cousin, James. —Holyrood House, 25 Jan. 1594.

Subscribed in the King's own handwriting.

2 *pp.* (**133.** 118.)

Robert Wingfeilde to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 28.—I hear by report that your Honour's hand was to the warrant sent from the Council Board for the imprisoning of certain of my Lord W. men. I hope you will be a means to have my cause heard before the Council, for as their imprisonment is but as a spark, having the liberty they have, so I shall be in more danger than before, for the song they sing is revenge, which they doubt not of but a day will come. I beseech you, being a poor member of the house you come of, not to suffer me so to be abused in words as I have been, and for no cause but for performing my duty to my lord, your father, to be in danger to be murdered, and still my life to be in hazard, for the persons that did me this injury are of so lewd a conversation as I know they respect no more the killing of a man than I do of a mouse; for some of them are already well acquainted with murder, and they are exercised daily with drunkenness and all manner of lewdness whatsoever. I account my fortune the harder that, being so beggarly and base, my recompense must neither be the smaller; but my hope resteth in your father, yourself and Sir Thomas Cecil.—Upton, 28 Jan., 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**24.** 108.)

W. Nicols to Sir Peter Hollins.

[?1594–5.] $\frac{\text{Jan. 28}}{\text{Feb. 7}}$. — [After touching on mercantile matters, writes :]—

I pray you use all diligent means to get so many as ye can of those Spanish books that Anthony Perez hath made. They shall be well paid for and distributed here in good sort to the disgrace of whom it toucheth. If you can send them by hundreds they shall be well spread abroad and paid for. Mr. Gynger's man doth desire it; I mean his secretary. Therefore I am the more earnest to trouble you in this matter. (Further trading information.) As for news, you must understand that 12 Frenchmen have surprised the castle of Huy, a town between Namur and Liege; so the Papists are like to go to the pot. The Bishop of Liege is entered in person into the town with 500 men and more he seeketh for. How the matter will end we shall see ere long. The said Bishop is looked [for] by the Archduke at Brussels to treat of the peace, for which cause are come to Collan some commissaries from the Empire. The mutinied soldiers are compounded with, and come to lie at a place called Tilmont until they be paid. It seemeth to me that they were ill lost that they were not entertained in her Majesty's service. I am forced to use another man's hand. Please to signify unto my good Lord of Essex how ready I am to serve him.—7 Feb. *stilo novo.*

Addressed :—Aenden eersamen Sr Peeter Hollins, coopman, tot Londen, betaelt den bode.

No year. In two different hands. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**25.** 20.)

Anthony Bacon to the Earl of Essex.

1594–5, Jan. 29.—The points which her Majesty touched in her conference with Lord Wemyss (Wymes) were these :—First, that she found it strange, and could not but take it unkindly at his hands above all others, that he had not made her acquainted with his commission to treat the reconciliation of the Duke of Guise to the King. His answer was that her Majesty's cold countenance and entertainment in seeming to believe nothing in the behalf of the King, his master, as also your then indisposition and refusing to speak with him, occasioned him to conceal the same, maintaining withal that her Majesty could not think amiss of the King, his master's, desire and endeavour to reduce his near kinsman from the faction of Spain to his own Sovereign, her Majesty's good friend and his master's. Secondly, she charged him with his intelligence and familiarity with the Bishop of Glasgow, whom he alleged to be his kinsman and to have done him many good offices heretofore, by means whereof he had done her Majesty special services, as Sir Edward Stafford can witness; that he had won him to the King, his master, and that he was the only man that was privy to the rights and debts which appertained to the late Scottish Queen, and are due to the King, his master. Which notwithstanding, he would assure her Majesty that the King, his master, should not employ the said Bishop as his Ambassador, so that her Majesty would make real demonstration of deserved kindness unto him. "Why," says the Queen, "I have sent him 6,000*l.* since you saw me." "A small matter, Madame," quoth he, "for so good a kinsman, considering the actions he hath undertaken and charges he hath been at for your Majesty's pleasure and satisfaction." Thirdly, her Majesty objected unto him a new league betwixt the French King and his master. "Ye mistake it, Madame," saith he, "it

was nothing but the renewing of the old, upon the request and remonstrance of the Scottish merchants for the enjoying of their ancient liberties and privileges. But, good Madame," saith he, "let your faithful, approved servants but see your Majesty to countenance indifferently the King, my master, and to keep promise with him, and then you may rest assured that in any of the points abovementioned nothing shall be proceeded without your Majesty's privity and liking. Otherwise, if your Majesty continue your late course and counsel to his discontent and prejudice, he must stand upon his guard and make the best friends and shift he can." Wherewith he drew to an end and presented his humble suit in paper to her Majesty; who said she would give him to understand her pleasure by Sir Robert Cecil, willing him at the parting blow to assure the King, his master, that when he hath tried all his new friends, he should find that her kindness overweighed all theirs. "As you have, Madame, proved his love and fidelity to have been above that which you can ever expect at the rest of your kind folk's hands." And so took his leave of her Majesty, who vouchsafed to let seven or eight Scottish lords and gentlemen which accompanied him, to kiss her hand. I may not forget to advertise your lordship that at his coming out of the Privy Chamber, he asked my Lord Chamberlain for Sir Robert Cecil—"Why, sir," said he, "he was within." "By my soul," saith the Lord Wemyss, "I could not see him." "No marvel," said Sir George Carey, "being so little." Whereat the Lord Wemyss confessed he burst out of laughing. To-morrow he purposeth to go to Sir Robert Cecil, which having done, he hopeth he may without any jealously receive the honour and contentment to see your lordship, and maketh account to depart on Tuesday or Wednesday.—This midnight, 24 Jan. 1594.

Signed. 2 *pp.* (**24.** 105.)

HENRY BILLINGSLEY and RICHARD CARMARDEN to LORD BURGHLEY.

1594-5, Jan. 29.—Touching the answer of Mr. Alderman Radcliffe and some other of the merchants trading to Bordeaux to Mr. Swinerton's demand of wastage.—Custom House, 29 Jan., 1594.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**25.** 4.)

HILARY DAKINS.

[1594-5, Jan.].—"Practices of lewd and dangerous devices contrived by Hilary Dakins."

Percy Gibbam confessed a white horse to be given to Edw. Dakins, a seminary priest, by Hilary Dakins.

Thomas Dakins confessed that this seminary talked with the said Hilary under a hedge and there shrived him.

One Langley, a notorious entertainer of seminaries, was in the end executed, and ought to have forfeited all his lands and tenements to Her Majesty and other mean lords. Hilary, by false pretended estate, supposed to have been formerly made, defrauded the Queen and others of 100 marks per ann., and investeth the same unto Langley's son, who married Hilary's sister.

His whole endeavour is to conceal thieves, murderers and traitors, and he sendeth them into Lancashire amongst Papists till he hath procured their pardons.

He hath received since the last of March in the 32nd Eliz., of Edward Dakins, divers seditious and libelling books, and daily doth receive

from beyond the seas such like dangerous books, causing them to be directed to one Dr. Remington, a preacher, without his privity or knowledge, that they may pass without suspicion. [John Constable, the vicar of Brandsburton, did see some of these books—*margin.*]

He hath been seen four several times with an *Agnus Dei* about his neck, and one time taking occasion to verify a matter in question, took his *Agnus Dei* and swore by it, saying, "By the living God, whose image this doth represent, it is true." [In the sight and hearing of Fra. Greene, one Askew, an attorney, and Jo. Constable—*margin.*]

He doth persuade to papistry ignorant people, alleging by erroneous doctrine that there are four places for the souls of men after this life, as heaven, hell, purgatory, and a fourth place which he will not name. [Witness the vicar of Grimsby and others—*margin.*]

He saith he was a fool before he read "Machevell," for there he learned to save himself if he were on the gallows, and how to live if he had never a penny in his purse. [Witness John Covel—*margin.*]

He is a common mocker and scoffer of preachers and favourers of the gospel, and lamenteth to hear of the death of any traitor or enemy of the Queen, and calleth them martyrs.

He useth, when he hath done any notable villany, to whip himself and to fast and punish his body, affirming that they are a reconciliation for his sins.

Endorsed :—"Jan., 1594." $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (**25.** 5.)

Arthur Throgmorton to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1594–5, Jan.]—Matter of mirth from a good mind can minister no matter of malice, both being, as I believe, far from such sourness (and for myself I will answer for soundness). I am bold to write my determination, grounded upon grief and true duty to the Queen, thankfulness to my lord of Derby, (whose honourable brother honoured my marriage) and to assure you I bear no spleen to yourself. If I may I mind to come in a masque, brought in by the nine muses, whose music, I hope, shall so modify the easy softened mind of her Majesty as both I and mine may find mercy. The song, the substance I have herewith sent you, myself, whilst the singing, to lie prostrate at her Majesty's feet till she says she will save me. Upon my resurrection the song shall be delivered by one of the muses, with a ring made for a wedding ring set round with diamonds, and with a ruby like a heart placed in a coronet, with this inscription, *Elizabetha potest.* I durst not do this before I had acquainted you herewith, understanding her Majesty had appointed the masquers, which resolution hath made me the unreadier: yet, if this night I may know her Majesty's leave and your liking, I hope not to come too late, though the time be short for such a show and my preparations posted for such a presence. I desire to come in before the other masque, for I am sorrowful and solemn, and my stay shall not be long. I rest upon your resolution, which must be for this business to-night or not at all.

Signed. Undated. Endorsed :—"Jan. 1594." 1 *p.* (**25.** 6.)

Lord Burghley upon the Demands to be made on the States General.

1594–5, Jan.—If my hand and my arm did not pain me, as it doth in distempering of my spirits, I would have sent you a longer argument to have justified the Queen's demands now to be made of her debt, and

cessation of her charges, for the which I have noted a few sentences that be rules of the Civil Law, which I am sure good civilians will maintain with many more texts and examples of decrees; to be shewed to her Majesty when she is disposed to be merry, to see how I am occupied in logic and neglect physic.

Tituli Juris. Quod omnes contractus cum principe intelliguntur admittere interpretationem bonæ fidei, neque princeps tenetur ex suo contractu quando ex justa causa contractus cadit in publicum detrimentum.

Pax non rumpitur si princeps recedat a pacto suo quando ex novi casus contingentia id fiat, vel quando res devenit ad novum casum de quo fuisset aliter provisum si fuisset cogitatum foedera et pactiones principum cavillari non debent, neque pacta violanti pacta debent observari.

Princeps contractui celebrato in causa respiciente statum suum non tenetur si in prejudicium et detrimentum subditorum vergat.

These maxims may be the *majores propositiones* of a perfect syllogism, whereof a perfect minor may be gathered out of the pretended treaty for succour of the States; by the excess of the charges whereof, and the uncertainty of the limitation of the payment, and the general detriment of this realm by wasting of the treasure and the people thereof, and the manifest violations of the covenants of the States, to their private benefit and the enriching of themselves,—all which being enlarged in the minor proposition, as the same may be particularly deduced, the conclusion will necessarily follow,

That her Majesty may lawfully by rules of law and reason, and specially by royal pre-eminence, presently demand restitution of her expenses, and moderate also all other inconveniences, and yet not neglect the safety of the State's countries against future mischiefs, whereof there is no fear to be had, considering the increase of the States' powers and decrease of their enemy, by God's goodness, and her Majesty's only great aids.

Endorsed:—"Note of the Lord Treasurer's. Note of the Civil Law to maintain the Queen's demands notwithstanding the contract sent to Mr. Bodeley. Jan. 1594."

Not signed. 1¼ *pp.* (**25.** 912.)

Griffith Lloyd to the Queen.

1594-5, Jan.—Prays for leases in reversion of lands in Tregoyd, Carnarvon, and Munden Parva, Hertford, to be granted to the tenants, in consideration of his services as yeoman of the chamber.

Endorsed:—"Jany. 1594."

Note by Wm. Aubrey that the Queen grants the petition.

½ *p.* (1085.)

H. Maynard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594-5, Feb. 1.—My Lord [Burghley] hath appointed me to send you this letter enclosed, freshly received out of Ireland by my lord Deputy's servant, to be shown to her Majesty and the lords. He is not able to write himself, being much pained with gout in his hand. After he had read your own letter he caused me to burn it.—From my lord's house in the Strand, 1 Feb. 1594.

½ *p.* (**25.** 8.)

Richard Carmarden to Lord Burghley.

1594-5, Feb. 1.—Encloses a note of what is due to her Majesty for custom and subsidy (?), inwards and outwards, in the port of London

from every particular collector, from the 30th December, 1594, to the first of February following. Proposes to deliver a similar account monthly. Gives reasons for a respite of 12 months to Mr. Phillips to enable him to pay his debt to her Majesty.—London, 1 Feb. 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**25.** 9.)

JO. STILEMAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594–5, Feb. 2.—Concerning the waste of deer in the two walks whereof Austen and Cordell and his partner are keepers, and the inefficiency of one North whom Lady Warwick desired to be a keeper. Her Majesty doth require every year for her household six bucks, six does: my Lord doth look to have deer for his own use and his friends, and your Honour for yourself and your friends, besides Mr. Chancellor and the officers of the Duchy; but I see no care had for preserving the deer.

Holograph. No date. Endorsed:—"2 Feb. 1594." 2 *pp.*

Enclosed.—A note of such deer as hath been killed by North and his man with or without warrant.

1 *p.* (**25.** 10.)

POSTH. HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594–5, Feb. 3.—I beseech you to sign this letter enclosed, directed to H.M. Masters of the Court of Requests, concerning a matter depending in their court between my uncle, William Hoby, and one Mr. Hikford, relating to money paid to Mr. Rogers who married my uncle's daughter. Mr. Hikford married a daughter of Mr. Rogers by a former wife. Thus most humbly beseeching you to excuse me in that I did not (as my duty required) give my attendance at the late great feasts, which in respect of my mother I could not, which grieved me not a little, I protest. But not being admitted to see my mother since my last return into England, if I should the first time have seen her in so public an assembly, either I must have made them all privy to her unkind strangeness, by offering to do my duty which would have been offensive to her, or else I must have omitted that which I am bound to perform, which, God willing, shall never be found in me.—3 Feb. 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**25.** 14.)

SIR THOMAS CECIL to his brother SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594–5, Feb. 3.—I send you from my lord, my father, a breviate taken out of the examinations, with the examinations themselves at large, that were sent up unto the Lords of the Council from the Alderman and the Recorder of Stamford. And for that I perceived by a letter brought unto me from you by the pursuivant, that upon a bill exhibited the whole Board were resolved to bind them over to the assizes, which is a frivolous order, and by your good motion it is deferred until Wednesday next, I hope their lordships shall find by the examinations just cause to take a straighter order with them, and, if they will needs deliver them, yet that they will please to write to the Alderman and the Recorder of Stamford to tie them all with good and sufficient sureties to the good 'aberyng,' or else, I dare assure you, it will cost the shedding of a good deal of blood, which by these means may be avoided, for otherwise this delivery of them will but animate such a company of drunken and unruly fellows to commit the like, when they shall find so great an outrage so

lightly punished. I pray you speak with some of the Board apart, and let them be possessed against they sit upon Wednesday next. This night I will deal with my father therein, and to-morrow, if you come not from the Court, I will write unto you his answer.

Holograph. Endorsed:—"3 Feb. 1594." 1 *p.* (**170.** 94.)

THOMAS BODLEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594–5, Feb. 5.—Relating the conversations with Mr. Valke and Col. Stuart at Middleburgh, as to the Scotch negotiations with the States.—Hague, Feb. 5, 1594.

[*Murdin in extenso, p.* 681].

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**25.** 15.)

[? THOMAS BODLEY] to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1594–5], Feb. 5.—When I came to the Hague the 27th of the last, I found the most of the States away, being all invited by the Count of Hohenlo to be at his marriage with the Countess of Bueren, which was solemnised at Bueren, a little town with a castle appertaining to the Countess, between Culenbourg and Tiel. The provinces have not yielded as yet to the Council's proposition for the extraordinary contribution of this year, for which they have demanded eight score thousand pounds sterling, which is 70,000 more than was ever yet required, the last year excepted. How it will be obtained it is very uncertain, but yet all men are in hope that it will be raised in the end; albeit I am told that my coming here so soon will rather hurt than help it forward. For I do serve myself of divers reasons to draw them on to pay their debts, of which some will take hold to excuse their contributing; that if their grant had been passed before I had come hither, it had been undoubtedly a far fitter opportunity. Yesterday morning I had my audience of the States, of whom I was heard in a full assembly, but I had no other answer than they are wont to deliver in all such affairs; that they will take some time to think upon it, requiring to have my proposition in writing, whereof here enclosed I send the copy to your Lordship. I will hasten their answer as much as I may, and solicit them the while to give Her Majesty content, first by some good portion of money in hand, secondly, by some annual payment till all be discharged, and lastly, by abating a part of her present expenses. They are very much troubled with this matter, and wax so silent upon it as I cannot yet imagine what success I shall have; but I am in good hope to learn out somewhat of their purpose and to write it in my next. This day I am to deal with the Council of Estate, to whom I will deliver Her Majesty's letter, and "participate" as much as I proposed to the States. But Col. Maurice is in Gelderland, with whom I must deal altogether by letters if I see any likelihood that he will stay in those quarters. Col. Stuart is come hither from the Scottish King, and hath delivered his message, whereof all that I can learn is that he seeketh to renew the ancient amities and alliances between the two countries, and withal is a suitor to be assisted against his rebels at home. Whether the King's desire be for money or men, I shall not be able to signify directly, till I have spoken with the Colonel himself or with some of the States. The report of the German Ambassadors that should come to treat of peace is still afoot in these countries. It is determined, they say, that of twelve special persons deputed thereunto, there shall six repair to Brussels and six to this place; to wit, two from the Ecclesiastical State, two from the Princes, and other two from the towns; and that certain heralds,

wearing their coats, shall be sent before to declare to the people in places where they pass, the occasion of their coming. But I cannot yet perceive that they have yet resolved here what course they will take for admitting or stopping their coming, though I see no inclination that they will enter into treaty. Here hath gone a speech of late of three towns taken by the Duke of Bouillon in the land of Luxemburg, Ivois, La Frette and Chevancy, which lie upon a branch of the Meuse (Mose). Withal it is said that he hath defeated 11 cornets of the enemy's horse; but though the news came hither about six days since, it is no further yet confirmed. About the same time we were also advertised that the castle of Huy, a strong place in the land of Liege, lying upon the Meuse, near to the city of Liege, is surprised by certain soldiers of the States, which were presently seconded by other troops. But how they will speed it is doubted very much, because the country there is populous and full of gentlemen which are very well provided of warlike furniture. But if they chance to hold the place, considering that the Duke of Bouillon is there at hand with his army, which are said together with the States' forces to be 9000 foot and 1500 horse, it will prove a very special annoyance to the enemy's actions. It is held for certain here that the Italians mutinied have accorded with Ernestus, for which many men blame the States of these countries, that they cut them not in pieces when it was in their power. It is written from Antwerp, that Richardot, Assonville and Vasseur, principal persons of the Spanish Council at Brussels, are displaced by the King; but there are that doubt the certainty. They are greatly grieved here that they cannot stand assured of these English troops which they entertain, being hindered by it in making their designs, for not knowing what forces they may employ in any enterprise. At my being in Middleburgh, I received a letter from Sir Robert Cecil with a second discourse of the Scottish affairs, whereof having no other matter to write to him, I beseech you to give him some intelligence.—From the Hague, Feb. 5.

[P.S.] Here is a bruit at this very instant that both the castle and town of Huy are in our possession; but withal it is said that of the numbers of our horse that went to succour those places, being seven or eight companies, returning home with their prey which was very great, three or four cornets in the advance-guard were clean defeated by an embuscado of the enemy, and the rest put to flight. How true it is I cannot signify; but it carrieth a great likelihood and it is reported very constantly.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter unto my Lord Treasurer."

No year. Unsigned. A copy, possibly that enclosed in the preceding letter. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* **(25.** 18.)

ROBERT KISBIE, the Minister, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594–5, Feb. 5.—Prays for his liberty, &c. Prison is consuming his body, expense his money, grief his mind. Has already had one month of fever; another will be the death of him. Has sinned and acted rashly. But hopes in Cecil's clemency.

Latin. Undated. Endorsed:—"5 Feb. 1594." 1 *p.* **(25.** 17.)

ED. NEVYLL DE LATYMER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594–5, Feb. 7.—Innumerable are the most humble thanks I am bound to give unto you for the honourable favour you obtained me of her Majesty. Whereas the world doth imagine some controversy

depending between your brother, Sir Thomas Cecil, and me for the time to come, which may hinder the good liking which otherwise your father and self might bear to me, I do offer to make you arbitrators and judges betwixt him and me, and whatsoever you shall command me in that behalf, I do bind myself to perform; whose favour may stand me in much greater stead than the damage I have hitherto sustained by that part of my house which he holdeth. How desirous I have been of the amity of your house, God himself doth know, and how I would endeavour myself to deserve it (if it would please you to take me into your protection) the world shall witness. Remember how transitory all human things are and how seldom or never good actions go unrequited, for though men are oftentimes ungrateful, yet God who is the everlasting perfection, remunerateth—From the Tower, 7 Feb. 1594.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**25.** 22.)

Sir Edward Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1594-5, Feb. 7.—Your lordship shall perceive by my letter to the lords of the Council that there is a new alarm of the enemy's coming before this place. Yet I am not of opinion that it will prove anything, only I am advertised that a prisoner of this garrison, to save his life, promised to show some places which would be very easily battered and entered, by reason of the new fortifications not half perfected. So that thereupon La Motte made great provision and sent men hither to discover the places, but now, they seeing we are ready to receive them, and provide[d] to prevent all inconveniences, I cannot believe that they will proceed any farther in it, for I do not think either their estate to be fit for such a siege, nor the place to be easily carried; yet will I be upon my guard, and omit nothing that I can advise fit to defend the place, and defer my desire to go into England until it be certainly known what will become of it.—Ostend, this 7 February, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**170.** 95.)

David Williams, serjeant at law, to the Queen.

1594-5. Feb. 7.—Prays for a lease in reversion of certain tithes and lands, in view of his sixteen years' service as the Queen's Attorney. —*Undated.*

Note by J. Herbert, that the Queen grants the petition.—Greenwich, 7 February, 1594.

1 *p.* (416.)

David Williams, serjeant at law, to Lord Burghley.

[1594-5, about Feb. 7.]—In reward for his services as the Queen's Attorney in South Wales, her Majesty has granted him certain quilletts and parcels of lands in reversion. Prays Burghley to fix the fine and term.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (422.)

Michael Stanhope to Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt., Vice Chamberlain and Chancellor of the Duchy.

[1594-5, Feb. 8.]—Her Majesty upon the perusing of your letter willed me to signify that it doth not stand with her justice to have any of her subjects oppressed in that sort, and that the greater the person be that offers the wrong, the more necessary to have an exemplary

punishment. And therefore her Highness's pleasure is that no stay be made unless it be with the gentleman's consent: nor doth she mind to lose the benefit of the fine due to her. These two things being regarded and well foreseen, her Highness, of her gracious disposition, could have been well pleased that so great a person might have been freed from open trial, but without this the matter to proceed.

Holograph. Undated. Endorsed:—" 8 February 1594." ½ *p.* (**25.** 21.)

THE QUEEN to the MOSLEM EMPEROR.

1594–5, Feb. 9.—Illustrissimus Transilvaniæ Vayvoda, Sigismundus, princeps nobis amicissimus, legatum ad nos cum litteris hiis diebus misit, quibus de ejus provinciæ statu nos certiores fecit petiitque ut ejus res, non mediocriter jam perturbatas apud imperialem vestram majestatem, intercessione nostra sublevaremus. Percrebuit enim apud omnes Europæ principes jam fama vestræ majestatis in nos benevolentiæ, quâ illi freti nostram suis rebus opem sæpe implorant. Hoc igitur nulla ratione ei negare potuimus cum propter veterem ejus familiæ erga nos amicitiæ conjunctionem tum propter eandem religionis Christianæ formam quam nobiscum colit, rejectâ Romani pontificis superstitione et imaginum culturâ.

Cum igitur is se et Transilvaniæ statum in nonnullis rebus per ministros vestros contra fœderis initi rationes, atque etiam præter majestatis vestræ beneplacitum, prægravari autumet, imperialem vestram majestatem etiam atque etiam rogamus ut ejus humillimis precibus excelsas aures vestras clementer accommodet, et auditis ejus querelis per idoneos homines, quos visum erit, remedium iis secundum legem et bonum adhibeat.

Quod, propter conformem ejus status nobiscum religionem et antiquam nostram cum ea familia amicitiam, et necessitudinem, ab imperiali vestra majestate toto animo vehementer expetimus.

Deus optimus maximus, cœli ac terræ conditor, majestatem vestram salvam et incolumem servet.

Datum e regia nostra civitate Londini, die mensis Februarii 9mo, anno Salvatoris nostri, Jesu Christi, 1594, regni vero nostri 36te.

Addressed:—" Musulmanico Imperatori."

Copy. 1½ *pp.* (**133.** 120.)

SIR EDMUND UVEDALL to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594–5, Feb. 9.—About eight days ago there passed into England one William Sterrell, an Englishman, who told me he was employed in these parts by your Honour; and understanding so much of him also by English merchants I let him pass. This present, I took in this town one John Gatacre, an Englishman, about whom I found a letter directed to the afore-named Sterrell, which letter and also Gatacre his confession I have herewith sent you, and when I shall find fit means I will send you Gatacre.—Flushing, 9 February, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**170.** 96.)

M. BEAUVOIR LA NOCLE, French Ambassador, to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594–5, Feb. $\frac{9}{19}$.—Vous scavez en combien de sortes et combien de fois je vous ay recommandé le sieur Le Fort, present porteur, ayant recue de luy beaucoup de plaisirs en mon particulier et beaucoup de

service pour les affaires du Roy. Cest pourquoy je suis contraint de vous importuner encores ce coup en sa faveur pour deux causes. La premiere est qu'on le veut troubler pour avoir faict vener des vins d'Hespagne, desquelz on dit que les vaisseaux ne sont pas de gauge; ce n'est pas sa faulte. Ils prennent les vins en Hespagne telz qu'on leur donne, davantage il a bien et loyaument payé la coustume et si de plus il n'en a pas vendu encores une pinte. C'est pourquoy il me semble que celuy qui le veut troubler et l'a faict appeller a l'Exchesquer s'en doibt deporter, ce qu'il fera sans doubte s'il en a commandement de vous. La seconde est que vous luy veuilliez continuer vostre bonne faveur en une requeste qu'il presentera aujordhuy à Messieurs de Conseil, elle me semble de justice. C'est pourquoy je m'asseure que vous le favoriserez. —De Londres ce 19 Febvrier, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**171.** 84.)

The Attorney General (Sir Edward Coke) to John Stanhope.

[1594–5,] Feb. 10.—By perusal of Marino de Gossie's will, I find he hath bequeathed great sums of money to monasteries and religious or rather irreligious houses in Italy. I am of opinion that it is not convenient that the treasure of her Highness's realm should be carried over and disposed to the members and ministers of the Pope, that is *capitalis inimicus* to our gracious Sovereign and country. There be also great sums of money to be disposed *in operibus charitativis* by his executors which I think it convenient should be employed in this realm for the benefit thereof (where he hath attained to this riches) and not beyond sea amongst the miuisters and vassals of the Pope. Concerning the money he had beyond sea, let that (in God's name) be at the disposition of his executors to the performance of his will. Nicholas de Mensie is his executor, and Corsini his overseer. It were necessary to command them to stay these sums in their hands to be disposed as law and reason require.—10 Feb.

Holograph. No year. Endorsed :—"1594." *Seal.* 1 *p.* (**25.** 23.)

Thomas Honiman to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 10.—Sends the declaration of [Bernar. Caresana]. He told me of a letter that Griswell would have him bring from Don Juan Deydiaquez and then he would direct him the service that should be done in England. Discusses the man's good faith, etc.—London, 10 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**25.** 25.)

Richard [Fletcher], Bishop of London, to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1594–5,] Feb. 11.—As you have conceived and profess the endeavour of working my pardon with her Majesty, so I beseech you let me remember you thereof. This day I received from my Lord Buckhurst a sentence of much discomfort, that her Majesty's pleasure was that he should confer with my Lord of Canterbury about sequestrating me from my function of bishopric. If it be for marriage, it must be the cause of many, and then I trust my case will not prove singular. I am a most sorrowful man that I should so far offend that Majesty of whose gracious favour I have had so manifold experience. And surely I must needs confess that her Majesty's motive and prudent advice to me in that behalf should have been to me as an oracle from Heaven if that

other oracle, *Omnes non capiunt verbum hoc*, had not enforced me to another resolution. My promise and vow, as it were, not to marry is especially pressed, where against, because it pleaseth her Highness to propound it, I neither dare nor may contest. But unto you I must say in the word of Christianity I remember it no farther than that I prayed that there might be no snare cast upon my conscience. I did not then meditate any such matter; but my marriage shall never be a hindrance to my painfulness in my function or a bar to anything required of a man of my vocation. And concerning my disavowing this particular match, bruited a quarter of a year since and coming to her Majesty's knowledge, it is most true that I so did; for at that present there had been neither motion nor intention to that purpose. But that very bruit wrought afterwards to this conclusion. I do much put myself upon your aid in this honourable occasion, as I do interpret it.—Chelsea, Feb. 11.

Holograph. No year. Endorsed:—"1594." *Seal.* 1½ *pp.* (**25.** 26.)

Richard Topclyffe to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 11.—In favour of a young man sent him by Lord Cobham, who came to his lordship from Brussels, of purpose to give knowledge, amongst other priests, of his own brother, come to England, a priest (with condition to have his brother's life saved), and what rancour he found in the hearts of Holte and others towards her sacred Majesty and his native country. Never found anyone he had a better liking to, or more trustworthy to live in the company of Father Holte, Stanley, Jacquess, and that rabble of traitors. He served at Brussels as an attendant of Holte and Stanley; he asks that he may have but twenty crowns, or what can be gotten. Durst adventure 100*l.* of his head, he shall earn a better recompense.—11 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. 1¼ *pp.* (**25.** 27.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

[1594–5,] Feb. 11.—For that her Majesty resteth satisfied with my excuse, I do assure myself that your assistance was not wanting, for which I give you most humble thanks. The Lord Treasurer writeth also that the companies shall stay until these men have made answer to her demands, and then as she shall receive satisfaction she shall accordingly resolve concerning us. Of this have we very small hope, because these men, though never so well inclined, cannot perform what is expected from them without the overthrow of their present estate. It is true that now they have a large grant from the Provinces, but the same so disposed of that the want of any parcel would disorder their proceedings. Mr. Bodley shall have enough to do in the matter, and by him you will undertand ere long to what end things will be brought, for the States cannot make any long delay, the season growing on, and they yet have made small or no preparation, neither will they till this ambassage be answered. News are very small. Some places have been won by the Duc de Bouillon, of no great strength but of good service for him, Ivoys and La Ferte being passages over the river of Chier, and Montmedy a place of good receipt for his men of war. His success has been such as these men conceive hope of further good by that action. The Count Philip is continued there, and were these small towns reduced which are beyond the Rhine, it is not unlikely that they would make their chief war in those quarters of Luxembourg and Namur. The Government of Breda hath taken Huy, a fortress in Liege. It will

serve wonderful conveniently for a passage to the Duc de Bouillon, and therefore, though it be no good prize, I think it shall not be rendered in haste.—Hague, 11 Feb.

Endorsed :—"1594."

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**25.** 28.)

Lord Mountjoy to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1594–5,] Feb. 12.—On the subject of a desired meeting at the Lord Treasurer's with the Earl of Essex and the Lord Admiral, to consider what the Queen would have done at Portsmouth.—12 Feb.

Endorsed :—"1594."

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**25.** 30.)

The Lord Keeper (Puckering) to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 12.—Desires his presence at the hearing of the cause between Mr. Ayscough and my Lord of Lincoln, like to proceed to hearing to-morrow in the Star Chamber.—York House, 12 February 1594.

Signed. Seal. ¼ *p.* (**25.** 31.)

Sir John Fortescue to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 13.—Having conferred with the Lord Treasurer thinks it most meet, if her Majesty shall agree, that a licence for 500 tuns of beer to be transported out of the port of London, be granted to such person as Cecil writes of.—From the Wardrobe, 13 Feb. 1594.

Signed. Seal. ¼ *p.* (**25.** 32.)

Col. Stewart's Instructions.

1594–5, Feb. 14.—Des instructions données par sa Majesté d'Escosse a Sieur Guillaume Stewart, Chevalier d'Hounston et Commendador de Bittinweme, son Ambassadeur vers Messieurs les Estats Generaux des Provinces Unies du Pays Bas.

Apres avoir sallué fort affectueusement Messieurs les Estats Generaux, nos bons amis et confederes, vous signifierez le grand desire et affection que nous avons que l'amitié et mutuale correspondence de paix, de longue main contracté entre nos predecesseurs et ceux qui gouvernoyent pour lors, et depuis n'est gueres ratifié et approuvé par nous et les dits Estats, soit continuée et augmentée.

Vous leur declareres que sur la continuance des practises de l'Espagnole en seduisant un nombre de la noblesse du premier rang de notre royaume, descouvertes depuis deux ans, dont estoyent par vous mesmes advertis de notre part, nous n'avons sceu moins faire au regarde de leur commun interest, que leur monstrer de bonne heure la grandeur de leurs dangereusses dissains, tant enemie au repos de ceste isle en general que a leur estat en particulier, ne prognosticant autre chose que la totalle subversion de la religion et la ruine de tous nos estats, afin de nous rendre esclavs a leur tyrannie et extraordiner ambition, et establir leur seurtée es cendres de nos estats, comme leur frequentes messagis et argent envoyé de temps a autre temoignent suffisamment, si de bonne heure quelque propre remedé n'y soit applicqué.

Signifieres quel soing nous avons tousjours eu de totallement reprimer leur insolence depuis que leurs practiques nous ont esté primierement descouvertées, taschans directement et indirectement de remettir par tous moyens doulces et bonnes les principaulx de la sedition a l'obeissance auquel ils sont tenus, et de ne se point meller plus des aucunes menées intestines et forrains, prejudiciant aucunement a la religion et repos de ceste isle ; les asseurant si au contrair ils faisoyent, que nous serions contraints pour le respect de la commun cause de mettre a part tout affection au regarde de proximité de sangue, et enfin de proceder entre eulx par notre authorité royale en toute extrimité.

Enfin, ne voyant point d'apparence d'amendement en eux, vous leur notifieres qu'au tres instant desire de nostre tres chere et tres aymée soeur la Reine d'Angleterre, comme pareillement interessé avec nous par ses divers ambassadeurs, librement prometant son assistance en une si bon ouvre, nous estions plus voloutiers esmues avecque plus grande celerité de faire la part d'un bon chirurgien, en rescindant du corps de notre bien publicque les membres tellement putrifiés, qui avoyent refusés auparavant d'estre gueries par les remedes tant honnestes qu'ordinaires, et non obstant que la sentence de forfaituer estoit donné contre eulx, ils ne laissirent pas de continuer leurs trahisons et se joindre avec nous autres tres ignominieux traiteurs, pour donner plus de rigueur et force a leur rebellion.

Vous leur signifieres aussi quelle diligence nous avons faict en dressant une armée pour reprimer l'insolence des dits papistes et leurs associats, et a rompre leur desseins, en poursuyvant leurs persones et rasant leurs maisons et chasteaulx, qui auparavant estoyant receptacles d'Espagnolises Jesuistes et prestres seminaires, a cette heure testimoines de leur unnatural rebellion contre nous, en distribuant aussi leurs heritages et terres aux autres et mettant a mort quelques uns de leurs dits associats.

Vous signifieres pareillement que non obstant ceste nostre severe procedure contre eux, toutesfois au regarde de la grandeur des principaux de la faction en pouvoir et amis, n'estans pour le present en mains, il est certainement a craindre qu'ils continueront leurs menées pour establir leur papale dominion, avecque la hazarde de la religion et ruine de nos estats, si ne soit par prévoyance et forces prevenus. Et ainsi, pour obvier a l'imminent danger en temps et heure, nous, par advis de nostre conseil, avons trouvé tres necessaire et expedient demander d'eulx, comme non moins interesses que nous, si l'Espagnole soit permis de mittre pied en terre en nos dominiones, le millieur advise, conseil et assistance le plus propre et suffisant pour la plus brief et bonne achevement de ceste ouvre si heureusement par nous commencée.

Demanderes aussi que, selon equité et raison et le traicté de paix entre nous et eux, tous nos subjets, sans exception, ayant le benefice de leur loix, et en quoi ils ont eté jusqu'ici damnifiés que doresenavant ils puissent avoir telle redresse que peut justement estre demandé. Vous ne fauldres pas de rapporter avecques vous la confirmation du traicté depuis n'est guère faicte entre nous et eux, tout ainsi qu'il estoit couché icy par éscript signé de nostre main, et seelé de notre grand seau en cire rouge, et que la dite confirmation soit seelle de leur grand seau. Vous faires effacer hors de leurs registres, si l'en est, la narrative de traicté que leurs Ambassadeurs derniers porterunt par deça en ces termes qu'il estoit premierement conceu.

Faict et exhibée le 14^{em} de Feburier 1595. William Stewart.

Endorsed by Bodley. 2¼ pp. (**30.** 64.)

Thomas Bodley to the Earl of Essex.

1594-5, Feb. 14.—Since I sent you my last, the 5th of this present, I have spoken with Colonel Stuart, who hath signified unto me as much as I have written unto my lord Treasurer. Methinks it is apparent by the general confession of the causes of his coming that his errand tends to that your Lordship knows already; wherein I am confirmed by some talk that I have had with Colonel Murray, who is Colonel of the Scottish regiment in these countries, a gentleman of a chief family in Scotland, well informed of the state of his country, and to me in particular a very good friend, but nothing well affected to Colonel Stuart, for which he hath been the freer in delivering his mind. He assureth me that Stuart is employed in this message at his own earnest suit, and by means and friendship of the Chancellor, for that the King was unwilling and had no liking unto him, insomuch as he supposeth, and so it is written by his friends unto him, that either the charge of his voyage is borne by himself, or partly by himself and in part by the Earl of Orkney, in whose behalf he hath to deal for Count Maurice's sister. He telleth me also, that although he knoweth not so much by Stuart himself, yet he hath advertisement by letters out of Scotland, that Stuart is willed to intreat for 1,000 foot and 500 horse for six months, or rather for a sum of money for the levy and pay of so many men. But as for men, saith he, they are not here to be had, nor he saw no likelihood of obtaining the money, and though it should be delivered, there were such about the King as would practise to get it, and presently convert it to their private uses. For where it is pretended that it shall be employed against the Earl Huntley and his associates, he made no manner of doubt that if the King were so disposed, he might of himself subdue them out of hand. But it is the counsel, he saith, of some about him, and especially of the Chancellor, that things should be carried in that kind to see if Her Majesty, for fear of the sequel, will yield the King to his demands some better satisfaction. Howbeit, he is advertised from the Earl Mar, who writeth often to him, that there is a plot laid for displacing the Chancellor, with the King's good liking. This I have written to your lordship alone, because I would not, with my will, that the name of Colonel Murray should come in any question through his speeches to me.—From the Hague, Feb. 14, 1594.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**170.** 97.)

W. [Chaderton,] Bishop of Chester, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 14.—Postquam mihi renunciatum fuit, honorate Cecili, me plane ignarum tuæ, erga me, pietatis, atque officii, pluribus, iisdemque amplioribus meritis abs te cumulari, quam vel expectare, vel sperare possem a tanto viro. Primum quidem mihi ipsi, non tam alicujus emolumenti, aut dignitatis, quam amoris, ac studii, in me, tui nomine gratulabar. Deinde quoniam tantam tuam, tamque honorificam humanitatem, ac benevolentiam neque animo complecti me posse video, neque promereri: quod restabat, non arbitrabar esse prætermittendum; ut tibi, quas possum maximas, pro tua immensa, atque incredibili pietate gratias agam; teque mihi proponam, quem eadem, qua sapientissimum, ac clarissimum virum patrem tuum multos jam annos complexus sum, fide, officio, atque observantia, perpetuo colam; vehementer te rogans, ut quod cœpisti, illud tua authoritate perficias. Nemo enim est quem Regia Majestas vel magis diligat, aut cui in secretioribus, ac gravioribus regni negotiis plus credat. Deus optimus

maximus te honorificentissimo patri tuo patremque tuum tibi, utrosque vero reipublicæ ac bonis omnibus ad summam usque senectutem servet incolumes, ut laboribus ac consiliis vestris fœlicissimis perfruamur.—Mancestriæ; 16 Calend: Martii 1594.

Signed: W. Cestren. *Punctuated as in the original. Seal.* ½ p. (**170.** 98.)

[Thomas Bodley] to Lord Burghley.

[1594–5,] Feb. 14.—Upon conference with Mr. Barnevelt and others to advance his service, sees her Majesty's message troubles them exceedingly: they seem very loth to return a naked answer, and plead inability to give her good content. Their greatest doubt is whether in this conjuncture, both with them and the enemy and those that endeavour to draw them to a peace, considering also this year's contribution is not accorded by the Provinces, it were convenient to impart to the people her Majesty's demands. For they say they can do nothing without their approbation for contenting her, and to publish her demands they hold very dangerous in this present concurrence. They have been often together upon it, but are at no conclusion. Expects every day some to come in conference with him, and by that shall guess how they will frame their present answer and what success in the end he is like to have.

Colonel Stewart has been with him and declared his coming to the States is, first, to renew an alliance between the King and them; secondly, to acquaint them with the present estate of Scotland; and lastly, to request their advice together with their succour. This he pretends to be a course the King is forced to take; for since he cannot be supported by the Queen of England, by whom he saw his estate but slenderly regarded, to whom should he seek but to these Provinces? Through those discourses he received of Sir Robert Cecil was stored with good matter to answer his complaint, which he uttered without passion and with dutiful words of respect for her Majesty. Saw by that little, and by other conjectures, that Stewart used other phrases in other company. Has done what he can to feel the States' disposition to gratify the King, but cannot yet perceive they are bent thereunto; not for want of affection (undoubtedly they are that way forward), but if they will relieve him it must be only with money (for men they cannot spare), which if they had or could devise to come by, doubts not some good portion would be granted her Highness; and to content the King besides there is no manner of probability. It is signified to him by the Colonel that to straiten the league between the King and these countries, he hath in charge to motion a match between the Earl of Orkney and Lady Emilia, Count Maurice's sister; which he hears them say is labour lost, for the Earl's dwelling is far off, and it is said he hath no assurance of the Orcades because they have been claimed by the Kings of Denmark, and it was a late speech of the Queen of Scotland that she hoped her son should enjoy those Isles. For his lordship's letter of 25th ult. putting him in mind of the suit of the Merchants Adventurers about the taring of their cloths, and the abuse of those of Middleburgh about the currency of their moneys, has dealt in the latter point there and at Middleburg, and it was carefully followed by Mr. Gilpin before, who will certify what reformation is intended by the States. For the former, watches an opportunity to recommend it; now is certain he should come out of season to cause them to assemble for a matter of that quality. As to the numbers remaining of the English regiment in the States' pay,

their commissary, by whom they were mustered very lately, reckoned 900 or more very able and soldierlike men; of the residue, many are run away, many gone with licence, and divers consumed with sickness and in service. Are no longer in doubt that the castle and town of Huy or Hoy in Luycke are surprised and kept with 600 foot and 200 horse, Harawguieres, Governor of Breda, commanding in the castle. If the place be so strong as reported, or can be strengthened by art and industry, situate as it is upon so famous a river and in the midst of so many rich provinces, it will be brought to yield a large revenue by new contributions and impositions that may be raised upon the country and river. Moreover the passage between the enemy and Italy will now in a manner be closed clean up, the sooner through the Duke of Bouillon's aid, who hath his army there within 16 Dutch miles. It is thought the taking of this place will cause a great alteration in the actions of that country; hopes it will advance his negotiation. The defeat of their horse has been verified, but there were but four cornets in all, and they have lost but 70 horse. The States purpose, if they find Huy strong and tenable, to take and fortify some place midway between it and Breda, which will add a great assurance to the holding of the town and do the enemy more annoyance. The bishop of Liege has sent ambassadors to expostulate this taking of Huy, being a neutral place, but they have had no audience yet.

The Scottish King has commissioned the consul of the Scottish merchants in Tervere in Zeeland, to continue as his ambassador ligger with the States. His name is Robert Denniston. The States' agent in Scotland advertises that the King there of late has set his moneys at a higher rate than their value, and has procured by his merchants out of Zeeland 10,000*l.* to be conveyed unto him in coin, which some interpret to be a special token of a great alteration like to ensue.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter to my Lord Treasurer, February 14."

[*Birch's Memorials*, i. 207, 208.]

3¼ *pp.* (**171.** 81.)

Charles de Tassy to Lord Cobham.

1594–5, Feb. $\frac{15}{25}$.—As the ordinary couriers from London for this town and hence to London can no longer pass by Calais by reason of the prohibition there published of all commodity and traffic with this country, which is to the discommodity of the merchants of both places, whose letters are delayed by the necessity of sending them through Holland, by which route the courier, Gaspar de Ferard, is now proceeding with the ordinary letters; he sends this letter to request his good offices in causing Her Majesty to move the Governor of Calais to allow letters to pass through that port, as well for the merchants as for the poor couriers, who have no other means to provide subsistence for their wives and children.—Antwerp, 25 February, 1595.

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**23.** 66.)

Matthew [Hutton], Bishop of Durham, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 16.—Relative to his election to be Archbishop of York on the 14th inst. in accordance with the *congé d'elire*, which election the Dean and Chapter now send up for the Royal Assent. Expresses his obligations to Cecil and his father.—Auckland, 16 Feb., 1594.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**25.** 34.)

Mons. de Sancy to the Earl of Essex.

1594–5, Feb. $\frac{16}{6}$.—Encores que vous m'ayez donné l'addresse à Monsieur de Sidnay, si n'ai-je voulu laisser partir ce porteur sans vous donner advis par luy de sa depesche, qui vous donner amoyen, aymant le Roy comme vous faictes, tesmoigner qu'il aime la Reyne sincerement, et son estat. Car vous descouvrirez par ceste depesche choses aussy importantes à l'Angleterre que vous en ayez encores descouvert. On nous donne advis de toutes parts que vous sollicitez l'Espaignol et ses ministres de paix. Vous pouvez avoir pareille jalousie de nous, encores que par une aultre depesche que ce porteur vous communiquera, vous puissiez voir que nous en sommes recherchés et ne tiendra qu'à nous que nous ne l'ayons. Mais pour oster touts ces ombrages, tenez la main, au nom de Dieu, à ce qu'au plustost il soit faict une bonne ligue, offensive et defensive, entre ces deux royaumes, de personne à personne et royaume à royaume. Nous aurons la paix tant plus advantageuse de notre ennemy commun quand il nous verra bien estroictement unis, si nous la voulons avoir ; et aurons cependant bien plus de moyen de l'attacquer. Jusques à ce que cela soit faict, il ne cessera de jecter des semences de jalousie entre nous. Vous ne pouvez avoir de plus seurs amys que nous, ny de qui la grandeur vous puisse estre moins suspecte. Le Roy n'a point d'enfants à notre grand regret ; et semble que ses prosperites apprestent plus de repos pour l'Angleterre que pour la France. La depesche que vous porte ce porteur vous fera cognoistre que notre commun ennemy a plus de dessein sur votre ruyne que sur la notre. Neantmoins, nous ne refuserons aulcune condition raisonnable d'une bonne ligue, tant contre luy que contre nos aultres ennemys. Nous n'en avons point d'aultre que luy ; mais nous tiendrons touts vos ennemys pour les notres. Cest entreprise est digne de vous : j'y apporterai de deça tout ce qui sera en moy. Je m'asseure que vous ne vous en repentirez point. J'attendray sur cela de vos nouvelles et vos commandements en tout ce qu'il vous plaira me les despartir, vous suppliant me conserver aux bonnes graces de la Royne.—De Parys, ce 26 Fevrier, 1595.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**171.** 102.)

George Margitts to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 17.—Giving information of an opportunity for a profitable exchange of lands in the west of England. Has another principal card, lying in the deck, of very good value and commendation—he means, well pleasing to the Commons. Would willingly have it pulled out by Cecil.—Stratford at Bow, 17 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**25.** 36.)

The Lord Mayor of London (John Spencer) to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 18.—Touching the loan of such sums of money as belong to the heir of Sir Cuthbert Buckle, the disposition resting not in myself alone, I propounded your request to my brethren, the aldermen, in very earnest and effectual sort, whom I found very willing. Some part was bestowed upon certain of the citizens shortly after Sir Cuthbert's decease—but what is remaining, 1500*l.* or thereabouts, I have given order to be searched out and to be informed at our next Court, when a letter directed to the aldermen as well as myself will further the accomplishment of your desire.—London. 18 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. Impression of seal loose. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**25.** 39.)

W. Waad to the Earl of Essex and Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 18.—I find the Italian committed unto me to be either somewhat troubled in his wits or very simple. I doubt he is no Italian unless he be of Naples. Pedro Furtado doth judge him to be a Spaniard. His carriage showeth great folly and vanity. He is desirous to speak with the Italian Minister who may easily discover his humour and whether he be a Savoyard. He hath served in the Low Countries, as he himself doth say, ever since he was 20 years of age and hath been four years in Spain. I never saw any man fuller of words and to no purpose. All that I can get of him is that finding a desire in himself to do some service that might deserve commendation, the Jesuits did persuade him that the best and shortest course was to undertake to kill her Majesty, and that Father Creswell, an English Jesuit at Seville, did deal with him to that effect, whereupon he did present to Don Juan d'Idiaques a memorial offering thereby to do any service, but had no answer but commendations for his forwardness.—From my house in Wood Street, 18 Feb., 1594.

Endorsed :—"Bern. Caresana examined."

Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**25.** 53.)

Dr. William Whitaker to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 19.—Inviting him to stay at his lodging, "but mean," during his approaching visit to Cambridge.—St. John's, Feb. 19, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**25.** 40.)

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 20.—As to the loan of the money pertaining to the heir of Sir Cuthbert Buckle. Find that it was wholly committed into the hands of certain honest and substantial citizens in November last, done thus expeditiously because the money was to rest in the hands of two very young men, executors to the wife of Sir Cuthbert, being herself but an executor.—London, 20 Feb., 1594.

Signed by the Mayor and Aldermen. Seal. 1 *p.* (**25.** 42.)

George Smythe to Mr. Beestone.

1594–5, Feb. 20.—Relative to certain charges upon a moiety of a tenement in Whimpell, called Barnhouse, in Devon, which he purchased from Sir Robert Cecil for 130*l.*—From my lodgings in Milk Street, 20 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**25.** 43.)

Martin Trott to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 21.—A letter of recommendation for the bearer.—London, 21 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**25.** 45.)

Lord Zouche to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 21.—Having understood from Lady Laighton how favourably Cecil dealt with her Majesty in his behalf, writes to thank him, etc.—Hackney, 21 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**25.** 46.)

W. Waad to the Earl of Essex and Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 21.—I caused the Italian Minister to speak with the prisoner in my house, who is not able to discover of what country he is by his tongue, but by his writing he should be an Italian. Those things he doth set down in writing are as fabulous as his speech, which is tedious and foolish. I beseech I may be rid of him.—From my house in Wood Street, 21 Feb. 1594.

Endorsed: "Concerning one Caresana, an Italian."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**25.** 47.)

Captain Amyas Preston to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 22.—I understand by my brother, Hugh Preston, that you made a doubt of my going to sea with Sir Walter Rawleigh, for that it was generally given out to the contrary. If my business had been in any reasonable forwardness (as it was altogether imperfect at his departure) I would not have been an inch behind, as well to satisfy your intent herein, as for the better performance of matters already determined. Yet nevertheless (if God permit) we shall meet again at a place appointed, where I know he doth earnestly expect my coming, and have his directions to that effect. I have here four ships and a pinnace, and am able to land 300 strong, and will by all means possible find him forth as soon as wind and weather give me leave to proceed forward.—Plymouth, 22 Feb., 1594.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**25.** 48.)

Thomas Bodley to the Earl of Essex.

1594–5, Feb. 22.—Besides that which I have written unto my lord Treasurer, whereof I send the copy to your lordship herewith, I have asked other matter to signify presently. Colonel Murray, though he bear the affection of a dutiful subject to the King of Scots, and doth rely very much upon his favour unto him, yet he makes it a clear case, that if this succour of money, which Colonel Stuart doth require, shall be drawn from the States, it will be wholly divided among some about the King; being such as partly need it, and partly, as the Chancellor, that have lent unto the King. And therefore, as a practice by abusing the King to make their private benefit, he would not willingly have it speed. Still he doth persist in his former assertion, and affirmeth upon knowledge that the King hath no need of any such aid as the States are made believe. For were it so that it were his desire, or that it had been heretofore, to suppress those Earls of his country, they had either been taken or slain or chased out of Scotland a great while ago. But what cause he allegeth, why it is not effected, I shewed your lordship in my last. It were too long to hold your lordship with rehearsal of discourses which I have had with divers persons, and with Barneveldt in special, about the Scottish demands, but though I find them very forward to gratify the King, yet I hope I have obtained by way of good persuasions,

and intimation of some perils, that they will neither take his part in any dangerous practice, nor second him otherwise in any action at all, if it be of importance, unless they notify the same to Her Majesty before.—The Hague, Feb. 22, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1*p.*

Encloses:—

Thomas Bodley to Lord Burghley.

1594–5, Feb. 22.

To that effect that I writ the 14th of this month, there have been certain deputed in the meeting of the States to come in conference with me about my proposition, and this they have delivered from the rest of the assembly: that they were greatly perplexed through those demands of restitution, not knowing how to frame the course of their proceeding. For though they cannot but acknowledge, and do it most willingly, that through Her Majesty's succours, next to God, they are in far better state of security and assurance than they have been heretofore for many years together, yet they have not attained to that ability and power as they can therewithal discharge their debts unto Her Majesty. They alleye many lets, but nothing so much as the intolerable burden of their extraordinary subsidies, which have grown upon them more and more, for these four or five years; and are raised of late to a very high sum, occasioned in part by their offensive exploits, and partly by their often and chargeable relieving of the French King in his manifold distresses. By reason whereof, they do infer that the chief contributing Provinces are far in arrearages, and pay excessive sums of money for the use of that they have borrowed. And though it might be surmised that they have aided the King, not so much in regard of his urgent necessity, as de gaieté de cœur, *and to win his affection, for hidden respects, yet they protest thereupon with very great vehemency, that they were evermore far from any such jollity and would not have him to enjoy a foot of ground in their country. For that which drew them on to help and assist him was the general consideration of his condition, and their own: and they made this account, that for as much as Her Highness did support him with her forces, if they in like manner should strain their estate to uphold him a little, it would both be a means to save him from falling, and to divert the enemy from themselves: whereas, otherwise, if those of the League had prevailed against him, these Provinces at last must have borne alone the weight of these wars, and then been subject in the end, and Her Majesty no less to an apparent great number of most perilous inconveniences. And whereas it may be argued that their late reduction of so many good towns hath both greatly assured the state of these Provinces and richly augmented their general means, whereby they are enabled to some portion of re-imbursement, they make remonstrance to the contrary, that in every of those Provinces they have rather been surcharged than anything eased hitherto; and that by reason of the excessive charges of new garrisons, of necessary reparations, fortifications, and other extraordinary occasions, and because the boors' contribution is very little bettered of that it was in former times. Moreover they say they find it in debating very doubtful and dangerous, in what sort they should proceed for the*

answering of Her Highness to my proposition; for in a matter of that quality to make a resolute answer, without the privity and good liking of the Provinces and people, they dare not of themselves, and it will not stand for good, and then, to acquaint the vulgar sort with Her Majesty's demands were to make it also known to all the enemy's Provinces, and so to all men in general; whereupon it would be bruited that Her Highness hath withdrawn her accustomed assistance, and hath required present payment of her monies disbursed, which they are mightily all afraid would turn very quickly to their infinite detriment, as well for that the enemy, who is now in all appearance at a very great after deal, will be heartened thereby, and put in practice new designs, and multiply his forces by all possible means, as because, on the other side, the people of these countries will be cast down in courage, and despair of withstanding the puissance of the Spaniard. For where they might have hoped after so many years' endeavours, so large contributions, and so many late victories to reap some solace and ease of their burdens and travails, if now they should perceive that for many years hereafter, their taxes and exactions will fall a great deal more heavy than they have been heretofore, first by means of their ordinary and extraordinary charges of the wars, and then by the loss of Her Majesty's forces, and most of all by this reinbursement, it were very greatly to be doubted that they will run a wrong course in the heat of their dislike. For that is that which they affirm to be a principal cause of their late entertaining of this English regiment, that the actions of their wars might be countenanced always with the name and opinion and report of assistance continued to them by Her Highness, in so much as they pretend that for the most the meaner multitude are no otherwise yet informed but that they serve as a part of auxiliary forces, and are in pay of Her Majesty, so as always they have found in all the time of these troubles that they have not only made wars and annoyed the enemy, with the aid of men and money, but with very opinions and conceits that they were favoured and protected by the greatness of Her Majesty.

These things thus delivered, they said they were also charged to participate unto me the Scottish King's letter, and his request by Colonel Stewart, whereof they told me the contents, and then read the letter to me, and the Colonel's instructions, translated into French, which I send here enclosed, copied truly by the originals. Their speech unto me upon it was this in substance, that they for themselves were nothing well instructed of the state of the King, nor of those proceedings of his rebels, but if it were so as those writings imported, and they had further understood by the Colonel's relation, there was great occasion offered to move Her Majesty and them, and as many as are embarked in this common cause together, to heed it in good season, and to afford the King a round assistance. For sith the enemy sped no better in his former attempts, all men might conjecture that he would not let slip a fit opportunity to make a breach by Scotland for the assaulting of England, and so to compass all at ease, both here and in France, all his other designs. For their own parts, they for their ability woula be willing to do anything to meet with those dangers, not stirred unto it, as some men might imagine, for some secret purpose, but only in regard of the

general cause, which provoked them at first to assist the King of France, and doth move them at this time to tender the estate of the Scottish King, and if Her Highness, in her Irish commotions, should have any kind of need to use their means or service there, they would stretch their strength to the uttermost to accomplish her desires. And this they uttered with words of great assurance and earnestness. They concluded, in fine, that first for the matter of re-imbursement they would lay their allegations open to Her Highness before such time as they would publish her message to the Provinces, and would beseech her to balance the weight of their reasons with her princely consideration. They expected within a seven night the coming of the deputies of Gueldres and Overeisel, who were busied in those quarters in persuading the people to this year's contribution. As soon as they were returned, I should presently receive their answer in writing. They prayed me the while to intimate so much by letter to Her Majesty, lest perhaps it should be deemed that they have an intention to use some delay.

And then secondly, they requested me in the name of the States, sith they could not well determine what course to embrace in the foresaid motion of the King of Scots, that I in that respect would frankly communicate my counsel unto them, to wit, what I thought would best accord, both with Her Majesty's acceptance and the pleasuring of the King, because it was their full desire to proceed in those actions with good correspondence and not otherwise. I made my answer to this effect, that as touching those points which they had proposed, to manifest first their want and inability to satisfy Her Majesty, and then the danger of dealing with the people therein, they might very well presume that Her Highness had examined those reasons already, and that their Agent in England had pleaded them often, and that she thought them insufficient to dissuade her from her purpose. For where they do complain that the annual burden of their extraordinary contributions. doth lie so heavy upon the country, it easy to demonstrate that the country was in case to perform a greater matter. They have now in contribution, which they had not heretofore when they treated with Her Majesty, the greatest part of Brabant and Flanders, the Ommelandes, the Drent, Twent, Linghen, the lands of Limburg and Valkemburg, and sundry other quarters, which yield them every month a very rich revenue; besides that Guelderland and Zutphen and all Overyssel do pay a far greater subsidy than in former times. They are also enriched by reason of their imposts in towns lately taken, as in Nimeguen, Zutphen, Deventer, Stenwick, Breda, Holst, Steenbergen, Groningen, with other forts and places of special importance. Moreover they have had of late years a wonderful augmentation of their customs and tolls, by means of their fishing and traffic by sea, which was never so great as it is at this present, nor this country was never so full of inhabitants, nor frequented of foreigners, so as hardly houses in most places can be hired for money. These were evident and known means, as there were many more besides, to shew the wealth of these countries, that if the revenues thereof be not greater than the charges, yet no doubt they are equivalent. They could not judge otherwise, howsoever some discoursed, but that Her Majesty both spoke and thought very honouring of their

succours sent for France. Nevertheless it is a great presumption that it comes of great abundance when any country shall make war, and win upon the enemy, and yet spare of their stores to help other Princes. For which Her Highness had good cause, after so many years' aid, the consumption of so much treasure, and the loss of the lives of so many of her subjects for defence of these countries, to call for restitution. But how much she would demand to be presently restored, I could not say upon certainty, though I thought it might be less than they peradventure make account. For so that order might be taken for good payment hereafter, it would suffice for the present, by some little good beginning, to shew their thankful inclination to give her good satisfaction. And where they made it a question, whether it were expedient, as their present state standeth, to impart so much unto the people, it did but carry a show of a dilatory answer. For Her Majesty's demand was justly made, and kindly presented, and if the Deputies of the Provinces would accompany the same with such kind of persuasions, as they knew in their wisdoms how to appropriate, it would either be accorded, or nothing ill interpreted.

As concerning those affairs which Colonel Stewart did negotiate, it was out of my commission to say anything unto them, and for aught I could conjecture they were unsignified to Her Majesty, and therefore, if they pleased to accept of my advice as privately given and not otherwise, I knew not how they could do better, than to write unto her of it, and to crave her good direction; as also for hereafter, not to deal with that country in any cause of consequence but with Her Majesty's foreknowledge and with continual correspondence. My answer herein, and the rest of my speeches to the point of restitution, they promised to signify in their public assembly, seeming every way to me to allow of my advice as fit for them to follow for the matters of Scotland. Colonel Stewart in private communication has entreated me to further his message to the States, declaring how near it concerned Her Majesty as well as the King, and that questionless my service would be grateful to them both, with other pertinent inducements. Upon which I enquired whether the King had imparted that matter to Her Majesty. His answer was that Her Highness was acquainted with the state of the King, and saw he should be forced to crave the aid of his friends, for which she could not but allow of his proposal to the States; but yet, otherwise also, he thought that she knew it long ago. Whereunto I replied, that I was sure she had notice of his public employment before I came out of England, but that I did verily believe that his errand to this people was unknown to Her Highness. Howsoever it were, not having had in charge to deal in his affairs, I was to pray him to excuse me if I were not very forward, only this I would promise, that if the States by way of talk should happen to ask me, I would wish them to write and take advice of her Majesty, and that for many respects, but most of all, to prevent misconstructions and jealousies. For he knew well enough that neighbours, princes though they live in good amity, will conceive a little jealousy, of one another's actions; and whether Her Majesty, now in this present case, all kind of circumstances weighed, which I would leave to his discretion to examine thoroughly, might not think

somewhat strange of the King's proceedings, and more peradventure of the States if they should yield to his demands and never ask any question of Her Majesty's liking, he himself might be judge. As for me, my endeavours should tend to do good offices, and there could not be a better, to my little insight, than to minister all occasions of mutual intelligence between Her Majesty and them and the States of these countries. I cannot tell very well how he liked of my counsel, but yet "my thought" but indifferently. Nevertheless, he bare me in hand that both it pleased him well and he would presently despatch to move the King and the Chancellor to address to that effect some letters to Her Majesty, which he also affirmed to be required by the States, whose remonstrance unto him was chiefly directed to show how much it would please the generality here to understand that the King would frame himself in all his purposes to give Her Majesty good contentment.

I had this talk with Colonel Stewart somewhat after that I had spoken with those that were sent from the States unto me, who, as I am persuaded, told him presently upon it what I had signified unto them, with such token of approbation as it caused him the sooner to yield to me in my former speech. Being asked since of a friend, how he went forward with his suit, he said he could not tell, for that he found himself crossed; whether he meant it of me, I am not certain, but I suspect it by divers conjectures. I am told by some about him that he hath promised to bring 10,000 *Scots to serve against the Turk, if the Princes of Germany will give him entertainment, for which he and his friends are earnest solicitors, and as I am informed have a grant in a manner, so that now he doth but treat about the assurance of his pay, for which he requireth bonds of some of the Hanse towns.*

Of the death of Ernestus I think your Lordship hath notice, and had it as soon as we in this place, because our first intelligence came by letters out of Zealand. It giveth occasion of much discoursing, whether, every thing considered, it will prove beneficial or hurtful to this country; but the most are glad of it, and they take it for a blessing, the rather for that it comes in a time when the mutinied Italians are discontented afresh, and others since have begun to follow their example in divers places of the frontiers, besides that everywhere we hear, that as well the Commons as nobility were never more distasted of the Spanish Government. Such opportunities as these are not offered oftentimes to ruin downright such an enemy as the Spaniard, and if the power of this people were but half so much more as it is at this present, they would think to effect it in very short time. That which I advertised in my last to your lordship, of the carriage of money out of Zealand into Scotland, was signified unto me by one of the States, but enquiring of it since it hath been told me by others, that the money was taken up in royals of plate by the merchants of the Mint, to whom the minting of money is farmed in Scotland, and that it was for their own use. February 22.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter to my Lord Treasurer. February 22, 1594." (**170.** 101.)

7 *pp.*

Sir Edward Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

[1594–5, Feb. 23.]—Since my last, which by contrary winds hath been long kept from your lordship, it seemeth that the state of these parts is greatly altered, for the taking of Hoey and the French incursions on all parts do wonderfully arouse the whole land. They do gather to recover Hoey, and the Bishop of Liege doth raise an army to assist them, but the death of Ernest and the discontent of the nobility under the new governor, Count Fuentes, will cause little good success, as it is thought, the rather because of a new mutiny of Spaniards, not far from Dunkirk, which are said to be twelve hundred.

They are also fain to send forces against the Turk, whom they fear greatly this summer both at Vieme and Sigatt. The Count Maurice his camp also is greatly feared in these frontiers, and if better order come not out of Spain than this country itself is like to yield, the King of Spain's greatness here will not be so terrible to his neighbours as it hath been. I cannot learn that the whole land is able to make 10,000 men, and these very raw soldiers, and many frontiers to keep, so that they are almost at their wits' end, for the dearth and poverty is very great amongst them. As summer comes on, we shall be able to give some more assured judgment.—Ostend, 23 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**170.** 106.)

Lord Hunsdon, Lord Chamberlain, and Sir Robert Cecil to the Earl of Pembroke.

[1594–5, Feb. 24.]—With regard to the controversy between you and Sir Henry Barkley about Norwood Park, whereof the Earl of Essex hath the grant from the Queen, her Majesty can in no sort allow of an extreme course to be taken by you against the gent., it being far from her meaning that any should (by any second gift of hers) get an advantage to the prejudice of anything formerly bestowed upon so good consideration as the lease of that park was, being only given in recompense of his father's service. Therefore if you have gone through with the Earl of Essex for his estate, which the world may suspect you did the rather enter into in regard of former unkindnesses between you and Sir Hen. Barkley, seeing the gent. pretendeth that he hath made so many large and reasonable offers of composition, it behoves you (even in honour and conscience) to take what shall be reasonable of him who only desires to buy his quiet, rather than by any hope of taking advantage by her Majesty's second grant to molest and trouble him in his estate long since given by herself, a course which she neither can nor will allow to any, especially to such a gent., well born and of good credit and reputation in his country. Having written this by her Majesty's direction, we must entreat some answer with as much speed as conveniently you may.—From the Court at St. James', 24 Feb., 1594.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**25.** 50.)

Dowager Lady Russell to her nephew, Sir Robert Cecil.

[1594–5, Feb. 24.]—I trust your divinity stretcheth not so far as to think any man bound in conscience to impair his own estate to the good of others and to his own disgrace: by commandment of her Majesty, if he should remove to his own detriment for others' benefits, I would think it hard for the recompense of his so many years' service in being so godly and worthy a labourer in God's vineyard, and I dare affirm him

to have been as learned and good a preacher as any hath been of his time, and more fit for counsellor than either Burne, Boxall, or Whitgift. But since your father and you set so slightly by so grave and worthy an old servant, of more worth than as you write, I have done. I desired that he might have been of London, which happening not, your father in his wisdom set down with his own hand and nominated him to Durham, wherein more than your young experience perhaps yet thinketh on, he, I say again, in his great wisdom, without offence to any, discharged himself with nominating Day to Durham, to be free from anything may happen hereafter in her Majesty's service there, contrary to her Majesty's good by Matthew's working head more to the contentment of some private man's humour than will in end fall out perhaps to the good of her Majesty's service—wherein, as your good friend also, I wish you to be no doer for fear of afterclaps by her Majesty's indignation. For when my lord, your father, set down Day for Durham it might have been an oracle to you to think that there had been great difference, and Day more fit for Durham than Matthew for the good of the Queen's service in the Scottish banks. But *quæ supra nos nihil ad nos*, but in my love to yourself. By the holy God I never yet found Day willing to remove for to be Bishop of Worcester, nor, I think, will not, on my faith, without "anm ersbisiop."

Endorsed:—"24 Feb., 1594."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**25.** 51.)

THOMAS BODLEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594–5, Feb. 26.—I send you the copies of two intercepted letters, having also sent the like unto my Lord Treasurer. They were sent from Brussels to Rome, and written by one William Creytton, a Scottish Jesuit, a man of credit and experience, and the chiefest plotter, as I have heard, of these troubles in Scotland. One of the letters is addressed to Cardinal Caetan, and the other to the General of the Jesuits. Thomas Tyrie, who is thought to be the man that can do them so much good, is nephew to James Tyrie, in time past a famous professor among the Jesuits of Paris, but now abiding in Rome. The lord Humes and the wife of Thomas Tyrie are brother and sister's children.—From the Hague, Feb. 26, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**170.** 108.)

The Enclosures:—

(1.) 1594–5, Feb. 10.—*William Crytton to James Tyrie, at Rome. Heri reversus Dnaco accepi litteras vestras datas* 15 *Januarii. A patre Gordonio nihil adhuc accepimus, et timeo ne quicquam accipiamus donec ipsemet revertatur, ut scribit ex Hispania M. Valterus Lindsey. Non est mirum Vestram Reverentiam esse perplexam, et incerta istuc scribi quia hic oppugnat omnia quæ a nostris ayantur* 169, *et quamvis omnia quæ dicit sunt plena mendaciis et calumniis, tamen habet plus fidei apud* 582 *quam nos qui sincere agimus, et apud* 584 *plus habet fidei* 582 *quam nos, et per consequens apud* 181. *Est flagellum Dei quo castigantur peccata nostra, nec est mirum quod pater Gordonus parum promoveat negotia: putabat n. se reperturum omnia in ea dispositione in qua ea reliquit, sed omnibus in tantis turbis constitutis, non fuit illi liberum discedere a suo nepote, nec potuit ire ut tractaret cum eis a quibus omnia pendent. Præterea, ut novit R*[*everentia*] *V*[*estra*]*, est pusil-*

lanimis, et quamvis pacifico tempore sit bonus, tamen in talibus tempestatibus est animo prorsus prosternato. Sepius jam scripsi ut mitteretur Rnus. Vasionen', sed timeo ne 200 *impediat, qui multum est a consiliis* 582, *et habent aliquam sympathiam ut neuter sit valde aut discretus aut secretus. Et nisi* 181 *alium hic habuerit ad res gubernandas et dirigendas, nullum bonum expecto ego rerum successum, quia* 582 *omnia delegit* 200 *et cuidam* 428, *et per consequens norunt omnia, multi* 428 *et scribuntur in* 427. *Hæc est gubernatio rerum nostrarum, et tamen non audemus conqueri ; juvet nos Deus ! Habemus præ manibus quæ velimus, quasi, sed quia aut nescimus aut nolumus uti occasionibus ex aptis instrumentis, timeo vehementer ne omnia pereant. Ille qui ex* 415 *scribit se in* 429 *redditurum habebit secum* 15[?] 384, *quod multum proderit si ex nostra parte esset correspondentia. Sed de Vasionensi nihil novi. D. Thomas Tyrius terga vertit versus Neapolim, ita cancrorum more incedunt nostra. P. Myrtonus discessit hinc versus Camferam, jam est quasi mensis, a quo tempore nihil ab illo accepi, et quamvis non sit secutus meum consilium in multis, potest tamen fieri ut bene suo officio fungatur. He bouht new cleis and left me the auld, bot he wold let me see yam. I counselled him to goe in a servant's weede, rather not in an gentleman's, for brave cleys make men curious to cast yair eyes upon him, and to sper him out quhat he is, and swa F. Hay, F. Gordon, I and all our fathers was swa cleide, bot he wold be brave. He said to me yat gif he had not promised till him to send Mr. James Gordon yat is yair for superior to the mission of Scotland, yat he wold not in any way [have] departed out of Rome. I feir he sall not obey F. Gordon yat is in Scotland ; of me he wold have no dependence ; sometymes he wold be heir, and not have begonne to say his matings neir supper tyme, and sometyme for negligence omitte to saye messe. All yat thinges gevis me feir and matter to suspect euill. Yit yai are bot fondements of suspicions ; he may preue, as I hope he sall, ye honest man, for ye know him best yair. He hes over gud opinion of Navarra and our turbulent Frenchmen, and over greit aversion from Spaynarts and Inglismen, quhilke F. Holt, F. Jonas, and other hes noted heir and tald me. I am sory to wryte zou this malancolie matteres, bot zit ze being in the places ze are, is gud to knaw all. As I saye, I dart not have euill opinion of him ; sik generoux hie hartes sometyme preuis weill. Venerunt in hanc provinciam omnes nostri Rhotomagenses et Angenses, in singulis civitatibus reperiuntur aliqui, qui se offerunt ut aliquos nutriant. A montibus quidam consiliarius obtulit victum pro quatuor. Velim rogare V. R. ut mihi concedatur Adam Vachorum ut circumeat istos prelatos et urbes aliquas, ad petendas eleemosinas in virtute litterarum exhortatoriarum summi Pontificis ; ea ratione aliquod nos spero accepturos, et ut P. N. scribat R. P. provintiali in hunc finem.*

Duaci est magna caritas annonæ propter vicinos paganos destructos et penitus depopulatos a militibus Regi Catholici, quod militi non solvitur, deinde jam in omnibus urbibus Galliæ prope Belgium et indictum publicis tubis bellum contra omnes ditiones Regis Catholici, et est periculum ne Duacenses includantur. Et ideo misimus Cortracum eos operam qui dabunt litteris humanioribus, relictis Duaci eos qui student theologiæ et

philosophiæ. Et eo quoque consilio ne deinceps admittantur ad seminarium, nisi ii soli qui daturi sint operam aut philosophiæ aut theologiæ, ut eo citius prodire operarii in vinea Domini, et ne alii nos urgeant in admittendis ad studia humaniorum litterarum.

Constituimus D^m^ Cheyneum superiorem seminarii solummodo pro gubernatione et ut ejus nomine fiant contractus, litteræ procuratoriæ ad lites et alia necessaria. Constituimus prius alium Flandrum, sed factus est modo ad res tales inhabilis, ut doctor nostros nutriat ac vestiat, non est ad hujusmodi inclinatus, et nostri omnes habent nescio quam ab eo aversionem. Habetur tenax, est tamen vir bonus, et qui nos juvabit ad emendam domum pro seminario. Serenissimus Dux Bavariæ misit ad nos 300 *aureos in eleemosinam pro nostro seminario, quos recepit P. Oranus. Agemus gratias ejus serenitati. Scribit P. Johannes Laurini Mediolano esse collectos tantum* 50 *aureos pro seminario Mediolani, non fuit bene predicata, &c. De militensi negotio concordavimus cum mercatore pro* 600 *aureis pro nostra parte, sed postquam habuit sententiam et pecunias debuit recipere, superrenit procuratio a Magistro Jacobo Irwyng Parisiis ad Colonellum Patton, qui obtinuit litteras pecunias arrestandi ad instantiam domini Irwyng, et sic novas habebimus turbas.* 200 *laborat ut litteras habeat a* 100 *quibus hic fiat legatus. Cum alium non habeamus oportet isto domino uti, quamvis non sine aliquo nostro dispendio quia* 169 *favet et eum fovet, etiam si sciat illum malitiose agere : sperat n. ejus opera se habiturum litteras legationis a* 100 *et jurari pecunia qua abundat.* 428 *quidam vir bonus et* 100 *studiosus qui novit multa in* 427, *voluit agere cum* 181 *aut* 38 *de disp*[*osition*]*e* 481. 11. *contra* 75, *sed quia intellexit* 181 *tam præstitisse quæ potuit et* 38 *non favere* 100, *saltem ut esset dominus* 427 *vertit se versus* 429 *quo est profectus bene instructus, et habens plurima corg^ta^., quibus efficacissime probat* 100 *nunquam posse pervenire ad* 427 *nisi* 319. *Misi cum illo M. Davidem Law novum sacerdotem. Si* 100 *audiverit hunc* 428 *habebit ex* 427 *multos* 374 *et* 375 *et multas* 379. *Si non acquieverit erit datus in reprobum sensum et nihil boni erit de eo sperandum. Quamris V*[*estra*] *R*[*everentia*] *existimet nihil esse timendum a lite Hybernorum, tamen timendum erit, ne eorum importunitas aliquid efficiat, propterea esset vigilandum. Dicunt comites ab Huntley, Errol, Angus et Boduel esse in Catnesia, est n. comes ille fr*[*ater*] *uterinus Boduelli, et cognatus Huntley maritus suæ sororis, et ibi expectare suppetias ex.* 415. *In illo prælio ceciderunt plures heretici quam scripsimus, et pauciores Catholicos ; sed comes Argadiæ non fuit interfectus sed is qui suum exercitum ducebat.*

Hic omnia versantur in magnis miseriis, Inimici Hollandi acceperunt urbem et castrum de Huy, super Mosam, inter Namurcium et Leodium. Est locus natura valde munitus et erit magna plaga harum partium. Nihil vincimus et sumus in continuo statu perditionis. . . . . Bruxellis, 10 *Febr.* 1595.

[*P.S.*] *It is a special providence of God yat ours are banished out of France, for noyer the authoritie of the F. Gl. nor any satisfaction yai could have made wald ewer have bin sufficient to purge yam of the indiscreat aunswear made to the pley made against yam at Paris, and that by the P^l^.* [*Provincial*] *himself. Yea, had yai remained yai had maid an schisme and stuking*

with Navarre against the Paipe, for syndry of yam said that sen he hes asked his absolution and downe his deutie, he is not oblised to maire, and yai maye with saiffe conscience obey hym and sweir him fidelitie. Gyf ye Pape put not remed by ye nomination of an King be his awen plene power, France is cleere lossed and all heretick or thre yers passe; for his proceedings is not against ye persons of our companie, but against ye religion yat yai professe, and ye diligence yai use to bring up the yoweth in ye Catholick religion, quhilk is styled by him corruption of ye youth.

Underwritten by Bodley: "Inscriptio, R^do. in Xp̃o patri P. Jacobo Tyrio, assistenti Societatis Jesu, Romæ:" and endorsed by him: "Copie of Wm. Crytton's letter to James Tyrie at Rome."

See Birch's Memorials, i. 216.

3 *pp.*

(2.) *Extract from the above, commencing* "428. *quidam vir bonus . . . .*" *down to* "*de eo speraudum,*" *with marginal notes in a later hand,* "428, *Anglus;* 427, *Anglia;* 429, *Scotia. Vid. Bodley's letter to Lord Treasurer,* 17 *August,* 1595."

½ *p.* (**171.** 87.)

1594–5, 10 Feb. *William Creytton to Claudio Aquaviva, General of the Jesuits at Rome. Nel principio de xbre arrivono il padre Giovani Myrton et il padre Roberto Jonas, et poi in Genaro il padre Giovani Hayo. Il padre Giovani parti verso la Scotia par Zelanda nel mese passato, ma il padre Hayo aspetta alcuni giorni per trovar secura commodità. Dal padre Gordono non habbiamo riceruto alcuna nova perticolare da se stesso. La persecutione delli heretici e tanto furiosa che non puo lui senza grand pericolo partirsi dal settentrione dove stano gli suoi, gli quali stano anche crudelmente persequitati, per andar doue conviene per trattar suoi negotii, et pocchi fideli destri et secreti si trovano ch' hanno credito, et alli quagli il Re ò altri vorebbono scoprirsi. Cosi io ho informato qui piu volteil Ill^smo. Nuntio, et piu volte ho scritto a V. P. R^da. et al Padre Tyrio, ch' il seg. Thomasio Tyrie fosse rimandato per questo effetto: per che in tutto il regno nó ce constante Catholico nessuno ch' habbi tanto credito col Re et col Baron d'Hume, capitano de sua guardia, come il detto segr. Thomasio, per esser cognosciuto fidele, prudente et secreto, et per no' esser segr. grande ò vistoso che desse ombra ò suspetto; et pregho la reverenda P^ta. V. che se sia possibile, che sia rimandato con tutta diligentia possibile, per che sono de parer che per il credito et industria sua faressimo piu che per molti milliaria d' huomini in tutto quello che noi desideriamo tanto. Gia e stato scritto a V. P. R^da. come gli nr̃i sono scacciati da Francia. Sono gionti in Belgio quelli delli Collegii de Roano et de Eu. Gia si vede che la persecutione non é contra la persone ma contra la dottrina essendo il padre Gio. Guynart impiccato et brusciato per quella dottrina sopre l'Euangelio,* Reddite quæ sunt Cæsaris Cæsari (*che tiene St. Thomasio et gli dottori del tributo et obedientia che si puo, ò si deue, dar a un heretico denonciato et escommunicato nominatim*) *et fatto morir senza degradatione ò rispetto alcuno hauuto alli sacri ordini et stato ecclesiastico, puramente come fario gli heretici a Geneva; et per la clausula del bando et dechiaratione fatta dall Re de*

Navarra stesso, dove e detto esser crime de lesa Majesta d' andar alle nostre schole etiando fuori del regno, è manifesto che la persevutione è piu contra la dottrina che contra le persone. Ma è providentia divina che siano scacciati, conciosia che senza grande inconveniente vi puoteuano restare, et se alcuni desideravano de guadagnar il Re de Navarro, benche havesse stato colla perdita d' altri amici suoi, adesso giustamente fano la penitentia et si purgano dal immoderato desiderio. Questri giorni passati sono stato a Duay dove in nome de V. P. R^da^. secondo la patente che mi mandó, ho nominato il seg. dottor Giacomo Cheynes, canonico de S^to^. Quintino, superiore del seminario. E Scozece, huomo maturo et prudente et dotto. Lui non ci fara spese nessuno, anzi ci adgiutara de comprar una casa; pur vorrei che piacesse a V. P. R^da^. ó scriverli, ó ch' in suo nome li scrivesse il padre Tyrio, comme ha noticio, da me comme sia fatto superiore de quel seminario et che in quel governo si servesse del consiglio de quelli che parera a V. P. R^da^, massime nel ricevere nel seminario à mandarli fuora ò al paese. Noi habbiamo mandati quelli che studiauono grammatica ò rethorica al Collegio de Corbray; per non tener nel seminario ne admettere se non quelli chi sono per studiar philosophia ò theologia; per haver piu presto operarii, et per la caristia, et pericoli della guerra, estando Duai oppresso gli confini. Questi giorni passati duoi furono fatti sacerdoti, delli quali l' uno e mandato in Scotia, l' altro aspetta per studiar et formarsi piu.

Il Duca de Baviera ci ha mandato 300 *scudi per nostro seminario. Ho paura ch' il padre Gordon senior, vedendo la difficolta che si troua de negotiar in Scotia, non ritorni de qua senza altro; et però saria buono che fosse mandato in Scotia un superior de quella missione per induzzar gli nostri, gli quagli altrimente puotriano cascar in inconvenienti. Se il sigr. Thomasio Tyrio fosse in Scotia, et hauesse alcun modo honesto per contentar un solo sigre. de tanto quanto perderia, credo che faria un servitio tanto segnalato che non salamente non saria de bisogno ch' il padre Gordon salisse da Scotia ma che tutti potessimo andarli con molto secorta, et insieme un nuntio appostolico. Questo parera strano a V. P. R^da^. et a molti, ma a me che so la dispositione delli huomini et delle cose non mi pare punto strano anzi facillissimo. . . . . Da Bruxelles, a di* 10 *de Febraro,* 1595.

Underwritten by Bodley: "Il sopra scritto, Al molto R^da^. in Xpo. padre nostro, Il padre Claudio Aquaviva, Preposito Generale della Comp^a^. di Giesu a Roma."

Endorsed by Bodley: "Copie of a letter from William Creytton to the General of the Jesuits at Rome."

Mentioned in Birch's Memorials, i. 216.

3 *pp.*

Arthur Gregory to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 28.—To be the better able to perform my promise touching the safe making of my sealing metal, I have so well practised therein that I can show you a way to work it cold like wax; and for any other mystery that belongeth thereto, I will most frankly discover the depth of my skill and deliver to you the box with the perspective glass,

furnished with all these subtleties, and instruct you in the secret use thereof. And further, for the Irish "plattes," no man shall be able to show the like. I hope that the surrender of 40*l.* per ann., my sufficiency, the use of my secret services to be continued without charge, my other manifold services not unknown, the giving of good caution for honest dealing, besides my knowledge in any engine, matters of munition for the Navy, or whatsoever, will be found sufficient occasions to move her Majesty. And if ever there were found so easy a coach as I have for her Majesty, I am content to lose the hope of her favour. If her Majesty make choice of others rather than her poor servants that only depend upon the doing of her services that yield no benefit but bare fees, being both troublesome, chargeable, and dangerous, the same will discourage men of best deserts. Your word to my good lord, your father, would greatly further my hope.—29 Feb. 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**25.** 52.)

William Lee to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb. 28.—Making certain charges against John Threel, gent., (a deep, dissembling papist) lately crept in for to be Sub-Warden of the Fleet, the which office he hath sought more to afflict the Queen's Majesty's loving subjects, and to animate the discontented persons, than for any other cause. He giveth out that he hath such friends about my lord, your father (now that he keepeth his chamber through weakness), that nothing can come to his lordship touching him which shall not either be intercepted, or at least, after his perusal, be readily conveyed unto him.—28 Feb. 1594.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**25.** 57.)

Bernardino Caresana.

1594–5, Feb.—Declaration of Bernardino Caresana, son of John Estevan Caresana and Antonia Palavesina, "natural" of Barrely, a city in Lombardy subject to the Duke of Savoy.

Purports to give the history of his life, etc.

2 *pp.* (**25.** 58.)

Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Feb.—I told you to-day whither I was going and how the Queen had answered me. I must acquaint you further that the Queen offering to talk with me this morning about sea causes, I told her my lord Admiral was in the house, and Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins were in the town. I had drawn all my thoughts within the cliffs of our English sea coast. She presently sent for my Lord Admiral, and I went out. But at my going I told her that Mr. Vice-Chamberlain had given me her answer, and that I was now at a full point. She desired me not to speak of it till she were better. I answered I did only desire that she should know I had received the answer; the efforts must speak for themselves. I do acquaint you with this to the end that if the Queen mislike my going down, you may tell her that I did acquaint you with her Majesty's message by Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, and told you I did retire myself to give myself some solace, being more amazed and thrown down than I would make show of.

[P.S.] If the Queen object that I go away now she doth mean to use me in her business, and to have me present at those consultations for the sea, you may say I told you I would serve her with my person as her subject, but would, with her favour, retire from all business.

Endorsed:—"Feb. 1594." *Holograph. Seal.* 1 *p.* (**25.** 59.)

George Beverley to Lord Burghley.

1594–5, Feb.—Was appointed to the charge of victualling causes in Ireland. His substitute, Robert Newcom, being unable to continue, he is ready to return to the charge, if Burghley pleases.—Feb. 1594.

1 *p.* (953.)

William [Wykeham,] Bishop of Winchester, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 1.—Having received your letters to stay my proceeding in the writ of my restitution to the temporalities of Winchester, till I had submitted myself like my predecessors to the rent charge issuing out of the Manor of Taunton Dean to the Crown, I am informed that in the very writ itself there is a special proviso for the reservation of the said rent to Her Majesty, which writ being perfected, presented, and signed, I will in all humility submit myself as my predecessors have done.— 1 March, 1594.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**25.** 60.)

Anthony Mildmay to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 1.—There is certain news come of my Lord of Pembroke's sickness, with some doubt of his recovery. His death may bring me some harm, if not in time, by your honourable good means, prevented. I agreed with his Lordship many years since for his term in the chase of Pewsham in the co. of Wilts, since which time I have bestowed upon a lodge there above 500*l.* and have taken the herbage and pannage thereof, and of the forest of Blackmore, in lease for three lives. My humble suit to you is to move Her Majesty to grant me the keeping of the game in both places for three lives or for years, the profit of them both being already mine. I will discharge Her Majesty of the keepers' wages and all other charges whatsoever. If you will undertake this suit I will most willingly bestow 100*l.* upon you and account myself, as already I do, most bound unto you—From my house in Great St. Bartholomews, London, 1 March, 1594.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**25.** 61.)

John Stanhope to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 1.—Mr. Gardener will have all things ready, both his deed of indenture and mortgage of his manor of Grove, wherein both he and his brother will join for our better security, and when all things are perfected, then, if we like thereof, the same shall be delivered to us, and thereupon we are on Monday next to pay him 1,200*l.* at Mr. Alderman Hawton's house. I use Mr. Adkynson, the lawyer, in the assurance, said to be the best in this town in perfecting such conveyances. Will you have the conveyance run both in your name and mine, which I think best for us both, and I will lay down half the money?

[P.S.] This letter came to me even now from the Earl of Sussex. I told the bearer it was given and disposed of two days since.

Undated. Endorsed:—"1 March, 1594."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**25.** 62.)

Lord Cobham.

1594–5, March 1.—Petition of Francis Kelsham to William, Lord Cobham. As to Cobham's lands in Maidstone and Boxley, Kent, of which he is tenant. Asks leave either to fell the wood and continue in possession to the end of his lease, or to have allowance for the value of his lease.

Endorsed:—"1 March, 1594." (712.)

Thomas Bodley to the Earl of Essex.

1594–5, March 2.—Mr. Deniston, the Scottish Ambassador lieger, hath been with me of purpose to ease his stomach of dislike of this coming hither of Colonel Stuart, as well in respect of his demand of assistance, which if it be money he thinks is wholly lost, as of the marriage solicited between the Earl of Orkney and the sister of Count Maurice, under colour whereof he saith that Colonel Stuart doth practice somewhat else; and yet for aught that I can perceive, he seemeth to be ignorant of his private instructions. And thus he uttereth his fancy, not only to me, but in secret communication to divers of the States; albeit, as I am informed, he is a creature of the Chancellor as well as the Colonel. Both by him and the rest of the nation here Stuart is reputed a Papist, and a Spaniard in heart, and of a busy disposition, not, as they affirm, beloved of the King, nor of many men in Scotland. And though they speak it, as I find, somewhat of the spleen, yet many men concurring in one common conceit, I will take it for a *caveat* to observe his proceedings. The 26th of the last, I sent you copies of certain letters intercepted, in which was a note of a special personage, that would be won, as he thought, to do a singular piece of service, if means might be found to recompense his losses. I have been somewhat inquisitive to know among the Scots, who that party might be, by their conjecture. But they are all in a muse, not knowing whom to guess at, though their chiefest suspicion run upon the Lord Hume, by reason of the alliance between him and Thomas Tyrie. The Colonel in his discourse doth rather guess the Lord Athol, partly for the affection that he beareth to Bothwell, and partly for a pique which he saith is grown of late between him and Argyle. I cannot yet perceive by any circumstance here, that Stuart hath imparted his private instructions to any one of the States, which makes me to believe that his charge was to proceed in such sort as he should find men's dispositions, wherein I think he is deceived. I have had a letter from your Lordship by Captain Berry, whereof the date was omitted, and the tenor was only to let me know that Her Majesty complained of my silence; in which behalf I trust, by this, she is very well satisfied.—From the Hague, March 2, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**170.** 109.)

Sir Charles Danvers to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 3.—I assure myself that my misfortunes will not alter your affection, but that instead of my father whom I have lost, I shall find myself to be ever assisted by your favour. I have not written to

you as often as otherwise I would, unwilling to importune you with idle compliments, being assured that of affairs in these parts, you have more perfect advertisement than I can give you. Of my own estate I can say little, my man being not yet returned, who is to bring me those advertisements which will make me able to resolve that which now I cannot. When informed how my state stands, I will be bold to importune you if I have cause, through the confidence I have in your favour. If in anything I may do you service, I need not offer it, hoping you be sufficiently assured of the power you have to command me.—Paris, 3 March.

Endorsed :—"1594." *Seal, with a lock of hair through the wax.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**25.** 63.)

Richard Carmarthen to Lord Burghley.

1594–5, March 3.—As to the hearing of the matters in question betwixt H. M. farmer of the impost of French wines and the merchants trading to those parts. Asks that, in the absence of Sir Thomas Wilk, Mr. Billingsley, or some other, may be joined with him to examine the masters of the Bordeaux fleet, detained for this purpose. If this farmer hold it, the impost will be utterly overthrown in a short time, discomfort merchants and overthrow trade.—London, 3 March, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**25.** 64.)

Sir Edward Denny to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 4.—Asks him to instruct Mr. Attorney to peruse and despatch his (Denny's) leases, Mr. Attorney's answer being that he is the Queen's sworn man, and will not meddle any further therein without some notice from some of the Council that it is her Majesty's pleasure to take such leases.—4 March.

Holograph. Endorsed :—"1594." 1 *p.* (**25.** 65.)

Thomas Bodley to the Earl of Essex.

1594–5, March 4.—Having sent my lord Treasurer another letter intercepted, I have here enclosed a copy both of that and of mine own, knowing no other matter worth writing.—From the Hague, March 4, 1594. *Signed.*

P.S.—At the closing hereof I understand the particular discourse of the late conspiracy in Scotland from Colonel Stuart. I have also the same from the lieger Ambassador. Both report it alike, for as much as doth concern the confession of Bawirie. But the Colonel upon it doth exaggerate the matter in soliciting the States for some present assistance, as if the King for his security had never more need, whereas the Ambassador tells me plainly, but under many *benedicites*, that the King's necessity is less than before, and sheweth me that Huntly and Errol have given caution to depart the country, and that Bothwell is also going. And thus I have found a Rowland to oppose against Oliver, and one ambassador against another.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**170.** 111.)

Encloses :—

Thomas Bodley to Lord Burghley.

1594–5, *March* 1.—*Among divers letters sent from Brussels, and intercepted here of late, I sent you two with my last of Feb. 26, and herewith a third, which was also written by the same Crytton to James Tyrius, the Scottish Jesuit at Rome, and did*

not seem to be regarded by those that kept the letters. But I find it worth the reading for many respects, because it doth manifest that there are many brabbles and discontentments among those of that nation in Brussels and elsewhere, and that they are in despair of good success in the enemy's actions, both here and in France. It is also easy to perceive, by perusing the words interlaced with the figures, that there is matter there signified of special importance, which if it cannot be deciphered by any at home, I am of opinion that the copy of the letter being sent to some man that is of capacity, and employed by your lordship in Brussels or Antwerp, if he be but acquainted with the Scots that are there and the factions among them, it will be presently discovered. Those that are here of the Scottish nation, for want of knowledge who they are that are there, and how they stand for affection one to another, can give me no light.

As touching my negotiation, the return of the deputies of Gueldres and Overyssel are daily now expected, and then the States, I am certain, will deliver me their answer, without putting me off to a farther delay. We have assured intelligence from divers places of the enemy's countries that the vulgar people everywhere cry openly out against their miseries, shewing manifest token that they desire to be joined to the rest of this union. And as far as I can judge of the States' inclination, if the motion proceed from the other side to them, there after as it is, they are fully bent to entertain it to the best advantage of their cause. But whether it were expedient that one should strike at this iron while it is hot, and be the first that should send to the enemy's provinces, that doth rest in deliberation, albeit I do perceive that most men are of mind that we should not stir in this case but as occasions are presented from them unto us. For this is alleged for it, that before they send to the enemy, in a matter of that importance, they must first of force here at home have recourse to every province to purchase authority, whereby it will be imparted to every town, and so come abroad among the people, who, as every man doubts, may prove so over headlong in such a plausible motion, as perhaps when they see it is once set a foot, they will violently 'thorowe' without regard to their own security. The fear of this humour in the multitude doth stay them from proceeding as they are otherwise willing. It is commonly reported that the enemy prepareth for the siege of Huy, which he will find a very hot and a costly exploit, for Hauraugieres, the commander, is a valiant expert soldier, and will undoubtedly perform as much as can be required.—March 4, 1594.

1½ *pp.* (**170.** 110.)

Capt. William Ashenden to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 5.—I hope you will shadow my indiscretion, and in your virtue favour me as I had a reverent intention and meaning. The ground is sure in me, which is honest reverence. Let that, and the misery which for my country I have endured, crave this much goodness that you will favour my humble suit with your allowance when you shall have conference with the Earl of Essex thereof, that I may joy and live by having the testimony that you have forgot my rudeness.—London, 5 March, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**25.** 66.)

Sir Nicholas Clifford to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 5.—On the death of Sir Francis Allen, I have obtained his company. I beg you to be a means to obtain her Majesty's gracious favour for me. I should think myself a happy man to venture my blood to recover her favour. I am banished the Court, forsaken of my friends; yet let me live, no man shall more faithfully or honester serve her than I. I am as ancient in the wars as any that standeth for it, and I protest much poorer.

Undated. Endorsed :—" 5 Mar. 1594."

½ *p.* (**25.** 67.)

Capt. Oliver Lambert to [the Earl of Essex].

1594–5, March 6.—It is now a month since I arrived here from Holland, where I have spent some time, partly about my own business, and partly retained by his Excellency and the States to see the coming over of the Irish; whom they thought then, as well for the service of Her Majesty as good of the country, to make one company, and give me the charge, as one whom they have known long, and Her Majesty no cause to dislike of their choice. But finding the revolt of the Irish doubtful, I prepared for Ostend, at which instant the Governor wrote to the States for his leave and passport for England, which they easily granted. His Excellency, calling me to him, first dilating on some service to be done in Flanders, and the means how; then, whom I thought the Governor would depute in his place. I told him, being present, it belonged unto me, as the ancientest captain, unless there were cause of insufficiency. Whereupon His Excellency moved the Estates, who despatched me away presently, and by an Act have authorised me to command in the Governor's absence, and signified as much to him, the copy whereof I send enclosed.

The Governor then told me he expected his leave from England by Captain Dercombe, and if he brought no authority from Her Majesty or the Lords, then he would allow of the States' pleasure, and saith he hath not used to leave this place without somebody authorised out of England, which, with your lordship's favour, is not otherwise true but when he intends to wrong some he favours not. I am most humbly to entreat you, to whom my service is wholly devoted as the only stay and pillar of my fortune, that if the Governor sueth for Her Majesty's letter or the Lords to authorise Captain Derkombe or any other, that then you will speak what you know of me, and what of right belongs unto me, and you shall see some special service effected which the Governor hitherto has neglected, and would not hearken to the advice of any, lest by the performance thereof his greatness should be diminished, were it never so beneficial to the service of the country.

His Excellency and the States do greatly desire the surprising of Nieuport, without which they cannot commodiously pass to Dunkirk. There had been better means than now to effect the same, if the Governor had lent his ear, and been willing thereunto. As yet there is a way or two made known to his Excellency, and by the examination of such as know the places well I have great hope. His Excellency hath referred the managing of the enterprise to my discretion, and given order for such men to be sent as I shall write for, out of Zealand. There wants nothing but the absence of the Governor, and my own viewing the places, which by demonstration seems pregnable. In hope the Governor would depart, the States of Zealand commanded

the ship of war that brought me to convey him for England. The Governor now saith Her Majesty will give him no leave, although your lordship, my Lord Treasurer, and my Lord Chamberlain have importuned the same, which when the States shall hear will much discontent them, for I suppose the coming of Mr. Bodley, and the demanding of his present passport, stayed the several States from complaining to Her Majesty of his abuses, being daily urged thereunto by the burghers of the town and the inhabitants of Flanders that are under contribution.

Here was alarm of a siege, which, if the wind would have suffered the news to pass, your lordship should have had it somewhat hot in England before this time. The occasion was some 7 or 800 mutinied Spaniards, which missing to surprise Armentiers, roved up and down the west quarter of Flanders, without officers; and the removing of a piece of artillery to Nieuport, which was to no other end than to guard a fort, which the enemy made the later part of the last summer near the mouth of the haven, to impeach the States' army, if they chanced to intend anything for Dunkirk, for of necessity their vanguard must pass that way, and their horses; besides, the enemy doth store all their frontiers with munition and artillery, and "garnised" Burborowe with two companies. The foresaid Spaniards, being refused by them of Dunkirk, are now fortifying Roseborugg, or, as the French term it, Pontrotard, a place which Lamott held when Dunkirk was ours to gain the contributions of the west quarters, for which purpose these mutinied Spaniards made choice thereof. Since the death of Duke Ernestus, and that the Count Mansfield is possessed of his place, the Count of Fuentes is posted for Spain, in the opinion of the country to make himself chief here.

M. Lamott is marched with the bands of ordnance towards Huy, which way the enemy's forces are all drawing. Here is nothing to be feared, so long as we perform the office of men of war, but the sea; which in the judgment of the inhabitants unless the States gain more places here about, thereby to have the assistance of all Flanders, or be at an infinite charge themselves once in seven years, the sea will eat up the town.—Ostend, 6 March. Signed.

P.S. [*On separate paper.*] His Excellency acquainted me in secret with a new enterprise on Bruges, which he holds most sure through the help of certain burghers. If it sort to his liking, I shall hear more thereof from him within this ten or twelve days, about which time he made account to be in Zealand; at which time you shall hear more.

Endorsed:—"Captain Lambert at Ostend. 6 Martii 1594."

3 *pp.* (**170.** 112.)

Encloses:

1594–5, Feb. 2.—*Copy of a warrant from the Council of State of the United Provinces, appointing Captain Oliver Lambert to have charge of Ostend during the absence of Sir Edward Norreys, the Governor, in England, for two or three months The Hague, 2 February, 1595. Signed: Chr. Huygens.*

French. 1 *p.* (**170.** 113.)

Earl of Sussex to Sir Robert [Cecil].

1594–5, March 7.—Asking for letters to the Deputy of the English House at Middleburg for his servant Gabriel Richmont, in certain mercantile matters set forth.—Bardmondsey, 7 March, 1594.

Signed. Endorsed:—"Lo. Sussex to me."

1 *p.* (**25.** 69.)

Sir H. Killigrew to "my singular good Lord."

1594–5, March 8.—In answer to yours of 6th of March, I must call to remembrance sundry particular grounds of the troubles in France and elsewhere, looking back to the later end of Queen Mary's days, in whose time Calais was lost, and not restored again to Her Majesty that now is, by the cold and hollow dealing (as is supposed) of the King of Spain. [Sets out the particulars of the peace made by the King of Spain, and the efforts in consequence of it to root out the true professors of the reformed religion; and of the mission of the Marquis d'Albe by the Queen of Scots to be her viceroy in Scotland, "with a commission too full of jealousy for her Majesty to endure," frustrated by his being driven back by contrary winds; also of the despatch thither of Mons. de Martigues with a great band of old soldiers, which moved the Scots to call to Her Majesty for succour, who, being moved in pity and through the greatness of the injuries offered, yielded thereunto, and by God's providence had happy success therein. Relates also the course of events in France and the contention between the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre who should be Regent, during King Charles's minority.] In the end, the Guises and the Queen Mother, perceiving that the King of Navarre was like to prevail, agreed and practised together to win him to their purpose, which in the end they did by flattery and great promises, but his light doing did so discontent the princes of the blood and all his good friends that at the next Assembly of the States the Admiral and his party thought it less harm to them that the government should be cast upon the Queen Regent than upon the King of Navarre who was so easily persuaded and led by the house of Guise. By this carriage of himself he lost all his best friends and the place he might assuredly have had if he had been constant. The Queen promised him assistance by me, at the instance of many of his good friends and kinsmen, but all would not serve; so strong were the vain allurements of his enemies against him that they brought him into utter discredit, which he did not recover to his dying day, but when the Guises would deceive the Protestants by any deceitful treaty, they made him the instrument. I cannot remember that the Queen had any further intelligence with the King of Navarre other than ordinary compliments in respect of his place and dignity, neither do I remember any particular treaty with the Admiral Chastillon till after the taking of the Prince of Condé at the battle of Dreux, when as the same Admiral came with his Reytres into Normandy to besiege Caen, whither her Majesty sent him both men and munition under Sir William Pelham, by whose assistance and industry it was taken and the Marquis d'Albany who commanded therein. But what sums of money were sent by Her Majesty unto the Admiral for the payment of the Almains I do not certainly know, for I was then prisoner, and long after, in the castle of Merlow in Picardy, neither was I ever sent with any instructions to treat with them for Her Majesty. But I know well that the aids from the Princes of Germany never marched into France (as they did sundry times for the relief of them of the Reformed Religion) without the Queen's purse and credit. I remember also that the Cardinal Chastillon was here long time with the Queen, but I was not privy to his negotiations; yet have seen in the Ecclesiastical Story of the troubles of France, a declaration and protestations set forth by Her Majesty, expressing the cause of her succours sent to the Protestants in France from time to time, which I send to you "coted," to peruse at your leisure, being very sorry that I am not better able to satisfy your expectation, being ever since I received your letter vehemently tormented with a sore eye

which hath detained me both from reading and writing, to my great grief. I pray your lordship to call to remembrance such intelligence as Sir Thomas Smith sent you from Bayonne when the Queen Mother and the King of Spain met there, and, one other point, how the King of Spain sent sundry times troops of natural Spaniards to the aid of the French King against those of the Reformed Religion, which I take to be an article of the treaty which should have proceeded farther if they had effected their enterprise at home in their own dominions.—From my brother's house in Lothbury, this 8th of March, 1594.

Unsigned. Endorsed:—"Sir H. Killigrew."

2½ *pp.* (**25.** 70.)

Michael Leman.

1594–5, March 8.—Warrant to the Lord Treasurer authorising the payment to Michael Leman, merchant stranger, in consideration of his losses in 1588, etc., of 950*l.* out of the proceeds of goods and merchandize belonging to the King of Spain remaining concealed in the realm, to be searched for and discovered by him at his own charges, further order to be given to any officers thought fittest for the service, joining Leman with them.—Westminster, 8 March, 1594.

Sign manual. Signet. 1 *p.* (**25.** 73.)

The Earl of Huntingdon to Lord Burghley.

1594–5, March 8.—Because I am desirous to perform that duty which may be expected of me, and also loth to be subject to any blame before I deserve it, I have thought it fit to send this bearer in company with Lord Scrope's men, charging him to ride all the way by the prisoner, and to lodge nightly in the same chamber where he lieth. The accidents which have happened in this action have moved me thus to do, and I humbly pray you, if Her Majesty or you do conceive me to have done amiss, that I may know it, for my better warning hereafter. I do not forget what Her Highness said to me in your hearing and of the privy Council, sitting at your lordship's house, immediately before the last Parliament, and therefore I have been ever since more careful to do that which might be most agreeable to her pleasure in those places of charge which I hold in these parts.—At York, 8 March, '94. *Signed.*

P.S. (*Holograph.*) I do send this bearer of purpose, though I had thought once to have appointed another, because, if need be, he can tell what direction I did give him when I did send him to Wetherby and Boroughbridge.

1 *p.* (**30.** 115.)

Speeches by Humfrey Bonner, late Mayor of Nottingham.

1594–5, after March 8.—Saturday the 8th of March last, Humfrey Bonner, late Mayor of Nottingham, at Mr. Richard Hurt's house, in the hearing of Mr. Hurt, Mr. Hacker, and myself, spake as follows:—That Williamson, Lord Shrewsbury's man, was apprehended for treason, being confederate with one who was a traitor to the Queen and a pensioner to the King of Spain. That being known to the Queen and the Lord Treasurer, they wrote to the Lord President for his apprehension. He said that he was in the Earl of Shrewsbury's house in London within a fortnight before, and that he doubted it would hurt the Earl

greatly, for that he had often given his honourable word that he was a good subject. Such things as that brought the Duke of Norfolk to his death. After which words Mr. Hacker and Mr. Hurt stood a little aside. Then he talked unto me and (as I think) in their hearing. He marvelled much my Lord would keep any such in his house. I said he did not. Then he said he had two worse in his house at this instant. I told him he said untruly. He said again, he doubted there would be two such found.

Signed, Henry Wyddeson.

1 *p.* (**25.** 72.)

Sir W. Cornwallis to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 9.—Let not my absence from Court and your continual being there make me a stranger to your favour and love, which I highly value, believe me, Sir, and therein quiet and comfort myself at home. I know not what limit of time be appointed to them who have had the measles in their house, but for my part, I never came near the house by 4 miles since, and these 3 weeks now it is since the children have been plucking flowers in the garden; yet if they should judge mine ears be horns, instead of flowers I might gather thorns. Therefore for fear of pricking my fingers, I am determined to tarry longer.—From Bishopsgate, "this morning."

No date. Endorsed:—"9 Mar. 1594." *Holograph.*

1 *p.* (**25.** 74.)

Revenue from Tin.

1594–5, March 9.—Two documents:—

1. The tin spent in the realm is about 300,000 lbs. weight, and for that her Majesty hath 40*s.* custom for every 1,000 lbs. weight. The tin transported out of the realm is esteemed to be about 700,000 lbs. and for every 1,000 lbs. weight hereof her Majesty is to have 3*l.* custom. Upon every hundredweight of tin transported there is imposed 20*d.* So that her Majesty's custom of that spent within the realm is 600*l.*; of that transported, 2,100*l.*; and the imposition, 583*l.* Total, 3,283*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (*sic*).

Her Majesty may make a greater gain of the same quantity of tin, if she make it her own commodity, if at every coinage she buy the tin into her own hands, paying the country after the rate of 25*l.* the 1,000 lb. weight, and selling at 35*l.* And for that the whole 700,000 lbs. weight comes not in but at two coinages in the year, her Majesty's stock needeth to be the less, and presupposing her to buy the half of 700,000 lb. weight at 25*l.* and to sell at 35*l.*, her Majesty gaineth at every coinage 3,500*l.* sterling. So that within three coinages her Majesty "hath" gained 10,500*l.* and her stock wholly returned, and out of this gain, a stock to proceed, and so yearly for ever after to make at both coinages 7,000*l.* rent. And herein doing by her officer but that which three or four ingrossers do yearly, laying the stocks together, to the great hindrance of her Majesty and the realm; for in monarchy the wealth of the prince is the riches of the commonwealth, and yet being drawn into some one or few men's hands savours of a monopoly, which her Majesty by taking it into her own hands doth prevent and remedy. And whereas the stat. 8 Hen. VI. enacts that no tin or lead should be transported except to Calais upon pain of forfeiture of double value, save only by the

merchants of Genoa, Venice, Florence, etc., and saving also the burgesses of Berwick; and whereas a licence is granted to one Martin for transportation of tin, which being not diligently looked into, her Majesty loseth very near half the custom due for want of entering the just weight, as will be proved by comparing the weight from the coinage with the weight entered to be transported, "the suit which I do most humbly crave" is that her Majesty will grant unto me a licence solely and only to transport tin and lead. I will not only yield to her Majesty 500*l.* a year rent, but will also take care to see the just weight entered, whereby the customs shall be better answered than hitherto they have been.

2. "Articles touching the matter of tin by which it is proved that her Majesty may lawfully resume into her hands the first buying of tin, and that thereby she shall gain 10,000*l.* yearly, and the counties of Devon and Cornwall greatly benefited thereby," containing the following particulars, among others:—

The common price of tin in Cornwall and Devon by ten years past hath not exceeded *communibus annis* above 22*l.* the thousandweight, but of late was raised from 22*l.* to 24*l.*, and yet the price among the tinners is always uncertain, rising [and falling] twice every year, and for the most part rather decreasing than increasing. There might be established a certain price of 25*l.* very acceptably and profitably for the tinners. If her Majesty restrain the sale of tin and take the whole commodity thereof into her own hands, allowing the tinners 25*l.* for every 1,000 lbs. (a matter usual with foreign princes), she may by stopping the sale for one year raise the price to 40*l.* by reason of the trade into the Straits and other places. The quantity of tin wrought yearly in Devon and Cornwall these ten years last past has been *communibus annis* about 1,400,000 lb. weight, worth now in London 30*l.* the thousand.

The first document endorsed:—"9 March, 1594. E. of Oxford" [? *written over another name*]. *The second document imperfect.*

Unsigned. 2 *pp. and* 2 *half pp.* (**25.** 76.)

Trade in Tin.

1594–5, March 9.—There was discharged in the port of London from the Western ports between Michaelmas 1592 and Michaelmas 1594, 3,200 blocks of tin yearly, which, esteeming each block to weigh 3½ cwt., amounts to 11,200 cwt., or 560 tons.

From Michaelmas last till this day the 8th of March are come 1,670 blocks, weighing 5,845 cwt., or 292 tons 5 cwt.

From the Western ports they use not to put down any weights in their certificates that they send to London, other than the number of pieces or blocks, because the merchant or shipmaster puts in bonds to come to London, and to return certificates of the discharge there, which is duly and orderly observed; but the certainty of all the tin yearly made, is to be found by the weight taken at the Stannary. This tin is dispersed from London as well into all parts of the realm as spent for service there, but three-quarters and more is shipped for foreign parts.

Englishmen pay for subsidy of tin unwrought, 20*d.* the cwt., and for tin wrought, 2*s.* 4*d.* the cwt. Strangers pay for custom and subsidy of tin unwrought, 3*s.* 4*d.* the cwt., and for tin wrought 4*s.* 8*d.* the cwt.

The twentieth part of the tin carried forth is not wrought into pewter, but goeth forth unwrought.

There is shipped from the Western ports into other foreign ports, great store of tin over and besides that cometh to London, specially for Rouen in Normandy, when there is good peace and quietness in France.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley:—"9 March 1594. Mr. Dove's certificate of tin." (**170.** 115.)

Books.

1594–5, March 9.—List of "books received from my Lord of Canterbury." *Latin works, theological and historical.*

½ *p.* (**140.** 49.)

——— to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 10.—Encloses the interrogatories whereupon the parties "hereunder written" are to be examined, to be delivered unto the judge, the depositions to be delivered to Cecil without entering them in the Registers' book.—Sandwich, 10 March 1594.

Unsigned. Seal. ½ *p.* (**25.** 78.)

Earl of Huntingdon to Lord Burghley.

1594–5, March 10.—Relative to the conveyance of Nicholas Williamson from Cumberland to London.—York, 10 March '94.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**25.** 79.)

Lord Burghley to the Sheriff of Warwick.

1594–5, March 10.—Requiring him to forbear to execute any process like to come to his hands for the extending of Sir John Conway's lands and goods, at the suit of Edward and William Lane, upon a bond entered unto them of 600*l.*, for the forfeiture of the goods of Mr. Bourne, at such time as he departed the realm without licence; whereof no interest was in them, but in Her Majesty, and for which Sir John Conway hath answered 1,000*l.* to Her Majesty's use.—From the Court at Whitehall, 10th March, 1594.

1 *p.* (**170.** 116.)

Sir John Gilbert to his Nephew.

1594–5, March 12.—I have received a letter from Sir Robert Cecil and another from you, "who write" that the Council have granted their letter for the examining the matter between you and me. As yet I know none; but let me thoroughly understand the cause, and then I do not doubt but to satisfy both him and you. I marvel that you and

some of your best friends come not to me to let me thoroughly understand the matter, and then you shall better understand my mind and answer, and I your demand and causes. Surely I have not nor will not hold anything that is yours.—Greenway, 12 March 1594.

Signed. ¼ *p.* (**25.** 80.)

Names of Persons stayed in Williamson's House.

1594–5, March 13.—Edmund Williamson; William Hampe, his servant; James Tybalkes of Kent, gent.; Edward Vaughan, servant to Sir John Wolley; Nicholas Kyrse *alias* Skeers, servant to the Earl of Essex; George Williamson; John Brogden, citizen; James Williamson; Peter Swetnam, servant to Vaughan aforesaid; John Poutone, servant to one Mr. William Long of Wiltshire. All close prisoners in the Compter in Wood Street.

James Boultone, servant to Mr. Ladwyn; Jedian Mansell, citizen; Rowland Lloyd, servant to Mr. Pratt, draper in Paul's Churchyard at the sign of the Anchor. Close prisoners in the Compter in the Poultry.

Ann Williamson, wife to Edmund Williamson; Margaret Markham, her servant. These remain in the house.

Endorsed:—"13 Mar. 1594." (**25.** 92.)

Sir Richard Martin, Alderman of London to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 13.—This day about dinner-time I received your warrant importing the search of Edmund Williamson's house, and some other business, for despatch of which I thought the most fit time about 5 of the clock this evening: at which time I made my repair thither without other company than my own servants, except Mr. Lee who came to the house presently. I found such company as is mentioned in this note here enclosed, except two or three who came thither whilst I was in the house, all which I have committed close prisoners until your pleasure be further known, except Williamson's wife and maid whom I left in the house in charge of the constable, with commandment to stay all that come to the house. I have also locked up the chests, trunks, and all things in the house, and taken the keys into my keeping until your pleasure be further known. I have also sent you two keys I found in his pocket, which the said Williamson saith are for two rooms in his father's house within ten miles of Oxenford: but I do rather think they are for a chamber which I hear he hath in Cole Harbert (Cold Harbour) which is a privileged place, and therefore the authority of our city doth not reach thither. Yet the same place may be searched by the help of the Earl of Shrewsbury. I have also sent a little book and a letter I found in his pocket by this bearer, Mr. Lee. They were a very dangerous company, and very well provided of weapons, and therefore it were good you gave some order for their strait examinations—Thursday, 13 March 1594.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**31.** 10.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1594–5, March 14.—I send a letter of late received from Antwerp showing what Hull hath done, how matters stand, and that he means to proceed. I have conferred with Mr. Bodley about my coming over

with the first answer the States may make to his proposition, whereof he could like well enough if it be of any importance, and that my being there should not cause his longer stay here than he wisheth. I would be glad to take so fit an opportunity, fearing that after he shall be departed again and I left here alone, I shall hardly be spared hence, to despatch a little private business, and especially to lay open my case and obtain of her Majesty some further relief for my maintenance in this most chargeable country. Huy is begun to be besieged by the Spaniards, and as the news came yesterday, had made an attempt to scale or otherwise to surprise it, but were repulsed with the loss of 100 men, and amongst them two captains of note. Harroguieres hath provided himself with victuals and ammunition, meaning to hold the place to the uttermost, so that it will cost them at least all this summer, and is therefore thought they will seek to block up all the passages and so to famish the besieged. There is money sent unto him with orders to levy two or three companies to re-inforce his garrison. The Deputies of Liege, come hither to demand restitution of the town and castle, are answered that when the Spaniards have restored Berck, Bonne and other places they hold contrary to promise heretofore made, Huy shall likewise be yielded to them of Liege. The Duc de Bouillon's war groweth cold because he is not seconded by the King, and the States' troops are much diminished, being so weary of the service, that if they be not revoked they threaten to give it over and get away and provide for themselves as they can. In Burgundy there is some stir also, and two or three places gotten for the King and others attempted. The mutinied Italians are in Tilemont or Tienen, and expect the performance of the agreement in Ernest's time made with them, and yet have sent hither deputies to give thanks, with offers of all kindness and other compliments. All the captains here are written unto to re-inforce their companies and have them in readiness against the 20th April, new style, being thought that there shall be 20 new companies raised to supply the number in place of those in France which, by such as favour that cause, are sought to be continued there. It is still looked for that Ernest's death would have wrought some alteration, and notwithstanding that Fuentes hath taken upon him the provisional government, yet there is a further meaning in the States of those provinces to tolerate it.—Hague, 14 March 1594.

[P.S.] Since the ending of the abovewritten, news is come that the enemy hath gotten part of the town of Huy and sacked and consumed it. The other part is commanded by the Castle, and though it hold out awhile the end is feared, and they no better to be looked for of the Castle, yet otherwise hoped.

Signed. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (**25.** 81.)

James Williamson.

1594–5, March 14.—The examination of James Williamson, taken 14 March, 1594.

Confesseth that he saw Nicholas Williamson about a fortnight after Michaelmas at his house in Derbyshire and that he knew of Nicholas's purpose to go beyond sea to avoid the payment of the fine imposed upon him; also of the receipt of a letter from Nicholas Williamson from Enensen, writing for a cloth cloak, etc., and of another letter from Calais, the latter left for him by a sailor boy, servant to Thomas Holwood lying at Ironmonger Hall, at Mr. Dixon's house in Gratybs Street.

Signed: James Williamson. *Countersigned:* Richard Martyn, Richard Skevynton, W. Waad.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**25.** 83.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Lord Burghley.

1594–5, March 14.—I have not heard that any censures of universities against K. Henry the VIIIth's marriage were ever either printed or under "attentike" seal, for albeit some universities which were solicited did deny to resolve, yet can I not learn that any public instrument was made of their dissent, or that the same was at any time published in print; but the censures of those universities which approved both the divorce and marriage following, are to be seen originally, as I am informed, under their several "attentique" seals, in the Treasury of the Exchequer, where also the records of that whole negotiation are kept, and are worth the viewing. Of those that have derived their slanders out of Sanders *De Schismate* many are strangers, as you may perceive by the note of their names delivered by Dr. Bancroft, and some have not put their names to their libels, so that I can say little to that point as yet. Of Clemens VII. who gave sentence against the marriage, Bale writeth thus:—*De isto Clemento in quodam commentario super articulis Magistrorum Parisientium legitur, quod fuerit nothus, veneficus, homicida, leno, simoniaccus, sodomita, perjurus, stuprator, raptor, geomanticus, sacrilegus et omnium scelerum artifex.* And of his death he writeth thus, *Aiunt morbo pediculari, qui morborum est turpissimus et infamis, interiisse Clementem Septimum: nonnulli veneno censent.* Omphrius, a great papist, writeth thus of him: *Natus est ex parum certa neque propalam legitima uxore.* He saith further that he was created pope in a schism; *et quod sacratos viros novis decimis onerarat, officiorum collegiis redditus averterat, gymnasii salaria doctoribus constituta subtraxerat, quod certis horreorum monopoliis magnum questum acquisiverat cum annonæ in urbe summa charitas esset.* And of his death he writeth, *quod longo et vario, difficilique morbo vexatus, rebus humanis excessit.* Of Paulus III. who excommunicated K. Henry VIII., Bale writeth that he was *magus, hariolus quod matrem et nepotem veneno sustulit, quod congressus fuit cum nepte, sorore, et filia.* It is written of Hofmaister, an archpapist, that he was suddenly smitten by God's hand and died miserably with horrible roaring and crying out. Quarlarus, a divinity reader in Louvain, died in desperation. Carion reporteth that Eckius dying used these as his last words: "In case the 4,000 guildens were ready, the matter were despatched," which 4,000 guildens, as is supposed, should have been given to a bishop or a cardinal for an ecclesiastical living. Your lordship can best tell the ends of Cardinal Pole, Gardiner, Storie and others of the like sort.—Lambeth, 14 March, 1594.

[P.S.]. Harding, Dorman, Rastall, Sanders, Bristow, Greg, Marten, Allen, Campion, Marshall: these having written something against this State, are dead.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**25.** 84.)

Examination of Ed. Williamson, brother to Nicholas.

1594–5, March 14.—Explaining, first, the causes of the coming of the parties taken at his house, and, secondly, his communications with his brother, Nicholas Williamson, and with regard to his cousin, James Williamson.

Signed. Endorsed:—"14 March, 1594." 1½ *pp.* (**25.** 93.)

Sir Richard Martyn, W. Waad and Richard Skevyngton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 14.—We have spent all this afternoon in examining all those parties that were found Williamson's house and find one cause

of the repair of so many persons. This Williamson is a most notable broker to help young men to money upon all kind of wares upon excessive loss. We have thought good to discharge all the persons committed that gave us good account of their dealings, save Edmond and James Williamson, whose examinations we sent you by Mr. Leyghe. We made diligent search in Williamson's house, but find nothing but wares and bills of contract, and those persons whose names were enregistered in his book, are such as he helpeth with evil bargains.—Wood Street, 14 March, 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**25.** 94.)

W. Waad to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 14.—Relative to Williamson and the searches made among his effects, nothing being found but household stuff. Franckeling that came away is forthcoming, and shall be brought before us this afternoon.—Wood Street, 14 March, 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**25.** 95.)

Thomas Bodley to Lord Burghley.

1594–5, March 14.—So long absence of the Deputies of Guelderland and Overyssel is greatly wondered at here, and till all the deputies be met, they can take no resolution upon my proposition. It is feared very much that some alteration of things at home hath stayed their coming, or at the least their present passage, by reason of the great inundations in sundry places of these Provinces, as the like was never seen, of the rivers and land waters, in the memory of any. For all the Bettue and Bommels Wert are overflown, and a great part of the country round about Utrecht and Amersfort, in so much as the very gates of the town of Amersfort, the suburbs of Vianen, and many dorpes and villages are carried clean away, and many people, to the number, it is thought, of 3,000 souls, are drowned. And the like is reported of the land about Cologne where the waters are risen higher by six foot than hath been hitherto known by any record, which is supposed to proceed of the great abundance of rain and snow that hath fallen in these and the upper countries, and of the long continuance of this boisterous wind at west, which hath forced the rivers to swell out of measure.

I find by conferring with some of the Scottish nation, that they are informed out of Scotland that Colonel Stuart is enjoined by some secret instruction to solicit the States for 1,000 foot and 500 horse, for six months, or rather for the loan of so much money as may serve for the levy of so many men, requesting three months' pay to be delivered out of hand; which is imparted to me by such persons of credit as I, in my conceit, have reason to believe it. Nevertheless the Colonel himself will not notify so much, not only to me, but as far as I perceive to none of the States; proposing all as yet in general terms, and referring to themselves to yield what succour they think best, which is thought to be done upon a hope that he hath that they of themselves will offer more than he hath in charge to press them unto. For mine own part, the more that I consider of his employment hither, and of the quality of his message, the more, methinks, it doth tend to some design to be disliked. For in proceeding with these Provinces, the King hath gone by such degrees to win upon their amity, as I fear somewhat else than this purposes pretended of joining in alliance and craving their assistance.

If your lordship call to mind in February last was two years, the States were moved by Stuart, being sent by the King, to entertain a reciprocal intelligence in all affairs that should concern the religion and weal of his and their countries, which was presently obtained. They were after sought unto to renew the ancient league that had been in former times between Scotland and them, whereunto they yielded by their Deputies at the time of the baptism of the young Prince. Now, thirdly, they are entreated to assist him with men or money, whereof the sum is so small, not amounting to 8,000*l.* sterling for three months, as he might very well presume that they would not refuse him. And when this shall be accorded, whether it be not to be thought that he hath yet an intention to gain some further footing in their line and affection, and to serve some other turns with their aid and support, as his occasions shall require, and as it will be very easy when the people of these countries are once engaged in his actions, I leave it as a motion to your lordship's wisdom.

The Colonel pretendeth that the state of the King must be presently relieved, and if it should be neglected by his friends and allies, it would engender, ere be long, some irreparable inconvenience both to him and them. And this he doth inculcate in every company where he cometh, with a fearful declaration of the wants of the King, and of the strength of his enemies, in so much as the States, by that I can gather, would willingly do for him, if my answer unto them, whereof your lordship had notice in one from me of 22nd of the last, do not stop their proceeding. For so the Colonel hath told me, that he thought the States' resolution would depend very much upon Her Highness' allowance, or only upon me; that if I would but signify that Her Highness would be pleased with their aiding of the King, there would be no stop, and he saw no just cause for me to be scrupulous, sith every man might see the extremity of the King, and that part of the benefit would redound unto Her Majesty, and all the burden of the aid upon the people of these provinces. I will not trouble your lordship with rehearsal of my answers and other speeches between us, but in effect they were to pray him to pardon my refusal, unless my warrant were better. "For," said I, "to speak of matters roundly and "familiarly between us, I may very well presume upon the reasons you "allege, that Her Majesty would be willing to advance the King's "desire, but yet it may be, perhaps, that she will so much mislike "of his form of proceeding, as she would have the States made "acquainted with her manifold endeavours to free the King of his "troubles. Let it be, as you give out, that his state is reduced to "points of extremity, whereof I know very little, either one way or "other, though there be, that will avouch that both his peril is not "such, and that it might have been less, if he himself had listed. How "can you report it here, but they will presently ask the question "why, the King having so largely and so long tasted of Her "Majesty's bounty, and the danger being nearer to England than "to them, he should not rather, in this case, have recourse unto "Her Highness, or, at the least, make her privy and request her "advice before he sent to move the States? In your answer here-"unto I know not how you will acquit yourself, but you must with-"out offence give me leave to suspect that you will speak very "little in Her Majesty's behalf, but rather secretly complain in "the managing of your business that she hath not, nor will not do, the "part of a neighbour, which may be so amplified in places where "you come, as I doubt it may also tend to work some alienation in "the hearts of this people from their devotion to Her Highness.

" And these are such suspicions, or causes of suspicions, as they " force me to forbear, and not to meddle off or on, unless I had com- " mission, and, therefore, only as before, I wish the States in these " proposals to hold a sound correspondence by advising with Her " Highness."

As a man touched near and guilty, as it seemed, of some sinister dealing, whereof I hear too much, he made a frivolous reply, full of speeches at random, which not being worthy of your lordship's reading, I leave unrehearsed, very humbly beseeching, that if you think it expedient, I may know by your direction what course I must observe, when I speak in these affairs, to give Her Majesty good content.

I find by a letter written by the French King to M. Buzanval that he hath sent Her Majesty certain letters, intercepted, which were written in cipher by Father Gordon and another Scot to their correspondents in Spain, which the King had caused to be deciphered. Gordon is one that is often named in Crytton's Latin letter, which I sent your lordship last, and I should conjecture that the notice of such a matter, as he hath written into Spain, may easily lead to decipher the letters of Crytton in Latin; which if it be not done already, if your lordship thinketh fit to send me the copy of Gordon's letter and the others, I will do my best to discover that of Crytton, which I do very much presume, upon certain conjectures, contain important matter, as the conferring of some princely state or dignity or country upon some special person, upon whom the chief hope of these fugitives dependeth, wherein it also seemeth that certain great personages are nominated actors.

Endorsed: " Copy of my letter to my lord Treasurer. March 14, 1594."

3½ *pp.* (**170.** 118.)

Thomas Bodley to the Earl of Essex.

1594–5, March 14.—That point being known and told me by divers, of the Colonel's secret charge, as touching the succour which he must require, albeit he himself doth conceal it altogether, I thought it convenient to signify so much unto my lord Treasurer, lest some other should prevent me, to whom perhaps in like manner the same intelligence might be given. For I find it is advertised by divers out of Scotland, and, namely, from Sir William Kerk and Mr. David Fowles to the lieger that is here, who this very day came of purpose to tell me that Stuart would communicate very little unto him, but bare him still in hand that he had very high matters committed unto him by secret instruction, 'and methinks,' said he, 'to draw some money from the States'; he would put them in head of I know not what policy, as if in their wisdom they were to take such a course as the King might acknowledge that whatsoever great good he shall attain unto hereafter cometh only of them and their assistance: and besides, he prattled much of the Queen of England, by way of extenuation of her princely beneficence towards the King, with many shifts and devices to bring his purpose to pass, in so much as he told him that if the King his master would be ruled by him, he should be able to bridle both the Queen and the States, and care for neither of both, but how he meant it should be done, he could not signify directly, unless it were by some accord with the forfeited lords. Moreover Stuart told him that he was right well assured that Her Majesty sent me hither to demand the reimbursement of her moneys, that it might be a bar to his request, wherein he made no doubt of obtaining his suit if I had not come or had not put it in their heads that it behoved them to

deal with her Highness' advice; which was too great an indignity to the King his master that he should not use the aid of his friends, without the privity and liking of the Queen of England. And this the lieger hath told me with very special entreaty, because it touched him near, that I would know it and not reveal it where his name might come in question, being very desirous, as by his speeches I could gather, to accommodate every matter between Her Majesty and his master. Upon this and the rest that I have written to your lordship, bearing date the 2 and 4 of this month, I do long to understand very much from you how her Majesty is affected, and how she will enjoin me to tune my voice in this song.—From the Hague, March 14, 1594.

Signed.

P.S.—Since the former was written I was told by a special friend, who spake it upon knowledge, that the King of Scots hath written a private letter to Mr. Barneveldt with his own hand. And I am fully persuaded he hath done the like to Mr. Brederode, Mr. Valke and others; with whom your lordship may consider what force the letters of that King will have among others, coming, as I assure myself they did, full freighted with fair words and kind promises. This art of writing to private persons here is very much used by the French King, and hath been one of his chiefest means to compass his demands, though now and then they be remembered with some better thing in hand, to quicken their affection.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**170.** 120.)

Lord Cobham to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1594–5,] March 15.—This morning the post of Antwerp is come with a letter from Charlles d'Tassy, postmaster, to me, desiring me to write to the Governor of Calais to permit the ordinary post for Antwerp and London to pass and repass, as they were wont to do, after the proclamation of wars. In my poor opinion, if it might be obtained, her Majesty might often be advertised of the actions there.—From my house in London, 15 March.

Endorsed:—"1594."

Signed. ½ *p.* (**25.** 85.)

Henry Billingsley and Richard Carmarthen to the Lord Treasurer.

1594–5, March 15.—The masons are now beginning to lay their stones for Her Majesty's Wharf, but the wharf is so pestered both with carts and ships and boats, that they are not able to go forward with their work as they should, besides having already received great hurt. They request a letter to the wharfingers, commanding them to forbear (till the work be done) the receiving any more ships, hoys or boats, and to keep the great gates of the wharf shut.—Custom House, 15 March, 1594.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**25.** 86.)

Thomas Williamson to Edmund Williamson.

1594–5, March 16.—I received a letter from you, wherein you signified unto me that your brother N. was at Milbecke, with my cousin Thomas Williamson, and that Mr. H. Ley had obtained his fine and imprisonment. Yesterday, Mr. Boulton sent one to me of purpose signifying to your mother and me that he was at his house, and that

three of my lord of Huntingdon's gentlemen conveyed him to London as prisoner, alleging other matter than doth concern Sir Thomas Stanhope's matter. If his coming up be any means to stay your coming to Tusmore, send me word how the matter stands, and what moved him to come into the North, and how my brother Antony doth, and God send us better comfort. Your mother would have you bring her down some good radish seed.—16 March, 1594.

P.S.—I would understand what George hath want of, that I may supply the same as soon as I can.

Addressed: "To his son Edmond Williamson at his house in Phillippe Lane, or in his absence to George Williamson."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**170.** 123.)

Katherine Burges to Lord [Burghley?]

1594–5, March 16.—For the rating of particulars to a small value, granted to her late husband.

Endorsed:—"16 March, 1594."

1 *p.* (1012.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

[1594–5,] March 17.—Highly recommending Capt. Constable, repairing into England for the reinforcing of his company.—Hague, 17 March.

Endorsed:—"1594."

Signed. 1 *p.* (**25.** 87.)

M. Beauvoir la Nocle to the Earl of Essex.

1594–5, March $\frac{17}{7}$.—Ceste cy ne sera, non plus que les deux precedentes, pour vous troubler d'un long discours, n'en ayant digne subject, sinonque vous veuillies que je vous entretienne des nouvelles de la grande Rue de Dieppe, que je mets au mesme ordre que celles de vostre bourse de Londres. Je croy que à Rouen, ou je trouveray M. le Commandeur et M. de Feugray, l'un des ministres de ceste eglise, revenans tous deux et estans partis depuis huict jours de nostre Court de France, j'apprendray quelque chose de meritte. En attendant je vous supplie de croire qu'il n'y a aulcun esloignement ny distance de lieux qui me puisse faire oublier l'infiny des obligations dont vous m'avez comblé et accablé et par maniere de dire rendit du tout insoluable.—De Dieppe, ce xxvij^{e} Mars, stille nouveau, 1595.

Signed. Two seals. 1 *p.* (**171.** 118.)

Elizabeth Aughton.

1594–5, March 17.—Petition of Elizabeth Aughton, widow of Thomas Aughton, eldest yeoman of the Scalding House, to the Queen. In consideration of her husband's long service, and the poor estate of herself and children, prays that John Lampen, the Queen's ancient tenant of tithes in Lankenhorne, Cornwall, may have a lease in reversion of the same. Lampen will then relieve her.

Endorsed:—"March 17, 1594."

Note by J. Herbert, dated Richmond, Jan. 2, 1595, *that the Queen grants the petition.*

1 *p.* (P. 42.)

Elizabeth Aston.

[1594–5, March 17.]—Petition of Elizabeth Aston (*sic*) to the Lord High Treasurer. The Queen having granted her petition for John Lampen, prays him to rate the lease for 31 years, for 10*l.* fine.
Undated. 1 *p.* (P. 42A.)

Mr. Bodley to the Earl of Essex.

1594–5, March 18.—In regard to his proceedings at the Hague and the negotiations on behalf of the Scottish King, whose design he assured himself he had dashed. Encloses another letter of this date from himself.—Hague, 18 March 1594.
Holograph. 1 *p.* [*Printed in extenso*, Murdin, p. 684.] (**25.** 88.)
The Enclosure referred to, relative to the negotiations of Col. Stuart on behalf of the K. of Scots, the surrender of Huy by Harawgieres, etc.—18 March 1594.
[*Also printed in extenso in Murdin*, p. 683.]
Holograph. 2½ *pp.* (**25.** 89.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1594–5, March 18.—I wrote unto you of late of the recovery of Huy by the Spaniards, and the resolution of Harroguieres to hold and defend the Castle to the uttermost, having reasonably provided it for the time since. Other news is come, contrary to expectation, that the Castle is [has] followed, he having found, by the event, that a tower, which he took to be exceeding strong and not to be battered, was so subject to the cannon and weak, that La Mote, having on Sunday was s'ennight planted the battery so as the Monday following it began to play, the breach by noon was such as a horseman might mount and enter at ease, so that the defendants, seeing the Spaniards ready to come to the assault, came to a composition and surrendered the place, departing with bag and baggage, arms and ensigns, with sound of drum. But some hundred of the townsmen, whereof divers were gentlemen, that had retired to the Castle, with intent to take part with the others in the defence, are exempted of the agreement, and feared that the Bishop will deal hardly with them. The enemy was between 6 and 7,000, and there were some 3,000 Liegeois joined with them. At the making of the accord were La Mote and another for the King of Spain, and two for the Bishop of Liege, but whose men shall keep the place is not yet understood. Thus that town which the States meant to have used as a passage into Luxembourg to join with the Duke of Bouillon, is now like to serve the Spaniards' turn; and will be a hindrance to the said Duke his wars, whom M. Buzenvall would have the States to assist further, but I do not perceive these men so forward as in times past, seeing the King keepeth not touch in the aid the Duke was promised.—Hague, 18 March, 1594.
Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**170.** 124.)

W. Waad to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 19.—I can by no means get more of Edmund Williamson than at the first, but vehement protestations of his innocency. He delivered me a letter which he received lately from his father, which I

send to you. Of James Williamson there is great occasion of suspicion, for he confesseth he meant to have gone into the North with speed to Rich. Williamson upon the letter sent to him from Calais.—Wood Street, 19 March, 1594.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**25.** 98.)

Edmund Williamson to William Waad.

1594–5, March 19.—I humbly beseech you to stand my good friend in procuring of my liberty, for this imprisonment will utterly undo me, and prevail nothing in doing any body any good, for I protest before God and as I hope to be saved, I can declare no more of any matters than I have already done to you. If I could, I protest I would do it with all my heart without imprisoning. I never in my life had conference with any whatsoever, concerning any matters that should be hurtful to my prince or country, nor a thought of any such matter. Whereas you proffer me friendship if I will deal plainly and let you know what I know concerning my brother, as I hope by Jesus Christ to be saved, I know no more of his mind than a stranger that never knew him, for I never have had any dealing with or for him, but only for matters of debt, which will almost undo me, if he should do otherwise than well, I am so far in bond for him.

Good Sir, help me out of this misery, for you have heard all that I can say. Good Mr. Wade, speedily let me find some help and comfort by your good means. If you would but think of my miserable estate, it is most lamentable that I should lie thus in close prison without any offence committed. Without some speedy compassion be had of me, by my loss of time my estate decayeth. . . . Thus, not doubting of your kind, gentlemanly and Christianly remembrance, herein I humbly take my leave from the Compter in Wood Street, 19 March, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**170.** 125.)

Beer for the King of Scots.

1594–5, March 20.—Warrant, addressed to the Lord Treasurer, authorising the export for the use of the King of Scots of "12 tonnes of beare" free of custom.—Westminster, 20 March. 37 Eliz.

Sign Manual. Signet. 1 *p.* (**25.** 99.)

Sir Richard Martyn and W. Waad to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 20.—As to sureties for Edmund Williamson, viz., Philip Wentworth, a gent. of Suffolk of 200*l.* a year, and William Broughton, a gent. of Furnivall's Inn.—Cheapside, 20 March, 1594.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**25.** 100.)

"Mr. Dr." Julius Cæsar to Lord Charles Howard, Lord High Admiral.

1594–5, March 20.—Requesting the parsonage of Kinkham, near Oxford, for his brother, "the preacher," in case the present incumbent, Mr. D. James, is made a bishop or else Dean of Durham.—Doctor's Commons, 20 March, 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**25.** 101)

Richard Cary to the Queen.

1594–5, March 20.—Particulars of various evasions of subsidies, with remedies.

Note thereon by Sir R. Cecil that it is the Queen's pleasure that the Earl of Essex, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Buckhurst, and himself should speak with the writer.

Endorsed.—"20 March, 1594."

1 *p.* (**141.** 151.)

The Earl of Oxford to Lord Burghley.

[1594–5,] March 20.—Upon your message unto me by your servant Hykes, I received no small comfort that, God putting into your heart to favour and assist me in my suits to Her Majesty, after a long travail and doubtful labour, I might obtain some end to my contentment. Wherefore, I most earnestly and heartily desire your lordship to have a feeling of mine unfortunate estate, which, although it be far unfit to endure delays, yet have consumed four or five years in a flattering hope of idle words. But now, having received this comfortable hope of furtherance and favour from your lordship, although Her Majesty be forgetful of herself, yet by such a good mean I do not doubt, if you list, I may receive some fruit of all my travail.

This last year past, I have been a suitor to Her Majesty that I might farm her "tynes," giving 3,000*l.* a year more than she had made. If I had not done this, there were which thought to have had it for 1,000 marks a year. I persevered, and if I would have given it over to such, I might have been recompensed to my content. But for that I did not, a show hath been made to Her Majesty of 10,000*l.* of (*sic*) year, only determining thereby to keep Her Majesty from hearkening to my suit, and so to wear me out thereof; which, being compassed to bring it to their first point, or at the least to an easier rent, they demanded 30 or 40,000*l.* to be lent them for one year, which they thought Her Majesty would absolutely refuse, and so having colour to break off all, and myself forgotten, it might be, and as they thought most likely, Her Majesty would yield, and be brought to be contented with a small sum, or at the most with so much as I had offered. Thus I was to have beaten the bush, whilst others, holding the net, had taken the "bwyrd." But, as I perceive, a rude copy of mine, altogether undigested, came to Her Majesty's hand, whereby she is not so discouraged as they have made their account. This copy, as I perceive, your lordship hath seen, yet I am sure, although you may discern some lights of reasonable matter, it is of so ill appearing, as it will rather incumber you than comfort you of any possibility.

Yet, understanding so much by your servant Hykes, I passed one other plot, which, for that the other stood all upon likelihoods and probabilities, might upon a more assured ground be built, if Her Majesty any "kind a way" can be persuaded to disburse forth her money. For whereas that for which was demanded 40 or 30,000*l.* stood altogether upon conjectures, this did only rely upon that which was certain, and what was by Her Majesty's informations of the year past certified in her rates, how it might be made with a far smaller sum of money laid out, and so what difference is between doubt and certainty, between a great cost and lesser charge, that difference is apparent between that imperfect note and this I last sent your lordship. But if it be so that Her Majesty likes a way whereby she shall lay forth no money, and can be contented

to have those revenues which already are made to be lifted up and increased to 10,000*l.* by year, then I have discovered such a one as, if your lordship like thereof, I will be glad to do Her Majesty service therein, and so to proceed as I shall be encouraged by you.

And this it is. Those merchants which first set me on work will give Her Majesty 4,000*l.* a year advancement of rent in her custom, if she will grant me the farm thereof, and to me a fifth part. They are to lay out in "stroke" 20,000*l.*; I, only bearing but the name of the suit, lay out never a penny, but have, as is said, a fifth part. This fifth part is assured me to be 2,000*l.* which, indeed, although I seem to receive at their hands, yet it shall run into Her Majesty's coffers. So that here is 6,000*l.* for Her Majesty without laying forth one penny, and I dare undertake presently to be performed. So that this 6,000*l.* added to the 3,283*l.* runneth but little of 10,000*l.*, to make up which, if it shall please Her Majesty to grant my suit for the licence of transportation, I am to give her 500*l.* more, and will what I can strain myself to make it up full 10,000*l.*, which is some 200*l.* or 300*l.* more.

Also for your lordship's furtherance of my suit concerning the licence for the transportation of tin and lead, according to the statute, which defendeth none to be carried out of the realm without licence, unless it be to Calais, &c., I will assure your lordship towards the help of my daughter's marriage, or otherwise, as it shall please your lordship to assign, to pay yearly where and to whom you shall appoint 500*l.*, and if Her Majesty sees that the other ways are all intricate and troublesome, she might be assured of this last way to be presently performed, and that is without trouble to Her Majesty or laying out any money, to take this course last set down. And although the merchant is to be thought thereby to gain, yet it is to be considered the same, if money which he must lay out, the hazard of the times of war and peace whereto he must stand, the doubt whether the mines will contain their proportion or no, and what he doth gain Her Majesty shall always be able to look into by my fifth, whereof, though I bear the name, it is hers.—20th March.

Signed:—Edward Oxford. *Endorsed*:—"1594." *Seal.* 2 *pp.*

(**170.** 126.)

Ottywell Smyth to the Earl of Essex.

1594-5, March 21.—At my being at Paris I did desire the King some good assignation for the money due unto me and to other merchants of London, for apparelling sundry times of the Swisses, and furnishing the King with powder this six years, to the sum of 9,715*l.* The King's Council shewed me how the most part of the provinces in France were engaged to pay them that the King had bought sundry towns of, nor that neither the tallies nor the customs would not come to the King's coffers not yet these two years. So the King doth want money greatly, the which is the case he doth stay so long in going to Lyons, and is forced to raise an impost of the salt, and to make offices in every province of the party "cassewelles" to find money to go to Lyons. The Swisses, that be the King's guard, come no more to guard the King, because there is not money to pay them. I, seeing the state of the King in such necessity, was glad to take what I could get, so the King gave me permission to bring lead into Normandy and Picardy for the space of seven years, and defence made to all others not to bring any lead in pain of confiscation of the same, so by that means I might sell the lead "dorr" to the Frenchmen, whereby we might be paid the money the King doth owe us. I must hereby desire your favour in the same to Her

Majesty, that she would take no offence at the same, for, God willing, her customs shall be well paid, and will transport forth of England into Normandy and Picardy as much lead as hath been transported heretofore.

When I was at Paris, I did lend Mr. Edmunds above 2,000*l.* to supply his need withal, for the allowance he hath from Her Majesty is not sufficient to pay for his charges there, all things are so dear. If he have not better allowance, he is not able to continue. Since I received your Honour's letter to let him have so much money as he wanted, he shall not want so long as I stay in France, but my ability is not able to stay so long for my money. Therefore I desire your Honour that you would cause to be paid of the money lent to Mr. Edmunds, three score pounds to Humphrey Basse in London. The rest I will stay till it be paid forth of the Exchequer. Since the sending over the letters of Mr. Edmunds by the King's trumpet, here is no news worth the writing, but only of the Spaniards [who] have come into Picardy and have burned a great number of villages, with some people in them. The Duc de Longueville seeing that, went into Burgundy, and hath burned many villages, so the Spaniards be returned to the frontier of Flanders, and the Duc de Longueville came back to Amiens, and hath sent all his troops into their garrisons.—Dieppe, 21st March, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**170.** 127.)

Nicholas Williamson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 21.—I most humbly beseech your Honour to pardon my importunate suit still to be relieved by such goods as Mr. Henry Lee hath taken from me, or otherwise to grant me liberty to send to my friends for such necessaries as I stand in need of, whereof my want is greater than perhaps your Lordship conceiveth. Therefore I humbly desire your honourable consideration thereof, as also to grant me the liberty to have the casement of my window opened some part of the day, to receive fresh air into my chamber, and also to have such books allowed me to read as are to be permitted, and whereby I may with more contentment pass over the time until it shall please your Honour to rest fully satisfied of my truth and loyalty towards Her Majesty and my country.

Holograph.

Endorsed :—"21 Mar., 1594 : Nich. Williamson to my master, from the Gatehouse."

1 *p.* (**170.** 128.)

Flor. McCarthy to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 23.—Stating his case with regard to property in Ireland, specified only as "that country."—23 March, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**25.** 102.)

W. Fletewoode to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 23.—Asking for a licence for Martin Ravener, a man of his, a butcher in New Brainford, in the co. of Middlesex, to kill and sell flesh for the coming Lent, "both for that myself, my wife, and divers others of good respect in the county, are through infirmity of sickness driven to eat flesh."—23 March, 1594.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**25.** 103.)

A licence drawn out in Sir Robert Cecil's name for Martin Ravener of New Brainford, in the co. of Middlesex, Butcher, to kill and sell flesh during Lent for such as are lawfully licensed or, through infirmity of sickness, driven to eat flesh.—5 March, 1594.

Unsigned. Probably a draft. ¼ *p.* (**25.** 68.)

Earl of Oxford to the Lord Treasurer.

1594–5, March 23.—Where it is said the tinners shall have their money lent them at 8*l.* in the 100*l.*, whereas they have it at 10*l.*; this is but a mask, for they have it already at 5*l.* and 6*l.* the 100. And the whole sum so commonly lent them from divers ingrossers is not, among them all, above 3,000*l.* To leave the country to an uncertain price as heretofore, is to return to the former discontentment, before at their own asking it was yielded to them that they should have (*communibus annis*) 2*l.* the 1,000 lb. weight. In mine accounts there is no profit raised but on that which is transported. As to the 30,000*l.* which Her Majesty is to lay out and the 10,000*l.* my lord is to disburse, this so great sum points to that whereof I have all this while motioned, that the rates of tin are undervalued to her Majesty, and the quantity taken from the mines is far more than is thought, for if the tin were no more than is rated, then 17,000*l.* and some odd pounds buyeth the whole year's tin, of which money one half is to be employed for the first coinage. Where is tin for so much money as he sets down? Thus 8,000*l.* or thereabouts buys up the first coinage, which being turned over, yields itself back again with the increase, and so doth satisfy the whole year. Then all the rest of the money the merchants and my lord have this whole year in their own hands, except 3,000*l.* more which they lend the country, as it is said, for 8*l.* in the 100. Now let these offers be considered. My lord asketh 30,000*l.* to be lent him, and I only wish her Majesty by her own officers to lay out 8,000*l.* My lord, if she will lay out nothing, desires that her Majesty should receive no further profit than her ordinary revenue for the first year, whereby she ceaseth 7,000*l.* I offer her the first year's gain as well as ever after, and her Majesty to lay out never a penny. My lord leaves the tinners to their former uncertainty. I satisfy them with 2*l.* for every 1,000 lb. weight, their own demand and agreement.

Endorsed:—"23 March, 1594. E.O."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**25.** 106.)

Lord Cobham.

1594–5, March 23.—Note of Lord Cobham's gelding and nags.

1 *p.* (**145.** 207.)

Sir J. Wolley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 24.—The enclosed letter I have written anew, very near according to your direction; but to say in the same letter, shew it to the Queen, methinks it standeth not with good decency. It may please you to show it to the Queen as it is; for she may well think, though I write not so in that letter, my meaning was her Highness should see it. I think myself deeply indebted to you. I remain yet here for two or three days, and then shall be ready, I hope, to wait on her Majesty, etc.—Pirford, 24 March 1594.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**25.** 107.)

The enclosure:—A letter from Sir J. Wolley to Sir R. Cecil, asking him to move her Majesty to join Sir John's son in patent with him in the office he had of the Pipe, Sir John wanting other means to provide for his son, either of lands or living, and having served her Majesty now almost 30 years.—Pirford, 24 March, 1594.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**25.** 108.)

Sir John Gilbert to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, March 24.—In reply to letter of 17th Feb. relative to the dispute between Gilbert and Arthur Radford. Willing to comply, has had the matter in question before a friend of his and a gentleman that happened to be present. Offered Radford all dues that anyway appertained to him and to refer the indifferent hearing of the cause to Mr. Carey's judgment. Hull, his father-in-law, and he published the cause at the Sheriff's, contrary to Cecil's order to Radford, not making Gilbert any way privy, as much to Gilbert's disgrace as might be. Offers to refer the cause to Cecil and "Sir Walter," if Cecil will have it stay Sir Walter's return, or if not, to Mr. Carey.—Greenway, 24 March, 1594.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**25.** 109.)

The King of Scotland to Sir Robert Bowes.

1594–5, March 24.—Desiring him to deal with the Queen for the restitution of the goods and gear taken violently from Mr. William Lumsdane by some of her subjects.—Holyrood House, 24 March, 1591.

Addressed:—"To our trusty and wellbeloved Robert Bowes, Esquire, Treasurer of Berwick."

Endorsed:—"The king of Scots.
Holyrood, 24 March, } 1595."
Westminster, 8 April, }

Seal. ½ *p.* (**133.** 121.)

Nicholas Williamson to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1594–5, March 24.]—Whereas Mr. Henry Lee, at the time of my apprehension, took from me my chain of the value of three score pounds, and 3*l.* 10*s.* in money, and three rings and my sword and pistol and two purses, my humble suit to your Honour is that he may now redeliver them unto me, whereby I may relieve my sundry wants, and discharge those charges, which I am forced to be at here in prison.

Holograph. Endorsed:—"24 March, 1594." ½ *p.* (**170.** 122.)

William Holliday to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Mar. 25.—The friar and the rest of the Portingals which came with me as yet have not their apparel and things from the owner, Tobie Baker, neither will he deliver them without warrant from my Lord Admiral, by which means the poor men think there is great fault in me; which I cannot remedy but by your means, hoping your pleasure is to tender me credit with them, that I may continue in their good liking, and that at my suit they shall be the better used; whereby they may think themselves beholden to me, and I shall have better means to do such service to her Majesty as you expect. Otherwise there is no cause I should be charged with them, being five of them, which cost me 35*s.* the week, besides such recourse of all the Spaniards and Portingals

in the city to my house that I would not have the disgrace I receive amongst my neighbours to get 500*l.*, but that I do it in respect aforesaid, and that you commanded me to use them well. Be my honourable good master that I may be considered by her Majesty in respect of my charge and travail.—London, 25 March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**31.** 44.)

The Earl of Oxford to Lord Burghley.

1595, Mar. 25.—I would gladly deliver my knowledge of the quantity of tin by mouth, for I think it not convenient by letter. Therefore I will attend your lordship when you have best leisure. Those articles of my l[ord] of B[uckhurst's] offer I have already answered in my last letter, yet for more assurance I have sent mine answer again unto every point. As to his being the first that moved this suit, I confess he was the first that dealt in it to cosine her Majesty, but not to profit her, as at my coming I will fully satisfy you. For the 40,000,000 weight of tin, if he had put in 60,000,000 and 70,000,000, yet I was the first, as I can prove by good testimony, that gave her Majesty warning to look well thereto before she made any grant, and gave inkling of those sums; and at what times he made his offer of 10,000*l.* custom and now the 40,000,000 lbs. weight, when I shall have speech with your lordship, you will judge thereof a great deal better. I most heartily thank you for your most honourable dealing towards me, and earnestly crave you will not suffer this matter so hastily to pass, till I have fully advertised you.

Endorsed:—"25 March, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**31.** 45.)

Sir Thomas Shirley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, March 25.—I have perused my books and do find that to the officers of Flushing there is a greater remain than I thought; I have sent herein a note of the same. I suppose that it may be rather a clog to Lord Burgh his suit than a furtherance, the sum being so great, but I refer the handling thereof to your better judgment.—At London, this 25 March, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**31.** 47.)

Count Maurice of Nassau to the Earl of Essex.

1595, $\frac{\text{March 25}}{\text{April 4}}$.—Praying him, for the honour of art and the love of virtuous knowledge, to be a mean to obtain the Queen's privilege and licence for the inventions of Nicholas Romero, who has despatched the bearer, Hugues Blatt, to England for that purpose. His inventions are a new kind of pump and *chaudiere de bois*, and he has also discovered a new species of fuel which he thinks will be useful. He already has privilege from the Estates General.—Hague, 4 April, 1595.

French. Signed. 1 *p.* (**147.** 108.)

Lord Cobham.

1595, March 25.—Notes of Lord Cobham's mares and colts at Canterbury.

1 *p.* (**145.** 209.)

Richard Champernoun to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, March 26.—I am given to weet by Sir Francis Drake's letter, of an ill and untrue report of me to her Highness as a gelder of boys for preserving their voices. 'Tis false: this is as much as I may deliver against this adversary, having regard of your place and my duty, else might I forget myself towards this informer. I crave either that my accuser may be known or this wrong excused by you.—At Modbury, this 26 March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**31.** 48.)

Nicholas Romer to the Earl of Essex.

1595, $\frac{\text{March } 27}{\text{April } 6}$.—J'ay voulu remettre en souvenance à monseigneur comment au voyage de Portugal, ayant couru la fortune avec plusieurs autres en danger de ma vie, apres avoir echape une tres cruelle prison en laquelle j'estois tiranniquement detenu l'espace de 10 mois, avec la perte de la pluspart de mes biens, et apres ayant pourchassé par plusieurs années pour estre guerdonné en mes travaux et peines passees, mais n'ayant sceu obtenir chose quelconque, laissant escouler plusieurs belles occasions de parvenir en estat et service de Princes d'Allemagne, finalement me trouvant contrains par une necessité inevitable, je me suis resolu de me retirer en ce pays, estant en service de son Excellence et de MM. les Estats. Desquels, outre autres benefices, ayant obtenu leur ottroy sur certaines inventions miennes, à scavoir sur une pompe et une chaudiere de bois, et d'un feu fort profitable a la commune, ainsi que j'avois monstré la preuve à MM. les Aldermans de Londres; pour l'advancement desquelles choses j'ay obtenu lettres de faveur de son Excellence, lesquelles me confiant seront de telle efficace que moyenant la favour accoustumée que monseigneur m'a monstré tousjours, je n'auray à craindre d'estre esconduit en une si juste demande. Requerant, monseigneur, tres humblement me faire obtenir par son intercession les privileges et licences de sa Majesté sur les mesmes choses ainsi que je les ay obtenu par deça, j'ay communique de cest affaire comme de plusieurs autres avec M. Hugues Platte, exhibiteur de cestes, auquel j'espere que monseigneur donnera benigne audience.—De la Haye, 6 d'Avril, 1595.

Signed. 2 *pp.* (**31.** 76.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, March 28.—Your letters of the 8, 11 and 20 I received in one evening; and now lastly by Lieutenant Garrett have to the full understood your lordship's pleasure.

Kennell hath shewed me the warrant for the month's lendings and is most willing to use his credit to advance this business. Shipping for transport will prove more chargeable than your lordship made account of, for the mariners know we must use them and therefore stand more obstinately on their demands. Sir Thomas Sherley hath written unto Kennell that the imprest he is to make shall be for the whole month of April, which falleth out very cross, for it being my purpose not to have the men shipped till the 12 or 14, half the provision will be spent before the time it was ordained for. It may please you therefore to give speedy order that the imprest may then begin to be defalked from the captains when the men are shipped. I have used all the means I could think of to draw these men to furnish some shipping for transport of horses. I

found them willing for your sake and liking they have to this journey, yet for that it cannot be brought to pass without the consent of the General Assembly, and that I have no commission to move them publicly, and being against their manner to broach matters themselves, I dare give you no hope of any that way; and to hire them for the whole journey will be exceeding difficult, which notwithstanding I shall use my uttermost endeavour in. But if her Majesty, with some lines of thanks for this they have already yielded unto, would enlarge the hope of this enterprise with words of comfort, and withal make mention of the want of vessels for transport of hers, or that with a letter I may be authorized to signify so much unto them, I do not doubt but it shall take effect. And thus much from her Majesty would come exceeding fitly for the satisfying of these men, who are greatly shaken with the late step which they hear her Majesty made in this action. Another way my Lord Ambassador and I have thought of, which is that your lordship should by letter require Mons. Caron to be earnest with the States for such vessels as may serve your turn, which he may send hither. For the better effecting of all that which I may be fit for here, I am determined to stay it out and go along with the companies to the rendezvous, where I hope to be by the day. Your lordship hath not set down how the companies shall be disposed, which shall be very necessary for the careful looking to the men, neither hath the treasurer order to make any allowance to the officers, which if you do not provide at the least for this first month they will hardly furnish themselves as is requisite. We have had an alarm that your lordship should have but 1,000 men: I would not for three of my fingers you should set forth with less than twice so many, for without a good number you shall not be able to do that which is fit for you. The Count Ludovic holdeth his resolution; he is young and smally accompanied, so that with little trouble your lordship may bestow him in your ship. I sent you the copy of a letter from Saney to Mons. de Busenval. His purpose I signified then; if you would be pleased to take notice of it to him it would do no hurt, for I see him very desirous to be well thought of by her Majesty and your lordship, and a little may draw him to do those good offices to be looked for from one in his place. Here is no news at all, but everybody in expectation that some great matter will be done shortly betwixt the King and the Cardinal, which I desire may not happen before you be gone.—Hague, this 28th of March, 1595.

[P.S.]—When you nominated those of your own followers which you meant to prefer, you made no mention of Mr. Ellis Jones, in whose behalf I have ever since waited a time to yield testimony of what I know to be in the man. He was with me at the siege of Groningen, where he shewed himself exceeding painful and forward; of which men for that I know you shall have most need, I presume the rather to give your lordship this knowledge of him. I shall deliver the company which Captain Aldryche should have to Captain Carey, which was not that of Captain Bell as your lordship is informed, having from the first bestowed the same on a kinsman of my own.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**31.** 49.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, March 28.—This bearer, Capt. Aldryche, I have sent over according to your appointment. I know not to what use your lordship will put him, but for the kind of service he hath hitherto exercised he is as fit both for his judgment and valour as any man of his quality that I know here or elsewhere. The choosing out of men in this manner

will be a wonderful encouragement to make others follow the wars and deserve extraordinarily, for this is against the ancient custom, which was to make choice of the nearest.—28 March, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**31.** 51.)

The Earl of Oxford to Lord Burghley.

1595, March 28.—As to the matter of the tins. It is true I have found Lord Buckhurst to have dealt with me very strangely and otherwise than till this experience of his disposition I would have believed or suspected. But I have not ignorantly or rashly entered into this suit for a licence of transportation, but upon the solicitation of Mr. Carmarden and the conference of such as have had long experience in tin matters. He, I say, is the only man that set me in hand with this suit and by whom I had the first light of the great quantity of tins whereof her Majesty is yearly deceived in her custom. Wherefore accordingly I have of long time made all the means I could to her Majesty, both to do her service and myself pleasure; which thing Carmarden would have done himself, if the fear of some councillors, whereof one I have named, did not discourage him. Wherefore what he durst not enter into himself that hath he from time to time encouraged me, shewing me the small matter which is yearly answered to her Majesty. If her Majesty will but give me leisure to agree with them that have set me on, I do not doubt to bring very shortly good assurance to perform so much as I have promised. I have already agreed with some and stay but to finish with the rest what they shall pay to me, to turn their bonds to you for her Majesty's assurance, granting me the suit. It is true my gains shall be very little or nothing, yet sithe my Lord Buckhurst hath so hardly dealt with me as I will inform you whensoever I have opportunity, I rather will content myself with nothing, and make up the sum I have promised, than he should effect his cross and overthwart towards me. But I did always take that he would have given 7,000*l.* more than her Majesty yet had, and that made me offer the more, which by God's grace I mean to perform; but considering he is fallen 3,000*l.* of that account, if I may be therefore spared, my gain will be something; and whereas he brings it to 7,000*l.*, if I may have it for 8,000*l.*, which is 1,000*l.* more, then I shall not be so much afraid of the decay of the mines, nor of the selfwill of the people, and such fears as are not forecast in vain. Yet if her Majesty will have the uttermost, rather than be thus put out, I do not doubt to answer in all respects my promise, so I may be assured none shall have it from me, and that I have some small time to make an end of those agreements.

Endorsed:—"28 March, 1595."

Holograph. 1⅓ *pp.* (**31.** 52.)

The Earl of Huntingdon to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, March 28.—Though he has written to him this morning by his man, sent with the prisoner to see him safely delivered, yet desires him to render her Majesty most humble thanks for the comfortable advertisement of her gracious allowance of his service. Prays him, when any defect is conceived in anything that he does, to make it known to him, and he will amend it. If the prisoner come not to London so soon as Cecil expects, yet after receipt of his letter he used all speed he could, and despatched by post to Carlisle and sent his man

now gone to London into Westmoreland; by the first wrote to the sheriff of Cumberland to convey him to Pearith (Penrith), by the other to the sheriff of Westmoreland to convey him into Yorkshire; and so from county to county to be conveyed by sheriff or other officers to London, and his man by the way in the night specially to look unto him.—At York, 28 March, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**31.** 53.)

The Earl of Oxford to Mr. Hickes.

1595, March 28.—Whereas I was determined to have visited my lord [Burghley] at his house, I now understand he is removed to the Court. And for that I am not able nor fit to look into that place, being no better recovered, if it please him at his best leisure to look into my daughter Derby's house or mine, I hope so to satisfy him touching this matter of the tins that he shall think it for her Majesty's contentment. For whereas I perceive my lord doubteth that I shall not be able to find out the 16,000,000, I am very well assured there is every year brought from the mines 4050 blocks, according to the last paper I sent him, and those contain 18,000,000 lbs. weight. As for the 40,000,000 thereof, what to think I will refer to his lordship's conceit when I have shewed him such intelligences as I here have sent you to shew him; and I do not doubt to perform this 18,000,000 lbs. weight fully to her Majesty in the meanwhile: and to make up her custom, now about 300*l.*, to the full sum of 10,000*l.* without that she shall have cause to lay out one farthing.—From Bishopsgate this present morning.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley:—"28 March 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**31.** 54.)

Sir John Forster to the Council.

1595, March 28.—In accordance with the Council's directions he has heard the case of Widow Ridley, late wife of Robert Ridley, who alleges that she has been dispossessed of lands, &c. by Edward Graye. Encloses copies of the objections and allegations on both sides. Reports also as to certain corn seized.—Alnwick, 28 March, 1595.

1 *p.* (2155.)

Francis Zouche to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, March 31.—Whereas Philip Zouche my wife hath exhibited a complaint to her Majesty against Sir Matthew Arundell, knight, tending much to the slander of him and discredit of myself, so it is that she hath no cause at all to complain. For Sir John Zouche my father had the manor of Anstey from King Henry VIII., and myself by great charge of children and some misfortunes became indebted in 1,800*l.* or more, the use whereof yearly cost me near 150*l.*, for which my livings being extended by some persons in whom I had put great confidence, and many outlawries and suits pronounced against me (wherein Sir Mathew Arundell to my knowledge was neither privy nor party), so that by no means I could keep goods or living to relieve myself and children, and for that my wife by no entreaty would consent to the sale of a lesser thing wherein she hath her jointure, I was enforced to sell Anstey manor to my best advantage. Finding none to come near unto Sir Matthew Arundell's offer, I concluded with him for 3250*l.*, with part whereof he should discharge such statutes and judgments as

myself and land were subject unto, the rest to be paid to mine assigns. I made assurance to Sir Matthew of the manor and gave quiet possession thereof to his use with mine own hands, and have received with money he by my consent hath paid to my creditors 2350*l.* : 400*l.* residue remaineth in his hands by mine own agreement until my wife shall give over her pretended dower, and 500*l.* more, or the lease of Mere park (at my choice), remaining likewise in his hands. So my desire is that no credit be given to my wife's vain, false, and slanderous complaints; but that for my good, her own credit, and the better comfort of our children, she may be commanded to cease any further to prosecute, and return home.—From Shafton, this last of March, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**31.** 55.)

The Countess of Cumberland to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1594–5, March.]—Finding by unlooked for accident a great change, and hearing that yourself is a principal actor to effect this at her Majesty's hand, a licence to work with peat and sea coal all "ierne," and so to prohibit all others, myself and my partners have adventured much to find out some certainty and so might claim some privilege; but I make "resinacion" rather to your favour, so that I and they be a party in the adventure with yourself.

Holograph. Undated. Endorsed:—"March, 1594." *Seal with silk.*

1 *p.* (**25.** 91.)

Nicholas Williamson to the Earl of Essex and Sir Robert Cecil.

[1594–5, March.]—I hope Lord Scroop hath advertised your honour of my professed devotion towards you, and earnest desire to have been delivered into your hands, which must needs proceed through the hope which I conceived in those most honourable and rare virtues which the world admireth in your lordship; and the more for that I was never (to my knowledge) hardly censured by you; whereas you (noble Knight) at my judgment in the Star Chamber, delivered a most sharp and bitter censure of me, and (as common opinion hath been) always inclined more towards my enemies, Mr. Stanhopes: therefore I plainly confess to have been less devoted and affected unto you, though always and in all places acknowledging you for a just and wise councillor to her Majesty and a true and careful friend for the peace and benefit of this happy realm. About Bartholomewtide last, for almost a month continuance, I could not put upon me either shirt, band or handkerchief, but I should presently find in the one corner or the other a yellow cross inclining somewhat to the colour of blood, so artificially made as if it had been drawn with a pencil, which much "amating" me, I feared it presaged some misfortune towards me, being then daily laid in wait for by the Warden of the Fleet's men, and Sir Thomas Stanhope's. Talking with my lady I desired her to move my Lord to take some course for my delivery from those troubles. Her answer was that he was resolved never to make any suit for it to Her Majesty; and to pay her fines was altogether unable. [Explains how thereupon he resolved to go into the King of Spain's dominions, and to earn Her Majesty's pardon and further favour by sending advertisements from time to time of the plots and practices of evil-affected persons to Her Majesty and the State, and how he carried out this resolution and went to Amsterdam to meet Sir Thomas Wilkes, thus showing

that his going amongst the enemy was not to give further offence but to purchase his pardon.] Being forced to leave Brussels, I made my journey towards Scotland, not without hope to do Her Majesty and the realm some service there. My intent and purpose was, if it had pleased God that I had gone thither, and that my cousin James Williamson had come unto me in the North accordingly as writ to him from Calais, to have at large by him advertised you, my lo. of Essex, of everything in particular, with offer there to have continued my abode for Her Majesty's service, and to have given continual advertisements from Brussels, only craving pardon and competent preferment. My former fortunes have been so hard, howsoever it may seen that so great a sum as I took, my lords, might have enriched me. Craves pardon, etc.—From the Gatehouse.

Holograph. Undated. Endorsed:—"March, 1594." $3\frac{1}{4}$ *closely written pages.* (**25.** 96.)

Tin in Cornwall.

[1595, March.]—"Reasons against an innovation for engrossing all the tin in Cornwall."

"First, the same hath been before this attempted, but, God be praised! not hitherto affected."

To the allegation that Sir George Carey procured the consent of all the tinners to have their tin at 25*l.* the thousand, it is replied that if performed, it was a beneficial offer to the country's good liking; for where at that time they had 21*l.* or 22*l.* at most, his offer was much to the increase of their profit; but now the price was 29*l.* or 30*l.*, and the tinners hoped the price would rather increase, for by common report the tin of Germany was decreasing, and the tin of Cornwall was also more like to decrease than increase, while France, by ceasing civil wars, began to utter a great part of the tin, whereby Turkey and other parts could not be furnished with the accustomed quantity. If any for private gain should abate this hope, especially in this time of great dearth of corn and other provisions, the tin mines also growing daily more chargeable to be wrought, by the greater depth, the greater quantity of timber required, the greater charge for drawing up water-springs, and the scarcity of wood, to beat down the price would either greatly discourage the tinners or cause them to fall into general discontent.

Whereas 40,000*l.* was devised to be taken up and laid in stock for maintenance of the tinners and buying of their stock, less than 4000*l.* for every quarter of the year might suffice, and so much being beforehand advanced there would need little more than 4000*l.* to clear for all the tin of the summer deliverance; and for the winter deliverance, because there would be less advanced beforehand, there might need about 8000*l.* which the merchants and pewterers, trading, would provide. Where it was alleged that the merchants took intolerable use for loan of money unto tinners, the contrary would be duly proved, that for three parts of the tin at least, money was lent, unto some after ten, unto some after six in the hundred, and unto some gratis, to be repaid in tin after the common price. As for the offer of 10,000*l.* by the year unto her Majesty for the loan of 30,000*l.*, her coinage paid her thereof about 2400*l.* and her customs about half that sum. The rest might be countervailed by the want of so much treasure and the hazard of desperate debtors, but chiefly when the same might work such great grief and decay of so many of her Majesty's poor, dutiful, and serviceable subjects. Also the loan of this money by this device would enhance the price of tin and pewter at least a third, to the

great burden and grievance of the whole realm who in every family had use thereof. The tin of Devon was not subject to this prerogative of presumption, and being sold at the high raised price, the tinners of Cornwall who paid her Majesty for coinage near three times as much as Devon, when compelled to sell at a much lower rate, must needs sustain great loss with their great grief and impatience.

Endorsed:—"Sir Fr. Godolphin, Cornish Mynt, against the preemption."

Undated. 1½ *pp.* (**25.** 104.)

Nicholas Williamson to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595, about March].—My keeper knoweth that I had written to your honour this afternoon, though these interrogatories had not come, which as they have not prevented me, yet they make me more brief and write otherwise than I purposed, because I have so short a time set me to return your Lo. answer. By which (especially if I be forced to set down in particular) your Lo. then bindeth your honour most firmly to redeem me from these dangers (which otherwise I fear imminent). I had no other friend, by desert bound, and in credit and favour with her Highness, likely to procure me mercy, but the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose honourable good will and favour I shall not only hereby lose, but procure him my mortal enemy, which if I would have done before my departure (not being then provoked thereunto by his honour), I assure myself Mr. Stanhopes would have performed my wishes, though it had cost them dear and earnest suit to her Majesty. Consider therefore well hereof (noble knight) and if your Lo. command me to it, resolve not only to redeem me that I may live to maintain my credit and friends from all obloquy, which I am assured I shall at the first incur, but also to remain . . . . . me in all justice for my proceedings in the proofs . . . . . It seemeth by the 8 of your Lo. interrogatories that I have uttered some untruths, which perhaps may be that my Lady motioned me not to be an intelligencer; if it be that, I will make it more probable to your Lo. I cannot imagine of any other that your honour should doubt of, but if I might have liberty granted me thereunto, I would prove all sufficiently to be true, or if I might have that credit reposed in me, I would by action perform and manifest. It draweth now near unto twelve of the clock (the hour which is set me); I will therefore conclude, and commend me to your Lo. compassionate pity (which is neither the last nor least habit which your title of honour bindeth your Lo. unto), but affirm until the last breath in my body, that my true and sincere affection and intent towards her Majesty and the realm hath deserved it, and my contrite repentance, sorrows, afflictions, losses, dangers, and good wishes have merited my pardon for what offences soever I have committed, whereunto I beseech the eternal God to persuade your honourable mind, and ever to bless your Lo. to your own heart's desires. . . . . Gatehouse this Saturday.

1 *p.* (**99.** 33.)

Arthur Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 1.—Sends him such news as is come lately into Plymouth of Sir W. Raleigh. As it makes mention of the welfare of himself and his little fleet, knows it will be welcome to Cecil. Received it from Carew Raleigh, being sent unto him from the Lady [Raleigh] at Sher-

borne. Prays the Lord Admiral may have knowledge thereof.—Salisbury, 1 April, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**31.** 67.)

Encloses:—

The 20th of this present March there came in a prize at Plymouth, of fourscore tons and of Portugal, laden with fish from Cape Blank, brought in by one Rowe and taken 27 February near Cape St. Vincent. The Portingals of this ship being examined affirmed that their ship, with 5 other Portingals of the same lading and from the same place, were all taken before by Sir Walter Raleigh the 28 February betwixt the Cape and the Islands, and that he had some of the principal men aboard him for two days, and finding their lading to be but fish, as mullets, bonitoes, and purgose, he took some small quantity out of every ship, also a pipe of wine and a pipe of water, and so let them pass.

One of these Portingals, John Gonzalicis, boatswain of the prize, affirmed that he had served Don Antonio at London and there knew Sir Walter Raleigh very well, who by divers descriptions gave sufficient testimony of knowledge of him. He also affirmed that when he was prisoner abroad him he saw a pinnace in two halves, with other particular tokens of his ship; whereby we doubt not but that he saw him. He affirmeth also he was merry and in good health with all his men, that he was in all 7 sail, of which two were carvells that they deemed he had taken before them; and when Sir Walter had put them off, they observed he with his fleet set their course south south-west.

Endorsed:—"An advertisement of Sir Walter Rawlegh."

1 *p.* (**31.** 66.)

The Earl of Oxford to Lord Burghley.

1595, April 1.—As I promised you to send a resolute answer, I do advertise you that I will make up the custom which already her Majesty hath, that is, as I perceive, 3,000 and odd pounds, 10,000*l.*; and for her assurance to put in such merchants as among these here named, and some others which I shall hereafter nominate, your lordship shall choose. Most earnestly desiring your favour I do crave her Majesty's resolution, that I knowing the same may haste the assurance the sooner.

Underwritten: The names of the parties, Roberts, Taylor, Somes, Smythe of Exeter, Stapers, Cacher, Moody, Glover, and all the usual merchants for the tin, and that are customers to the tinners, whereby there needeth no loss of coinage by clearing the same, for these have already paid for their tin and to whom the tinners are indebted.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley:—"1 April, 1595. Ea. of Oxford. Tin works."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**31.** 68.)

[W. Chaderton,] Bishop of Chester, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 1.—Yields him most humble and hearty thanks for his manifold favours; there is no man in the realm of his calling whom Cecil may rather command and use than himself. Prays continuance of his favours: God grant him his father's years and acceptance with her Majesty.—Manchester, 1 April 1595.

Signed. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**171.** 119.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, April 1.—Since I sent you Hull's letter to me from Antwerp, I have by a captain of Breda sent unto him two very good guides and resolute soldiers, so as he shall be assisted by them to perform the desired service if the least opportunity be offered them. There have been of late with me certain Flemings about an enterprise of importance, and will within few days open all the particularities, affirming the performance thereof to be very easy and sure. When I shall understand further I mean not only to confer with Mr. Bodley thereabouts, but also to acquaint you withal, to the end by your special favour the same be furdered.

Huy Castle, as I wrote in my last, was yielded to the Spaniards, who still possess it, and have for the keeping thereof placed there three companies, so as, till the King of Spain's pleasure known, the Bishop is not like to have it again. He hath sent hither great complaints against Harraguieres, as well for rausacking the country as yielding the place to the Spaniards, nothwithstanding he had requested the contrary with offer of a great reward. It seemeth it was abandoned without such cause as he wrote, for the breach was not saultable, and within it he had two retreats and defences; besides, could have spoiled the enemy very much for the divers difficulties he should have found in the assault. It is now thought cowardice had possessed him, and [he] is condemned of all, yet his Excellency makes fair weather, and such as favour him excuse the matter; but the Bishop, insisting for reparation of the damage done him and his, requires justice.

The enemy is not yet passed into Luxemburgh, as was thought he would have done, but remaineth about Tungerey, where his forces increase, and a bruit is spread he will have a saying to Breda, towards which charge the said bishop will contribute, for that the garrison of the said place doth so much trouble his country; and since Huy was taken by the States' men, his towns keep watch and ward, and will not suffer any of their men to enter or pass. It is supposed when opportunity shall serve, Haraguieres will be called to answer for his doings, and the whilst, to divert and prevent the enemy's designs, order is taken to reinforce the garrison of Breda into 30 companies and provide the place with all necessary provisions, so as if the enemy come afore it he will be met with, and consume his forces without effecting anything.

His Excellency is gone into Zeeland to induce Middleburgh to obey the States, and publish the placard about the mint, as hath been done by all other, or else, according to an article in the Union, their persons, ships, and goods will be arrested wheresoever they shall be found until they have conformed themselves, and repaired the interest (*sic*) the States in general and others in particular shall have sustained. In Embden also troubles are towards, the burghers having taken arms to assure and defend themselves, doubting the Earl practiseth to alter the religion and place the Lutheranism. They have made three colours and ranged the inhabitants into companies, being also thought that the magistrate is altered by them, being composed of the said Earl's creatures. He sent hither his chancellor to show the States of all, and that they would not favour nor assist his subjects against him. The Count William of Nassau wrote in the town's favour, and that they desire to keep all neighbourhood and friendship with those of Groningen. As yet no answer given.—Hague, 1 April 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**171.** 120.)

Intelligence from Spain.

1595, April 2.—Being bound out of the Bay of France in a French ship for Bristol, laden with salt and other merchandise, whereof I was merchant and pilot for the voyage, the 16 January last was taken by the galleys of Spain's pinnace, whereof was captain Casharon; which carried our ship for Blewet in Bretagne, where they made prize of it. I being not known for merchant but as a mariner, was put into the galley Royal which is at Blewet, and was four days in chains because I would not serve them of voluntary; but being in such great misery I thought good to yield unto them and serve, whereby I might procure liberty, and was appointed a pilot in place of one Douting, an Englishman, and was appointed to go to Belle Isle to descry a fleet of English ships which were there. Being at sea, by foul weather was put into Castro in Spain, where I shifted away by land to Porteugalet, where I found a ship of Ireland which passed me presently for England. I was 20 days in Blewet, where I did understand that they fear greatly being besieged this summer. If not, and they scape this small time that they be stronger, they desire to come for Bristol Channel or Scilly at Lands End, to burn and spoil, with 12 galleys and other ships, whereof 4 were ready at Blewet and the others were to come from Passage in Spain. Being in Spain there came from Lisbon and the Groyne 40 sail to Passage, all men of war, whereof 8 were great ships between 500 and 1,000 tons; and the governor of the country made proclamation in Bilboa and Portegalet for soldiers and sailors that would serve should have 10 pyes beforehand paid. So that all the barks there did daily carry victuals and provision to the army, and they did appoint to be ready in 6 weeks after, which will be about the 12th inst. The report was that they would for Ireland, others said for Blewet, for the fort of Blewet.—2 April, 1595.

Holograph, signed—" Benedick Harvey." (**31.** 69.)
1 *p.*

Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, to the Queen.

1595, April 3.—Whereas in the six shires of North Wales, being the half of all Wales, there is but one school for the virtuous and godly education of children in their duties to God and her Majesty, whereby they may be able to serve in God's church and the commonwealth, he lately built a schoolhouse in Ruthin, co. Denbigh, where he was born, no school being near by 40 miles; in which place a school has been kept many years and maintained by one portion of Llanelidan parsonage, in co. Denbigh, which consists of two portions, one being able to maintain a sufficient man to discharge the cure. The late and present bishops of Bangor, at his instance, have bestowed the other portion to maintain the said school; which godly intent and disposition cannot take effect without her Highness's letters patent. Prays her Majesty to accept of a grant of the patronage of that portion of the said parsonage which now is employed for maintenance of the said school and wherein Richard Parry is now incumbent, and to appropriate the same into the hospital of Ruthin, for the perpetual maintenance of the said school; and that petitioner may make laws and ordinances for the good government of the school.

Endorsed:—" 3 April, 1595. The Queen's most excellent Majesty being made acquainted with this petition, and graciously considering and commending the charitable meaning of Mr. Dean of Westminster,

the founder of the school and hospital of Ruthin within mentioned, is pleased that a book be made in form by her Highness's learned counsel, ready for her gracious signature, according to the effect of this petition. Wm. Aubrey."

1 *p.* (**171.** 121.)

Sir Thomas Cecil to his brother, Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 4.—I pray you deliver this book unto her Majesty for me, which for that they are hard to be gotten in London, I have lent mine own book which I read in. I could wish her Majesty would undertake the translating of it into English, for in my opinion, and in the opinion of the best learned, there was never any translation so well done in poetry as this is; nor do I think any will come near to equal it as herself, if it will please her to undertake it. So desiring you to be the deliverer hereof, I wish you that fortune yourself doth desire.—This present Friday.

Endorsed :—" 4 April 1595."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**31.** 70.)

Ireland.

1595, April 5.—" A brief declaration of the issue of part of a privy seal of 8,000*l.* dated 13 January, 1594."

There is spent by payments made in England, 456*l.* 19*s.*; ready money borrowed of several persons within named, 2,420*l.* [*margin :* this sum was wholly paid to divers of her Majesty's garrison here for imprest and diet money and certain extraordinary charges due for part of the month of December, January and February, 1594, by warrants from the Lord Deputy remaining in my custody, Cha. Huet]: payments made for full pay and diet money to the parties within named for the month of March last, 832*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; for the Lord Deputy's entertainment, 1,510*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.*; also paid to the companies of horsemen and footmen and others within named for full pay and diet money for April, 1595, 1,128*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; and lastly, paid and imprested to the several persons within named, 681*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* Total of payments, 7,030*l.* 6½*d.* Remaining unissued of the privy seal, 969*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.*—5 April, 1595. *Per me* Cha. Huet, *deput. Thesaur.*

7 *pp.* (**31.** 71.)

Ordnance for the Low Countries.

1595, April 5.—Warrant under the privy signet for Count Maurice to cast and transport 16 pieces of cast iron ordnance for defence of the town of Breda.—Westminster, 5 April, 1595, 37 Elizabeth.

Sign manual. 1 *p.* (**31.** 75.)

E. Lady Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 7.—Fears to be troublesome, yet cannot but write in behalf of the bearer, he being to Sir Walter as he is, which she knows is a sufficient reason for Cecil's favour and care of him. Desires he may be graced and helped by him in his desire of going to sea.—
—Sherborne Lodge, 7 April.

Endorsed :—" 1595."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**31.** 77.)

Jo. Sparhauk to Lord Burghley.

1595, April 8.—Having mustered the companies of the garrison of Ostend, I have sent you a certificate of the several strengths of the present, absent, and deficient officers and soldiers of every company.

I received a letter from Sir Francis Vere the 16 March to repair to Bergen-op-Zoom for mustering the late company of Sir John Polye, knight, deceased, which the 4th of this present April I performed accordingly. The abbreviate and check for this half year I have also sent you.—Bergen-op-Zoom, 8 April, 1595.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley:—"Sparhauk, with the musters of Ostend and Sir Jh. Poole's troop."

Holograph. Seal of arms. ½ *p.* (**31.** 78.)

Foulke Greville to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 8.—I am not well and so at good leisure to peruse the letter you promised me, or any other besides that you may conveniently trust me with.—From my lodging this evening. [P.S.] The parsonage in the Isle of Wight, which I moved Her Majesty for Samuel Danyel, and which she was pleased to be certified of by you from your father, is called Shawflete. There is some 12 years to run; he desires so many in reversion as she shall think fit. Sir, you shall do a good deed to help the poor man; many will thank you.

Endorsed:—"8 April, 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**171.** 123.)

The Earl of Oxford to Lord Burghley.

1595, April, 9.—I have laboured so much as I could possibly to advance her Majesty's customs of tin, and had performed it if mine undertakers had kept promise with me, on Monday last to have set to their names with their own hands to the bargain. But through the cunning dealing of some they are dissuaded, and I cannot bring them back again to their former purpose. Wherefore, if you think my lord of Buckhurst have undertakers, I think it best for her Majesty to take that course which is best for her service. But I doubt our merchants were all one, and that he will find them as backward now to him, for I see and I believe your lordship shall find it true that the Turkey Company have so packed that her Majesty's intention will find no issue. Nevertheless, when you have made trial of all, if it please her Majesty to employ my service, I will use all diligence to further her profit. And if my Lord Buckhurst be able to bring forth undertakers, which I do not believe, yet whereas I was the first that offered 3,000*l.* to her Majesty when as there was but 1,000 marks proposed by others, and thereby was an occasion to cause her Majesty to stay until she was better advertised, I desire you yet to further my suit for the transportation, whereby I shall advance her Majesty 1,000*l.* by year more than she hath. The great matter I have followed ever with a mind to bring all the profit thereof to her Majesty, and brought it on so far as the undertakers, as I have said, were ready to set down their hands, yet so dissuaded by certain persons which they have named unto me, that they have gone from their word and promise.

Endorsed:—"9 April, 1595": *and by Lord Burghley,* "His merchants have gone back."

Holograph. Seal, broken. 1 *p.* (**31.** 79.)

The King of France to the Earl of Essex.

1595, April $\frac{10}{20}$.—On behalf of two merchants of Cambray, sent by him into England, to purchase 20 geldings for his stable; praying he will assist them to obtain the best, and will help them with their passports.—Paris, 20 April, 1595.

Signed. French. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**147.** 109.)

Lord St. John to Bernard Deoux [Dewhurst ?].

1595, April 11.—Prays him to move Lord [Burghley] again to grant him a lease of the woods belonging to the heir of his late cousin Sir John St. John, during the ward's minority.—St. Bartholomew's, 11 April, 1595.

Signed.

1 *p.* (**132.** 20.)

Sir Ed. Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 12.—I am not able to advertise you anything certainly in the matter between Sir Edward Hobby and the Dean of Powles, neither have I examined the attorneys in that suit to my remembrance, or know their names. But if I may have knowledge of them I will understand the cause and certify you accordingly.—12 April, 1595.

$\frac{1}{4}$ *p.* (**31.** 80.)

Thomas Bodley to Lord Burghley.

1595, April 13.—Has refrained from writing upon hope every day to receive the States' answer to her Majesty's demands. The answer is set down in writing but not yet exhibited to him, for knowing what the tenor will be, that they are not yet in state to satisfy her Majesty, has dealt to such effect with some of the chiefest as he is done to wit upon it that they bethink themselves further what special offer they may make that would be grateful to her Highness; whereof he hears they will make an overture to him within four or five days. Colonel Stuart earnestly requires despatch, which they purposely delay till they hear what Bodley says upon his letters out of England. Stuart diligently prefers the Earl of Orkney's suit to Lady Emilia, sister to Count Maurice, who has answered flatly she will not dwell so far from her brother and kindred. Since the death of Ernestus letters have been addressed in very secret sort to the Marquis of Haverey, and to such nobility in the enemy's country as were commonly reported most discontented with the Spaniards' government, to insinuate that if they were desirous to cast off the yoke of their Spanish servitude, they had the fittest opportunity that could be expected, and might make account of the uttermost assistance those of this Union could afford. They returned answer they would willingly join if they might obtain these points: their accustomed religion, a peace in France, and any course for banishing the Spaniards directly or indirectly procured. The States replied that for religion they had never any intention to bereave any Province of liberty of conscience; for France, they made no doubt of inducing the King to accord a good peace; and lastly, they could like to have the Spaniard chased home by all the means they could devise. The

Marquis, with the rest of that side, sent to Count Maurice in Middleburgh M. Lilfvelt, heretofore a Chancellor in Brabant, and M. Mause, in times past a huissier of the Chancery. In the delivery of their message it was apparent to Count Maurice that the Marquis had acquainted De Fuentes with this practice; insomuch as, when they spake of expelling the Spaniard, they proposed to do it with consent of the King of Spain and by means of De Fuentes; which being perceived by the Count he bid them presently depart. This he told Bodley all himself, being very desirous it should not be published, lest a matter, well meant but perhaps misreported by passing many mouths, might turn to their rebuke by whom it was contrived. The Duke of Pastrana is arrived at Brussels, it is supposed without commission to command in the country, for it is written from Brussels that when he came to De Fuentes, the upper hand being offered him he would not accept it.—13 April.

Endorsed :—"Copy of my letter to my L. Treasurer, 13 April, 1595."

Unsigned. 2¼ *pp.* [Murdin, *pp.* 686,687. *In extenso.*] (**31.** 81.)

The Earl of Oxford to Lord Burghley.

1595, April 13.—I do not know how my Lord Buckhurst doth proceed with her Majesty for that which she expects to be made of her tin. But it may be it falleth out as I have thought, that he would as hardly bring in his undertakers as myself. If so, and her Majesty and your lordship will like of what I here write, I will neglect no diligence that may do her Majesty service. The undertakers are to be either those which have already the trade in their hands, or such strangers as upon good consideration will soon be willing to farm so good a commodity. When the present ingrossers did verily think that her Majesty would have nominated me to the farm of this commodity, then, lest I should agree with other strangers, I found [them] determined to agree with me, saying they rather would command than be commanded. But when they found her Majesty stood in suspense and that Lord Buckhurst was to have it at a lower rate than myself, then they hung off from both.

Another occasion is an especial let to her Majesty's purpose, that there is a suit which hath been of long time mentioned for the pewterers, that they might have a second melting and casting of the tin into bars. This suit, by reason so many rivers run out of it, hath many friends, and all these are enemies to the great matter, for, say they, it swallows this up. But this suit, if her Majesty grant it, is called a little suit, but so little it is as whosoever shall undertake the great leaseth [loseth] 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* a year thereby. Then how is it possible they can give so much to her Majesty as she looks for? First, seeing they must lay out 40,000*l.* stock, and then pay her Majesty 4,000*l.*, then her custom; further to him who shall obtain the farm some 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* This they cannot perform if her Majesty shall pass before or accept hereafter the suit of the pewterers. But if her Majesty will nominate me for the pre-emption and transportation, and give me time to make my bargain, I do not doubt [not] only to get her Majesty the 4,000*l.* which is offered, but to get myself 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* more. And further it is to be thought, if in the little suit of bars they can provide for themselves so well, they may be as good husbands to her Majesty in the great. Also, sythe the merchants have dealt so frowardly to cross her

Majesty, if it shall please her upon the grant to me to deal somewhat roughly with them in the matter of transportation, for that they cannot and ought not to transport but to Calais, and now in this month and next when they have taxed their tin to make a stay as a thing forfeited, it will make them the more greedy to come to composition.—This 13 April, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1⅓ *pp.* (**31.** 83.)

Renold Capcot, deputy, and the Associates of the fellowship of Merchants' Adventurers at Middelburgh, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April ⅔.—Upon receipt of his letters of 8th March last on behalf of Gabriel Richmond, were ready to hear the cause between him, Mr. Keynell and James Boyle, and called the parties before them. Mr. Keynell made answer that although he were, as he supposed, sufficiently discharged from Richmond, as by copy of a release herein enclosed by him exhibited appears, he was contented and at all times ready to submit to the determination of their court. James Boyle offered to do the like, notwithstanding that, as he alleged, he never had to do with Richmond. Which answers they signified unto Richmond, advising him to proceed against one or both according to the orders of the fellowship, and he should find them ready to give him what expedition in right and equity they should find to appertain.—23 April, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**31.** 102.)

Thomas Bodley to the Earl of Essex.

1595, April 13.—The want of some answer to my former letters, whereof the only cause I think is a contrary wind, hath almost brought me to a *non plus* in mine own negotiations. And for the occurrences of this country, it hath yielded nothing of moment for a great while together; and that little which is now I have written, as you see by the copy here enclosed, which I know your lordship will accept till better matter be presented.—From the Hague, 13 April.

Endorsed:—"13 April, 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* *Seal, broken.* (**171.** 124.)

Sir Edward Norris to the Earl of Essex.

1595, April 15.—As to the practices and bad courses which have been held in this garrison of late. The principal points are these. Captain Lambert, of whom I shall not need to write more unto you, the man and his courses being already sufficiently known unto you, having been absent from hence with his Excellency above four months without either my leave or consent, as soon as I had made known to the States my desire to go for England, came hither in all haste with a passport for me and a commission to command in my absence, and brought with him a man-of-war to carry me over: which I found very strange, considering the States had never before meddled with the appointing of any lieutenant in my absence, referring it only to her Majesty; yet I said little to Captain Lambert, but that before I went I would know her Majesty's pleasure; only that I marvelled he would enter into such a matter without making me privy unto it, or any wise knowing her Majesty's or your pleasure. But Captain Lambert, being much moved that I went not so speedily as he looked for, entered straight in farther practices; told the captains that the garrison should

be discharged, but that means might be found to hold them in the States' pay if they would be ruled by him and obey the States' orders when they should send for any companies; told that it was but a craft of me to say that I would go, only to stay the States from complaining of me, which they would presently do if I went not; that they should live better in the States' pay than in her Majesty's, and should be sure to be recompensed with pensions for their services; that I had done many things which her Majesty would disavow, and be served as Sir Thomas Morgan was, who would still know her Majesty's pleasure before he sent out companies, and at last lost his government; that there was no means for me to avoid thrusting out of my government but only by going into England, whither if I went quickly I should find Mr. Gilpin, which should assist me to make it a cautionary town. To some he told that if I went I should come no more again, that presently the States' forces should come hither and make them all rich, and that the States ought to command their own town and the companies therein at their pleasure; so that if I had gone, neither I nor any had ever returned hither to command the town for her Majesty, and that was the purpose of all. A great deal more he hath both done and said to these purposes. But seeing that for all this I went not, then under pretence of much good which the States would do for the town if I were out, and of his credit to bring things to pass, he associated himself with some burghers and the States' officers, where all their griefs were rehearsed, and nothing left out whereby they might advise to frame matter for the States to complain of me, and great expectation of matters and changes, and packets sent and received every day. Of all this I never took any knowledge, and now upon a sudden all their counsels are broken up; the burghers weary of the matter, the States' officers have cleared or excused themselves, and all is hushed, I know not why nor whence, and I receive hitherto letters from the States without any mislike.

If your lordship had in this time seen what humours and minds of men were discovered during this practice, I think you would have marvelled at my patience, and in your experience both of wars and counsel easily perceived how unfit such practices and such spirits are to be suffered in frontier garrison towns, where of small beginnings do often arise very great mischiefs. Yet in respect that all was fathered upon the States, I thought fit to deal thus temperately in it, leaving to her Majesty and your lordship in your wisdoms to ordain of it; not doubting but your lordship, as well for the safety of the place as for your accustomed favour towards me, will make known how much you mislike these courses, and so I most humbly beseech you to do.

The Count Fuentes, as I wrote unto you in my last, doth command against the liking both of the nobility and States of the country, so that I do not see that anything can be done by them, and yet they seem more violent against this garrison than ever they have done of late, taking prisoners all such as have been accustomed to come hither with contribution or otherwise, not granting any passports, no, not for any to come to redeem prisoners; whereat I do greatly marvel, but I hear it is because they have discovered divers practices which the *Quatre Membres* were about to make with her Majesty, whereof they think I should have been a worker. What this will grow to I know not yet.

There is also a fresh bruit of peace and of deputies going for Holland, whereof, if it be so, your lordship shall be better advertised from other places.

I am again bold to recommend the bearer hereof unto your lordship, humbly beseeching you to procure him somewhat from her Majesty for recompence of his lost limbs, and he shall be bound to pray for you and I ever to serve you as long as I live.—Ostend, this 15 April 1595.

Holograph. 7 *pp.* (**31.** 81.)

[Richard Fletcher,] Bishop of London, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 15.—Contrary to the signification of her Majesty's good pleasure of late unto me for the execution of the Almoner's place at the Maundy, I have this morning a commandment from her Highness, that I shall not deal in it; a thing so grievous that I want words to express it. The cause I hear is a suggestion to her Majesty that both myself and my wife have used insolent speeches and words to be wondered at; a great wonder to me, in whose thought and heart, I assure you by the living God, there hath not since the first denunciation of her displeasure arisen an undutiful cogitation, and out of whose mouth hath proceeded nothing but blessing and prayer to and for her Majesty. Unto whose presence because I cannot have access to clear me, I do rest and set myself to the judgment seat of God, and in mine innocency in all things to her excellent Majesty comfort me; and for my wife, I trust I may vow the like. If I may desire you that where malice in some hath causelessly abounded, I may find favour in you to superabound, let me desire you to stead me herein as but to let fall thus much to her Majesty, and I will rest in her pleasure. The warrants are signed unto me, the money by me received, the thing almost impossible to be done at this warning by another, the great confusion it will bring to all and discontentment to many, the notice of her Majesty assigning me to the service taken by all men, my innocency in the charge laid against me, and many other things, may be your arguments.—From Fulham, 15 April.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**31.** 88.)

Sir Henry Palmer to the Lord Admiral.

1595, April 15.—I have been these fourteen days to the westward, off and on between Beachy and the coast of France, that none should pass through, either outward or homeward bound, such as your pleasure is should be stayed, but that I might meet with them. I have met with divers Scots and Hollanders within these three days, coming from Rochelle and Burwage laden with salt, who do say that there are many men of war of the Spaniards come to the coast of Brittany, and that they have taken three Hollanders and one bark of Guernsey, coming from Bordeaux. Yesterday the skipper of a flyboat of Flushing coming from St. Malo's, told me there was one bark of Guernsey taken by the Spaniards and the men belonging to it all sent home when he was there, saving four ancient men and good pilots for that coast; the detaining of whom, as he saith, hath put the people of that country in great fear of some attempt by the Spaniard. He saith there are at Blewett and upon that coast 17 fly-boats, men of war, and three galleys. I came this day into Dover Road to see if our victuals were come down, and there was brought aboard of me a letter from you dated the 6 of this April at Whitehall, wherein you write that her Majesty findeth great fault that there hath not been any ships of the east parts stayed by me, considering what numbers have passed through, in all this long time of easterly winds. If it please you to remember, I wrote unto you that I had met,

with Hollanders, above 100 sail, all light ballast men bound for salt to Rochelle and Burwage, and not a corn-laden man amongst them, nor any laden with merchant goods. Since which time there hath not any passed to the southward. And for those of Hamburgh and the east countries, I think this long time of north-east winds hath so continued the frost there as they cannot yet get out. When any such shall pass I will do my best to stay them by the grace of God: whereof, and of all other your directions, what care I have to accomplish God doth know. Your Lordship writeth that her Majesty objecteth that her ships do not attend anything but to lie at an anchor and to waft over merchants' ships for private gain; whereby I may suspect there are some that would discredit me by untrue informations. For I dare say and will prove that her Majesty's ships in the Narrow Seas have not lain so little at an anchor (in such tedious weather) these three years as they have done since I came last to the sea. The Dunkirkers do not know now (as in times past) where her Majesty's ships are moored, and dare not look abroad this way; and that her Highness's subjects do find and report, I thank God. And for making any benefit of waftage, if ever I have done it to the value of one penny since my coming forth, I renounce God. Yet have I run over with divers who offered me consideration, but I hold it a dishonourable thing for him that shall command here under you to take hire for waftage of her Majesty's subjects; or to use many other paltry courses that this service hath been discredited with of late. But I will be true and honest to your lordship, without concealment of anything from you for bribery, which course hath not been always taken here. Your Lordship wrote unto me in another letter of certain ships that are to pass into Spain from Hamburgh, whereof also I have heard by one of Flushing who was at Hamburgh this winter. He saith there are six great ships making ready there for Spain, appointed warlike, and it is like they will come away as soon as the ice is dissolved. When I have taken in my victuals I mean to lie about Beachy or Dungeness, and so off and on between the coasts, for there is the place to meet with any that passeth through these seas, either outward or homeward bound. It is like that when the wind cometh westerly some shipping of the Low Countries will come out of Spain (for I think there are some there). I would gladly know whether I shall stay any such, what lading soever they have. And likewise for such as go from the Low Countries for Spain, with merchants' goods only, not having your pass. I already know your pleasure for such of the Low and East countries as I shall meet homeward bound with sugars, and for the two fly boats that are to come from Brazil, who, I hope shall, not escape me.—Aboard her Majesty's ship the Vanguard.—15 April, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Dover, the 15 April, half an hour past xi in the night."
"Caunterbury, past 2 in the morning."
"Syttyngborne, past 6: mornynge."
"Rochester, past eyght in the morninge."
"Dartford, the 16 of Aprill, at past 10 afternoone."
Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**31.** 89.)

The Dean of St. Paul's to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 15.—Understanding by my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury that your Honour did wish some good end to be made between Sir Edward Hobie and the College of Brasennose, I who have been a dealer for the College to my utter impoverishing, would gladly have

attended on you, had I not been both very weak and sickly by reason of extreme age, and also feared that in so great multitude of your most weighty affairs, I might come out of time. Wherefore I thought it best to declare the state of the cause in writing, which may stay your good leisure.—15 April 1595.

Signed:—"Alexander Nowell." ½ *p.* (**136.** 29.)

Bernardino Binelli de Caresana to the Council.

1595, April $\frac{15}{25}$.—Details his troubles. Having, to his own disadvantage, undertaken to serve the Queen, if after so many sufferings he arrived too late, it was not for want of will. The Council made an order to the master of a ship to convey him to Miltburg, but the master afterwards demanded payment, and took from him 4 reals that Mr. John Moor and Mr. Horniman had given him. Having no money left, had to sell his cloak in Miltburg. Is in Zealand and is told that he must have another passport to go into Flanders. Does not deny that in London he was received with the greatest courtesy both by the Queen and them, and he still hopes to do good service.—25 April, 1595.

Italian. 2 *pp.* (**171.** 129.)

William Wayte to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 16.—The Lords of the Council have directed their letters on my behalf, whereunto I shall beseech you also to subscribe; and besides this I have another humble suit to make, wherein I blush for fear of offence to speak, yet emboldened with remembrance of your honourable disposition and of that old adage, "Spare to speak and spare to speed." So it is that having obtained these letters I was purposed forthwith to make my journey, whereby I might have supplied my wants and been enabled to pay my debts until I had procured from her Majesty some better means. But the baylies here of Westminster have frustrated my purpose, for they have arrested me upon an execution, and am now prisoner in the Gatehouse, fearing there are divers other actions will also be laid upon me, which if they should, both I, my poor wife, and many our children were utterly undone. Begs that any such actions may be barred, etc.—16 April, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**31.** 90.)

Lord Admiral Howard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 16.—I do send you a letter that came from Sir H. Palmer from the Narrow Seas [*see* p. 171]; there is something worthy the consideration, which I have marked. You shall also see by his letter how I do threaten them and wish them to be only careful of her Majesty's service. I pray you acquaint your father with it. There is two ships making ready to go to them in the Narrow Seas; they will be ready within these eight days. It is likely that this Spanish fleet is but to begin again at Brest; if the King will not look to it now and prevent it, as he may easily do, I will never wish her Majesty to be at any more charge for it. But this shall be my counsel, to have the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey looked unto, and warning given to Plymouth and the coast to have good watch and care for sudden incursions; Sir F. Godolphin would be written unto to look unto the Isles of Scilly, and I think the request that he made, which my lord your father hath, should be liked, and in my opinion very reasonable. I do take some physic to-morrow, but

the next day or Saturday, God willing, I will not fail my being at the Court. In the meantime, if there be anything for me to do, let me know by a few lines and you shall see it despatched, for I am not idle here. Mr. Boroughs was with me here yesterday two hours about her Majesty's service and I hope I did not neglect her Majesty's service. No more I did not whilst I was at Deptford, nor will not, I trust.

Endorsed :—"16 April, 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**31.** 91.)

Export of Long Bows.

1595, April 16.—Warrant, addressed to Lord Burghley, for the Landgrave of Hessen to buy in England and transport into Germany 100 long bows of "Ewe" and 2,000 arrows, as approved by Robert Browne, gentleman, sent for that purpose from the Landgrave.—Westminster, 16 April, 1595.

Sign Manual. 1 *sheet.* (**31.** 92.)

Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 16.—According to my promise unto the Queen I am ready to pass a lease to the use of young Mr. Geo. Brooke for 21 years or three lives; but because there is nothing near out of lease, I was and am still content to pass into his use an advowson of some prebend without cure, either the next that shall fall or such as you shall choose, with most humble thanks to her Majesty that it hath pleased her to forbear to urge me to do anything against my conscience.—Canon Row, the 16th of April, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**171.** 125.)

Bernardino Binelli de Caresana to Sir Horatio Palavicino.

1595, April $\frac{16}{26}$.—Knowing your affection to that country I beg you to see this letter put in good hands; "e sia alla matina della dominica quanto tengano consiglio."—Antwerp, 26 April, 1595.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**171.** 130.)

The Earl of Oxford to Lord Burghley.

1595, April 17.—I have asked Mr. Alderman Lacher whether he delivered any such speech or no to Lord Buckhurst, as that I should show him a letter from you wherein I was promised this suit of the tin before him. He protests the contrary, and I do believe him, for I assure your lordship I never showed him or any other any letter of yours. Nevertheless Lord Buckhurst he doth fear to become his heavy lord, for that he hath charged him to be the man that gave me information first of this suit, whereby, as he takes it, he hath been greatly hindered. But as for Carmarden, I do find he hath not a little doubled with me by divers actions of his and manifest dealings. Concerning the suit, that which I did was not my suit but to further her Majesty's service, wherein, if I failed, was not my fault of diligence, but the merchants', who first gave their promise and then brake it. And whereas I desired that the suit should pass in my name, [I] was not thereby to have gained, but to have raised the rent the more to her Majesty. All which things sythe they have not succeeded, hath not been any want of goodwill in me but want of credit from her Majesty. Wherefore, as in the beginning I had your

promise to further my suit concerning the transportation of tin and lead, imposing thereon a crown or noble the hundred or fodder, so still I desire you to persevere, if it may stand with your liking, and that Lord Buckhurst dealeth no further, as he giveth out himself.—17 April, 1595.

Holograph. 1¼ *pp.* (**31.** 93.)

THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, April 17.—The importunate suit of the tin merchants to have a present resolution of acceptance or denial from her Majesty doth greatly trouble me, for I know not how to hold them any longer in such a deferring course till after the holidays, as her Majesty determineth. For they urge still (and I know most truly) that the tin now left is already even with the least, to accomplish these things which of necessity are to be done, and that, if it be longer, they will no longer be tied to proceed therein: for so might they stand bound to pay her Majesty this great rent the next year, and lose the means of keeping the stock of tin in their hands, without which policy they cannot possibly undertake so great a rent. By this enclosed you shall see their answer, which I beseech you to acquaint her Majesty with, and that they may presently receive her acceptance or refusal of their offer. For if her Highness by this detract of time do lose 5,000*l.*, as by the offers underwritten will appear, then must not the blame be laid upon me. Yesternight, by my debating with their solicitor, they have accorded that her Majesty shall have her choice of these three offers.

The first is, the rent of 8,000*l.* yearly, for the pre-emption [as they can agree for ready money]. The sole transportation [unknown]. The coinage [is yearly 2,165*l.*]. The custom outwards [is yearly 647*l.*].

The second is, the rent of 7,000*l.* yearly, for the pre-emption. The sole transportation. [The Q. Majesty hath yearly 3,113*l.*]. The coinage. [2,465*l.*]. And to reserve to her Majesty the custom outwards. [Which is 647*l.*].

The third is, the rent of 5,000*l.* yearly for the pre-emption. The sole transportation. And her Majesty to reserve to herself the coinage, the custom outwards.

I humbly beseech you, if it be possible, that I may understand her Majesty's resolution herein this night, for your lordship knows it admits no deferring; or else that with her good favour I may discharge them.—17 April, 1595.

[*The sentences in brackets are added by Lord Burghley.*]

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**31.** 94.)

RICHARD CONNOCKE (?) to LORD BUCKHURST.

1595, April 17.—I have, according to your commandment, dealt with the undertakers for the pre-emption of the tin of Devonshire and Cornwall, to attend some small time yet for the end of her Majesty's resolution therein; alleging such reasons as might best serve for the purpose, and as you advised me, which they strongly encountered with reasons impossible for their longer dependency. It can be no less, say they, than six days before the book be drawn and engrossed; taking their journey the next day, it will be seven days before they come into the country, and fourteen days spent there at the least to treat with the tinners, and seven days for their return. Then have they but three weeks to satisfy her Majesty for her assurance to furnish so great a stock as is requisite, and to send it down into the country against the time limited,

and to provide also factors to be resident in the country for that purpose: adding further, that this delay doth but give opportunity to the merchant tinners of London and others to labour the country not to like the motion, and so the Queen may lose the thing offered. So it appeareth very certain there is no possibility of a due proceeding if it receive not his end with all possible speed. Their answer shall be as acceptable from you with a denial, say they, as with a promise, which they beseech you not to take in evil part if you hear no further of them in this cause; standing, it seemeth unto me, in some doubtful conceit that your lordship forbeareth to be earnest with her Majesty for some other special cause that concerneth yourself, and think that I have been negligent also in soliciting you for them with due remembrances of the necessity of the former time. As to a grant of seven years, they say they can no ways assent to yield this great rent without certainty of twenty-one years. Three years will be spent before they shall settle this business in any good course, and they make account to have the fortune as well of bad years as good; and then to provide so great a stock, and give over their trade in all other courses, and to betake themselves wholly to this trade, so dangerous and full of adventure, for few years, were utterly to overthrow their estates.—17 April, 1595.

Signed, but the name has been scratched through. Seal. 1 *p.* (**31.** 79.)

Sir Anthony Sherley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 17.—I am here in the country and, as far as I can judge, exiled from all hope of recovering such grace in the Court as my best endeavours have ever held their course for; which though it be the greatest unhappiness that could happen a man that hath kept no time in store for any other use, yet it is so much benefit unto me, that the apparent favours of those I have cause to love and honour give me knowledge what I owe them in service and thankfulness, especially to you who in the nobleness of your disposition have been more bountiful unto me than any ability I can compass can make me deserve.—Inglefield, 17 April.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**31.** 96.)

Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 17.—I thank you very heartily for your good news touching the poor Lady Margaret Nevill, and your charitable pains in procuring her good. By such godly actions you tread in the footsteps of your wise and renowned father. Her Majesty's mercy shewed to a poor penitent sinner doth plainly declare a divine and heroical clemency in so mighty a prince, in that her Highness not only granted her life, for which I was a suitor, but also allowance for her maintenance, which I durst not presume to move to her.—"From Royston, in my wearisome journey," 17 April, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 126.)

Edward Fag and Thomas Taylor.

1595, April 17.—Petition to the Queen for a lease in reversion of the manors of Westwell and Tenham, Kent, of which they are tenants, in consideration of their expenditure thereupon.—*Undated.*

Note by J. Herbert, that the Queen grants the petition.—Court at Whitehall, 17 *April* 1595.

1 *p.* (420.)

ALLEN SANDFORTH to the QUEEN.

1595, April 17.—Petition for a lease in reversion of house and lands in Muchland, Lancaster, of which he is tenant.—*Undated.*

Note by J. Herbert, that the Queen grants the petition.—Court at Whitehall, 17 April 1575.

1 *p.* (1089.)

HERBERT CROFT to the QUEEN.

1595, April 17.—Petition for a new lease of the manor of Brimfield, Hereford, of which he is tenant.—Undated.

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition, in view of petitioner's service about her royal person.—Court at Whitehall, 17 April 1595.

1 *p.* (1817.)

LORD BURGHLEY to MR. FERRERS, deputy-governor at Stode.

1595, April 18.—I have received your letter of 2nd of this month, advertising that one Roloff Peterson, a citizen of Lubec, came unto you to inquire whether you had any order from Her Majesty or her Council touching certain things, to the value of 500*l.*, delivered to the use of her Majesty, for the which he showed you her Majesty's hand, as you write. For mine own part I never heard or knew anything thereof, but do rather think that the same is counterfeit than otherwise. And therefore I pray you require to see that writing again, and take a copy of it and some witnesses to testify that it is a true copy; and take heed that you make not any payment of the said 500*l.*, or any part thereof, until you shall receive further direction from me.—From the Court at Whitehall, 18 April, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Received 15th May, 1595; answered 16th ditto."

Signed. ⅓ *p.* (**31.** 98.)

TOBIE MATTHEW, BISHOP OF DURHAM, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 19.—May it please you to procure my restitution to the temporalities from the time of my lord Archbishop's translation to York, which was March 24. Otherwise I shall want the benefit of the receipts due at the Annunciation, when, albeit there be rents payable, yet a few small pensions are due, to the value of 60*l.*, which to her Majesty is no great matter to save, yet somewhat for me to lack, being no rich man "ywisse," having nothing at all to live on until Whitsuntide rents be paid, which in that country come in very slowly. My lord of Winchester and Norwich, as I understand, were restored from Michaelmas, albeit the one was not translated nor the other consecrated "while" after Christmas. My journeys hither and home again are very chargeable. Present hospitality there will be looked for, both sooner and greater of me than of a stranger. If the lord Treasurer or your honour would move her Majesty herein, I hope very confidently of her most gracious favour, the rather in regard of that pension of 100*l.* yearly issuing out of the bishopric, to be answered by me after the precedent of my predecessors. Did not my sermon appointed to-morrow before her Majesty detain me, I should myself have waited upon you.—19 April, 1595.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**31.** 99.)

John Stanhope to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 21.—I sent you two days since a letter from the bishop of Limerick; I think it concerned his desire to remove to Armagh, but with what hope or likelihood, you can better tell than either he or I. Wherefore, because his man is come this morning to me, advise me what I might answer him.—This 21 April.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**31.** 100.)

Confession of Edward Codrington.

[1595,] April 21.—Hath been a scholar at Doway and Rheims, where he studied rhetoric and logic, and ending these studies was desirous to return into England to live amongst his friends; which when those of his college understood, they gave him some small matter towards his transportation, but by reason of the slenderness thereof was driven to take this course to come into Zealand and thence to England, bringing those counterfeit passports under the hand of Sir Thomas Baskervile the better to pass. The said passports were given him by a priest in Gravelinge whose name was Sceedmore. Would have stayed in Calais expecting news from Mr. Polewhell, who promised him friendship for procuring his passport, but could not tarry for want of money.

Met with Henry Theckell on the way between Calais and Gravelinge, who was purposing to take any desperate course, he cared not what it were, to keep him out of this eminent danger. He would have sung bass in a church, but Codrington persuaded him to return, and they would put their moneys together and go forward into England, and then he returned back to England with Codrington.

Saith he is called Edward Codrington and is a Gloucestershire man; his father's name, John Codrington, his uncle's, Simon, which is his father's eldest brother. Touching any service to the College, never minded to do any for them, but quietly to return to his country and live among his friends.

Knew Theckell to be a student in a college at Rheims, but he departed thence for England, not with any intent to be a priest, but said he was a lawyer's clerk in England. Protests that this was all his acquaintance with Theckell.

Endorsed:—"Confession of Edward Coderington, taken in Vlishinge the 21 of April."

Unsigned. 1 *p.* (**37.** 1.)

M. Beauvoir la Nocle to the Earl of Essex.

1595, $\frac{\text{April } 22}{\text{May } 2}$.—Je ne veux pas faire ce tort á M. de Gorges de vous dire de nos nouvelles, j'entens de celles de nostre estat, car je vous apprendray en peu de mots ce que vous pouvez scavoir des miennes; c'est, Monsieur, que je suis vostre serviteur, et que je desire de le vous tesmoigner plustost par les effects que par discours. Toutesfois, j'escris un peu plus amplement au bon homme M. de la Fontaine, duquel s'il vous plaist entendre ce qui sera digne de vous, je me promets qu'il en prendra tres volontiers la peine. Je suis marry de ne mestre peu trouver à la depesche de M. de Gorges pour ly servir en ce qu'il eust desire de moy comme serviteur obligé de vostre Maistresse et de tout l'estat en general.—De Paris, ce ij jour de May, 1595.

[P.S.] Monsieur, j'ay escript par une precedente, et enchoares par ce present despesche, bien amplement a M. de la Fontaine les occasions

pourquoy il ne s'est enchoares faict pardecea aucun despesche sur le subject de mon retour. Je vous supplie l'entendre de luy, et vous asseure que dans huict jours la Royne en aura plus ample dont je seray le solliciteur; et si j'eusses peu aller à Fontainebleau aussy tost comme il m'estoit ordonné du Roy, M. de Gorges eust remporté le tout avec icelluy. Je crois que ce sera mon secretaire, du moings vous puis-je asseurer que ce le sera si le voules, qui sera envoyé en qualité d'agent attendant qu'on envoye ung ambassadeur. Je ne vous oseroys asseurer que ce sera M. de la Noue, mais bien vous asseureray-je que le Roy y est resolu, et ne tiendra que au dit Sieur de la Noue.

Signed, and postscript holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 135.)

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, April 23.—A contrary wind hath kept him from Burghley's of March 22 till 14th of this month: received then also another from her Majesty to the General States, by the address of Sir Robert Cecil, in favour of the debt owing to Sir Horatio Palavicino, which he exhibited out of hand and pleaded his cause as well as he could. Their answer thereunto and to his general proposition about reimbursement is delivered him, but nothing said in regard of a further offer of some actual satisfaction to be made her Majesty. Although they were in talk how somewhat might be done, yet doubting in part how the country would perform it, and partly how her Majesty would accept of a little, they grew to no conclusion. All their answer, some points excepted, is the same he signified the 22nd of February, when he reported his reply; knows not what more can be added now. Is again persuaded nothing will prevail whatsoever he say; the matter is so fit for replies and rejoinders there would be no end of disputing upon it. What they have alleged of their detriments by floods and water breaches he supposes to be so, for some have been committed to take particular information of all the harm done in every part of the Provinces, and their losses amount to a very great sum, a principal cause of their slackness in assenting to this year's contributions. The Provinces commonly pass their consents by the last of January, or immediately upon it, and now only Holland, Utrecht, and Gelderland have accorded their portions. Where in their answer they require he would signify what they had said by word of mouth and is omitted in their writing, to discharge his duty this is all he remembers unsignified. They say they had oftentimes debated his message, and were exceedingly perplexed in desiring that both her Majesty might be pleased and their own estate preserved: but although they had been busied as never in any other matter, they found it impossible to do what was required, and thought very much to be pressed unto it. "We do all," say they, "confess that we are bound to her Majesty next to God for this shew of assurance whereto our country is reduced; for which it doth not become us to contest with her in words about the equity of our cause, but yet to say, as the truth is and every man knows, we are far from that tranquillity whereupon we concluded our treaty with her Highness. It is also to be shewed that since the very first year we could never enjoy those forces and numbers for which we had contracted and pawned our towns. And that which paineth us most is to see that her Highness doth continually disburse very great sums of money for payment of her people, and yet matters are so carried that neither she nor the country hath the use of their service as in reason were behoofull. For many more might be spared from the cautionary towns and from Ostend than we could ever yet obtain by any

instant intreaty; and of those that have been sent us we were evermore uncertain what account to make of them, through their often revocations and cassings and countermands and other doubtful messages, which put us clean out of course of an orderly proceeding, both for casting our plots and achieving our attempts. Again, her Highness may remember that in the year '85, before the Treaty was concluded, we did flatly refuse, as the preface thereunto doth express very plainly, to contract for a lesser aid than 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse. For we know a less number would but draw our wars at length and cause the people to despair when they saw that their troubles would never have an end: whereof we looked for no other but a sudden composition and agreement with the enemy. All this notwithstanding, we cannot at this present, nor could these two years, bring 1,000 men of her Majesty's companies to the service of the field." These and like speeches were delivered him by word of mouth but in very humble terms; to make him partaker of his answers were tedious. After he had spoken what was meet for her Majesty, he let them understand that words and writings were good cheap, and that needs they must determine to make some other payment. For though their state was not so good as commonly supposed, they were not yet to seek of a competent means to gratify her Majesty. If they should not shew their thankfulness unto her, he doubted the sequel in regard of her displeasure. But they were wonderful vehement in protesting they were destitute of means to satisfy her Highness, and could yield her not only that 100,000*l.* which Burghley requires to be paid every year, but not a far lesser sum, without incurring the peril of utter confusion. Where they understood he meant to convey their answer to her Majesty, and not carry it himself, as they had imagined he would after it was delivered him in writing, they called him to their public assembly, and there entreated, or rather conjured, him (they spake with such affection) in a matter whereon so much depended for her Majesty's good as well as theirs, himself to return with their answer, and lay before her Majesty not only those reasons which advance her demands, but also directly and sincerely the full estate of their affairs: which would cause her, they were certain, to run some other course than such as might occasion the flat subversion of the country. They would willingly send some Deputy of their own, but it could not be done without writing to the Provinces, which would but make a long work. Having made excuse for divers causes, chiefly for want of her Majesty's licence, they urged him so earnestly and promised to write so effectually unto her he need not doubt but it would be well construed. "At which their instant desire, because I consider that here I can do little till I see how her Highness will proceed upon their answer, and that I may at her pleasure return again as soon as any messenger, I have thought it fittest for her service not to stand upon denial. But that which moveth me most unto it is an overture made unto me in private communication by a Deputy of Holland; which whether it proceed from the party alone, or with some notice of the States, I am not well assured, for he protesteth unto me he doth it altogether without the privity of his colleagues, and although I believe it, I cannot but conjecture that somewhat hath been spoken in the meeting among them whereby he hath good knowledge how the rest are affected and doth direct himself thereafter. His drift in this overture is so to proportion her Majesty's demand with the country's ability as it may be brought to pass with the liking of the inhabitants, and both be very honourable and beneficial to her Majesty." Because the matter is but rarely imparted unto him and hath many points to be duly considered, it may hold him there seven or

eight days. Has sent meanwhile their answer, with their letters to her Majesty and the Council, of which one concerns Sir Ho. Palavicino's debt. Burghley being advertised of the troubles at Embden by Mr. Gilpin, he has sent enclosed the proposition of their Deputy to the General States, containing the reasons of their taking arms. It seems the town is resolved to write unto her Majesty to crave her favour in their cause, or at least to entreat her not to hearken to the Count, who, they say, prepareth to subdue them by force. Is certainly advertised the King has been moved by Colonel Stuart to pray her Majesty to enjoin him not to cross his request. Howbeit it is thought the King will not write. Knows not how the Colonel meant it, as conceiving that he, Bodley, opposes him, or whether it be but a practice to make trial indirectly how her Majesty is affected in his suit. Has not thwarted him in other sort but that he wished the States to deal in that matter with the privity of her Highness. Has since made it known she can be well pleased that the King should be assisted. Nevertheless is sure they have made him no grant. Trusts he shall not find his coming unpleasing to her Majesty, because his abode shall need to be but short, and because he is assured it will benefit her service.—From the Hague, 23 April, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Copie of my letter to my L. Treasurer."

Unsigned. [Birch, i. 230–233.] $5\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**31.** 103.)

The Earl of Oxford to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 24.—Whereas I have dealt with the Earl of Derby about my daughter's allowance, and he hath promised me to assure her to that intent 1000*l.* a year, I now understand, upon some discontentment that he hath not attained to that honour which, it seemeth, he did at this time expect, he determines to-morrow to depart into Lancashire, and hath neither in his house or for herself set down any stay, whereby, either in her own lodging or if she shall follow her attendance upon her Majesty, she is provided as his wife. I do therefore most heartily desire you as her uncle to deal earnestly with my Lord Treasurer, to whom I have also written, that he would send unto him or speak with him that either he should fulfil his promise, or until such time as he shall, to take that order which is fit for her place wherein she serves her Majesty and for his wife. I do understand by my daughter how good an uncle she finds you and how ready to friend her. Of what fancies his humours are compounded you know well enough, and therefore I pray you to be earnest with my Lord that he may deal effectually upon so good a ground as his word and honour given. Also I understand that my Lady Russell, for some offence conceived of my daughter, hath lately written to my Lord Treasurer to dissuade him to urge the Earl of Derby. But for that she was herself the first that moved this allowance, and hath since altered her mind upon some conceit, I hope my Lord will not be carried away upon such unconstant balance. Yet if you find any such hindrance, I pray you nevertheless stick to your niece and further her in what you can, since her desire is just in that it is his promise, and reasonable in that she is his wife.

Endorsed:—"24 April 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**31.** 106.)

Gerard Lowther to Sir Thos. Heneage, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1595, April 24.—In behalf of my nephew Gerard Lowther. So it is that his wife, the widow of Edmond Cleborne, in whose right he pos-

sessed the wardship of body and land of his son-in-law Thomas Cleborne, granted by my lord Treasurer as Master of the Wards, and also was seised of a jointure out of the said lands, having died within eight days, the jointure is descended to the ward, and now in my lord Treasurer to grant. Gerard is chargeable to the younger children in 360*l.* by reason of this jointure, and notwithstanding the haste that might be made by him, one Umfrey Wharton, by false suggestion that he is to be charged with the children, which is mere untrue, hath procured the lease of the jointure from my lord Treasurer. I crave that by your speedy means to my lord Treasurer the sealing thereof may be stayed and the lease granted to my nephew.—24 April, 1595, in all haste.—Burray brigge.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**31.** 107.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, April 24.—By Captain Browne I received your letter, and Mr. Bodley being resolved to make a step over for business, whereof you shall understand at large when he shall be there arrived, I am forced to change my resolution and stay my intended journey till some other opportunity. From Hull I received a letter yesterday, written in Antwerp the 11th of this month. He persevereth in resolution to go forward with the service and watcheth opportunity, having since his last dealt so with Hunings, Sir Wm. Standlye's lieutenant, of his company colonel, that they are joined in the practice, upon condition that he shall have his pardon and be recompensed otherwise after the service done, which I have promised by my letter to Hull; but to content them the more, if it would please you with two or three words to assure Hull that he may trust to my promise, I know it would much furder the matter. He writes me of a great familiarity used of late between Paget and Jaques about some practice which he doubts not to discover and will forthwith satisfy me thereof; for my haste was such as I could not copy all Hull's letter to send you, so I have set down part, and the letter itself Mr. Bodley shall bring with him. The matters negotiated of by Mr. Bodley, both about the restitution and the Scottish dealings, I leave to his report. As yet Count Maurice hath not resolved with the States what shall be attempted this summer, which I doubt shall be little unless the enemy be busied with France. He doth now draw his forces into the land of wars, and [it] is assuredly thought his intent is to besiege Hulste. La Mote commands the forces there as general; and Verdugo is gone into the land of Luxemburg, with all the bands of ordinance and two regiments of foot, to join with others that were there afore, and so to make war against the Duke of Bouillon, who is thought to be but weak. The men that were a levying about Cullyn (Cologne) are passed the Rhine in the land of Bergh, and doubted, for all the shew made that they should go against the Turk, that the meaning is to employ them against the States in the Zutphen quarter. I have not known their troops so weak this four or five years, and few now found that are willing to serve in the wars, which the dearness of all things and the small pay is thought to be cause of; and the country cannot be furder charged unless it should be put to the trial what the people would say, which think themselves already burdened very sore. We shall ere long perceive whereunto the world will tend, and as matter shall be offered, I will still presume to trouble your lordship with my rude letters.—Hague, this 24th April, 1595.

Holograph Seal. 1¼ *pp.* (**171.** 127.)

Encloses:—

—— *Hull to George Gilpin.*

In the pardon, besides the name of Henry Hunnys, there must be named one Thomas Grienfield, hath long had the keeping of the lord of Arundel in the Tower of London, and he will be bound to shew divers things by those that doth bear their heads very high. Pray you to consider my good meaning in this my letter. You must take pains with this my simple writing, but of all things make haste in sending the parties, and also the pardon with the letter afore spoken of. This being done I hope to see you shortly. There is some great thing in hand betwixt the party you wrote of and Paget, which I hope shortly to get intelligence of, and as soon as I can perfectly learn it out I shall give you to understand of it. The matter doth not touch the Queen and Council. I attending to the thing you know cannot make that search I would gladly otherwise do, for you do know it is not good to have too many irons in the fire at once: but this I can assure you of, that the party is a villain against our country and one that, lest he be cut off very shortly, will do very much harm, for he doth continually invent to offend our country. Let him spit his venom; I trust he shall not long reign in his villany, and whatsoever I can inquire, doubt not I will give you knowledge of it.—From Antwerp, 21 *April*, 1595, *new style.*

Copy. 1 *p.* (**171.** 128.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, April 25.—Since my last of the 21st of this present all the news we have is that the enemy hath divided those forces which lay in the land of Luk ever since the taking of Huy, whereof the one part under the conduct of Verdugo are marched into Luxemburg, as we gather, to recover those places which the Duke of Bouillon took of late. In which attempt we do expect that some notable rencontre will happen betwixt the Duke and Verdugo, the Duke having written unto Mons. Buzenvall that he would take the first occasion to fight, and he knew that Verdugo, if there be any indifferency of forces, will not be much provoked. With the other part La Motte is marched into Flanders, so that fearing he will besiege Hullst, the Count Solmes is gone into the town well provided to abide the brunt. When the enemy is engaged we shall be doing of something, and that maketh us expect with great devotion the certain news of this or any other siege. At my being at Berghes about the discharging of Sir John Poley his company, I was earnestly entreated by our Deputy Treasurer Kennell to signify unto you in his behalf, that whereas your lordship hath been informed concerning a debt of Sir John Poley's, for which he is now in law with Mr. William Poley his heir, that the said Kennell should by indirect and fraudulent means have raised this debt, whereby you might be drawn to disfavour his suit, on the which dependeth his whole estate; that at this my being at Berghes it was answered and sworn by the parties who received the money, that in the same place he disbursed 800*l.* of the debt in ready money to Sir John's creditors, and he hath likewise to shew sufficient testimony for the rest. I know that he hath been ready to pleasure all us poor men of this occupation. If myself were not greatly beholden unto him, I would not thus boldly presume to trouble you with his cause.—Hague, this 25 April, 1593.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**31.** 108.)

John Ware to the Queen.

1595, April 25.—Prays for a lease in reversion, for his services as sergeant of the Queen's pantry.

Endorsed:—25 April 1595.

Note by W. Aubrey that the Queen grants the petition.

½ *p.* (1850.)

Confession of Samuel Wharton.

1595, April 26.—Wharton coming from York in the company of Wm. Rokeby, went from Gravesend to Flushing, where by Rokeby's means he was entertained in the company of Sir Roger Williams; where staying and disliking that idle life, he travelled to Rome.

Coming to Rome he met Father Cowling, a Jesuit, born in York, who knowing his friends, sent him to the College, where he lodged during his abode there. In which time he heard uttered amongst his countrymen divers speeches against her Majesty, her Council and others. He met there an Englishman, one Captain North, who so railed against my lord Treasurer and others as it did grieve him to hear. North told examinant he meant within these two years at furthest to land 40 Jesuits in England at Hull and to take the town, the manner of the taking whereof was this:—He would bring ships (to be builded like Flemings) and soldiers and 40 priests, and would come into the Humber and there lie; the customer of Hull should be acquainted with his coming and search his ships, and his men lying under hatches should not be seen. Then he should come to the quay and there lie till he had intelligence from some of the townsmen; then should some of his men go to the blockhouse where the papists are imprisoned, and should have the doors opened by devices to be effected by the prisoners, which they would devise, and then certify them thereof at Rome; then the other two blockhouses, which were furnished with ordinance and but meanly guarded; the gates should be opened and other soldiers keep those two places for their better strength, if need should require. Then should others enter the city, some to the church, others to the Castle, and others should play upon the town with the ordinance in the blockhouses and upon the waterside; and then draw up the sluices and so drown the country round about them; and after some space a proclamation should be made that whosoever would become papists should not be hurt, neither the wives, children nor goods; those that would not should die like heretics (as he termed them, "for," saith he, "they of England are worse than the Turks"); and the Catholics in the country thereabouts hearing that Hull was taken would all repair to them, and by that means they should every day increase. Further, he hath certified the Spanish ambassador with the Pope of the perfect strength of all the best harbours in England. He hath also taught them the use of shooting arrows in muskets, which they had not before, for which he had got gold of the Duke of Sessa [*margin:* ambassador at Rome], but how much I know not.

I came from Rome in one of the Pope's galleys called *The Lucca*, wherein North came likewise, and as we went aland at Porta Venere he told me he was licensed to travel for two years by the Council, and had my lord Treasurer's letters for taking up money in his travels; "but," quoth he, "I did not use it. Notwithstanding, I will, when we come at Genoa, take some of the English merchants if there be any there, and let my lord Treasurer pay it, for I am sure he will take up

my land when he hears I am become a Catholic, but I had rather lose my land than my soul. Therefore, Samuel, write a copy of the letter and I will give you it in." Which when I had written, he went into a chamber secretly, and there set my lord Treasurer's hand and seal to it, which I afterwards did see in his portmanteau. He was very bountifully used in the Pope's galleys, and carried divers letters with him from Cardinals and the King of Spain's ambassadors at Rome, Venice, and other places, and from the Emperor's court, for his service and preferment with the King of Spain, with whom, as I have since heard, he now is.

It was likewise told me by one Robert Shipperd, my countryman, a priest at Rome, that there were the 'Mettifesickes' coming from Dowa, which would be at Rome before Christmas, and that about Midsummer next or before ten priests should come, as Markham, Bennett, Lee, Hill, Chamber and others, into England, but he told me not where they should land, but they should be brought by Flemings. He told me he would with all his heart be in England if he might. During my abode in Rome he told me a Cardinal was sent to the King of France to reconcile him to the church, who returned from France presently when I was at Rome, and then Don John Francis Aldebrandino, the Pope's nephew, was sent to the Spanish court as ambassador from the Pope to conclude of peace betwixt France and Spain; with whom I came from Rome to Barcelona, and he from thence to Madrid, where he now remains.

I met at Barcelona an Irishman, a priest, that speaketh English, born at Kilkenny near Waterford, whose name is Richard Penbroke, a very good scholar, travelling towards England; with whom I travelled to Bayonne, where he now remains, for by reason he was hardly used, he said, by some English merchants there, he would not come into England, but get shipping thence or from Bilboa into his country.

While I stayed at Bayonne I was requested by one M. de Chasteau Martin to go back into Spain because the shipping was not ready. So I went to Fontarabia where I met Anthony Rolleston, an Englishman; where, when they understood I was an Englishman, they caused me to be brought into the town, and there I was kept five days or more. Being put to my shifts, by chance I had a pardon which was Mr. North's, and told them my name was North, and came from Rome, and had been sick, and was going into my country to recover my health; and when I was well I would return to come to study, at Valladolid. "Nay," answered Rolleston, "if you intend to come again and study, it were better for you to go now whiles you are here, for by God's grace you may as well recover your health in Valladolid as in England. And because you have not money I will furnish you, and will write to father Charles Tancred, the minister there, which is your countryman, in your behalf, and will procure you our General's passport for your safe passage." I was contented because I did see no other means for my delivery. The General being at St. Sebastian I stayed whiles he came home, and then had a passport and money in my purse with Rolleston's letter; but changing my way from Valladolid I came to St. John de Luce, and so to Bayonne, and thence now into England.

There was showed me at Rome the cords that did fest (fasten) Campion's hands, which they keep for relics; and do hold a yearly feast for his death.

When I came from Rome it was told me that the bishop of Cassano should be made cardinal in Cardinal Allen's place, who was then lately dead.

Underwritten:—"Ex^{um}. per W. Waad."

Holograph. 4 *pp.* (**31.** 109.)

Examination of Thomas Richardson.

1595, April 26.—He doth affirm that he is a northern man born, and dwelt in Skipton for six or seven years and taught children there, and did use to buy and sell linen. From thence he went about four years since into Ireland, meaning there to take some lands, where he remained these last four years at Waterford, until new year's tide last that he was robbed by one John Hughes of all that he had, to the value of 100*l.*, and went thereupon into Spain to follow the said Hughes, whom he found at Madrid, and did, by means of a Spaniard called Sr. Daman, recover 34*l.* of Hughes. This Daman doth serve the Master of the King's jewels, and was taken here in the year '88 when the Spaniards were defeated, and doth speak broken English. After the examinate grew acquainted with Daman, he did understand by him that the King had intelligence of Sir Francis Drake's preparing to go to the seas, which doth wonderfully trouble him because of the Indian fleet that is to bring a great treasure [*margin:* "27 millions as they report"], and the King is in very great want of money. Another doubt the King hath is of Lisbon, but the river is so defended as he hath assured it, and there are likewise men in readiness for the further defence of that town. And he saith the said Indian fleet was looked for to arrive in Spain about the end of May, but it was thought, by reason of Sir Thomas Drake's setting to the seas, the King hath stayed the coming of the said fleet.

He further saith the King hath made very great preparations, but unless his money come he shall not be able to do anything to offend or invade; and he further saith Daman told him that the King's want was so great as he was in hand to tax his nobility and clergy to furnish soldiers; and saith that the King was driven to sell the plate of the Archbishop of Toledo that died, and to use the money he left to serve his turn.

He did learn there was an Irish bishop sent out of Spain to the Earl of Tyrone about Christmas last, with certain men with him, by whom the King promised to send the Earl 3,000 or 4,000 men every year to assist him, so as he hold out against her Majesty, but he affirmeth that the King will send no succour to him until he see what shall become of Sir Francis Drake's voyage. He further saith there is lately come out of Scotland from the northern lords a gentleman sent from them to the King, and a priest in his company. He further understood that where the northern lords did demand money of the King to be lent them, that the King doth offer to give them money so as they will assure him to land men in Scotland when he shall appoint, and to help with 10,000 men to serve him and join with his own forces, and he would see them duly paid. Hereupon the lords were written unto, and these lately come, as he doth think, have brought resolution.

There was a Spaniard here, called Alonzo Byzarto, that gave ordinary intelligence to the King, but this half year they have not heard from him; and now the chiefest intelligence they have is out of the Low Countries.

Signed. Underwritten: "Ex^{m} per W. Waad." 3 *pp.* (**31.** 111, 112.)

Frances, Countess of Hertford to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 26.—Having lately been written unto by an honourable lady in France, Madam d'Angoulême, with whom I was brought up

during the time I continued in that country, to desire my friendship unto her Majesty for the obtaining of a licence to transport eight or ten horses hence into France, thinking I had been still attendant on her Majesty as heretofore: I have made choice of you and your good lady, desiring you both to procure her Highness' licence to the same effect. —From Eilvetham, this 26 April, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**31.** 113.)

The Earl of Rutland's evidences of Belvoir.

1595, April 26.—"A brief note of all the proceedings that hath been concerning the evidences at Belvoir since the death of Edward, Earl of Rutland [1587], till this present day, the 26 April 1595."

1. In September 1588, a commission out of the Court of Wards was awarded to Mr. John Manners and others, and returned unexecuted.

2. In Michaelmas term, 1588, a commission was awarded to nine commissioners, whereof Mr. John Manners and others executed it, and made three schedules of the evidence at Belvoir; they left one in the evidence house and returned two into the Wards' Court.

3. Hilary term, 1588, Mr. Cecil exhibited a bill in the Wards' Court, praying delivery of evidence appertaining to his wife. Your lordship appointed one of the schedules to be delivered him, and he lost it next summer at Belvoir.

4. Trinity term, 1589, a commission was awarded which was executed and returned the Michaelmas term following. What they did appears by the book sent herewith, which was had from the Clerk of the Wards.

5. In Trinity term, 1590, a commission was awarded to deliver to Mr. Cecil and his wife all the evidence at Belvoir certified to belong only to her, and all evidence of land sold. They took those evidences out of the evidence house, locked them in a closet within the old great chamber at Belvoir, but would not deliver them.

6. In Michaelmas term a similar commission was awarded, and your lordship by warrant caused Mr. Hare to deliver under his hand a copy of the certificate out of the evidence. [The warrant is here.]

7. In January 1590, some of the commissioners went to Belvoir and delivered Mr. Cecil all the evidence they had locked up in the closet and returned the pedigrees and keys of coffers into the Wards' Court. [These are here.]

8. The keys of the evidence house door were delivered in Trinity term, 1589, to Mr. Cecil, Mr. John Manners, and Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, with whom they were appointed by all the commissions following to remain. The keys of the coffers in the evidence house were by the commission delivered to Mr. Manners, Sir Ant. Tarrold (Thorold) and the Wards' Court.

9. The pedigrees, after much arguing, were by order of Court delivered to Mr. Cecil after his wife's death. [Delivered to John Fanner.]

10. By the commission in Michaelmas term 1588, Sir Geo. Chaworthe and others were examined concerning the evidence taken from Belvoir by John, Earl of Rutland, and his wife, and to her ladyship you wrote to certify you thereof: what the deponents deposed is yet unknown to all that dealt for the heir, for whenever we prayed publication, Screven pretended it was needful to examine Sir Edward Fitton and others what evidence was in my hands, who nevertheless were never examined.

2 *pp.* *The passages in brackets are marginal notes.*

(1.) Brief abstract of the above articles and notes thereon.
Endorsed:—"Mr. Hare's man's note what hath been done concerning my lord of Rutland's evidences."
1 *p.* (**171.** 131, 132.)

Lord North to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 28.—Good Sir Robert Cecil, you did earnestly persuade me and prayed me to friend Sir Horatio Palavicino with all kind offices. Faithfully meant, my usance is to be as good as my word, and purpose not to begin to break my honest promise to you. Albeit I have seen the knight since my coming down and sat by him many hours, yet there passed no more but ordinary salutations between us. I confess I was, upon your speech, and still I have my heart prepared to meet him with all good faith and honesty, yea, and more than the half way; and having now occasion to muster and renew our trained bands, and he ignorant what is to be done, I send you enclosed the copy of my letter to him, wherein I have for your sake begun to favour and ease him and his all I may at this service: Further protesting in the word of an honest man, that what words soever I had with the Queen of him, they were without malice or purpose to disparage his credit, howsoever they be taken or enlarged. I spake nothing but truth, but now I see that truth may not at all times uncommanded be uttered. You may, by this beginning of mine to break the ice to Mr. [Palavicino, know that you have special interest in me.—At Kirtling, 28 April, 1595.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**31.** 114.)

Encloses, The copy to Sir Horatio Palavicino.
For that there be some duties to be performed in her Majesty's service at this musters, wherein I think you ignorant and yet most forward, good Sir Horatio, to do things to further the same, I have thought good to respect you with all the favour that I may lawfully do. The law commandeth the appearance of all your men servants from 16 *years old to* 60, *and the view of all your armour, shot, and weapons for footmen. Let it please you to inform yourself what armour, shot, and weapons you are bound to find by law; bring all that same fair written unto me at the muster and stay your furniture at home. You may also keep at home all or as many of your ordinary serving men to do your lady service as shall seem good unto you. Notwithstanding, I pray you to bring or send all their names in writing whom you do stay at home. Command your servants of husbandry not to fail to make their appearance. If you do please to come to the muster yourself, your presence will countenance and assist the service that day very well.—At Kirtling,* 20 *April,* 1595. (**31.** 115.)
1 *p.*

Henry Savile to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 28.—I perceive through the malice of some I shall be forced not only to use all my friends in this suit but to put them to infinite trouble; among whom having made special choice of yourself and your honourable father as chiefest proctors and patrons of my cause, I forsee what a hindrance it will bring both to your own and your greater friends' more weighty affairs. The man that may do most good in this matter is your father, from whom one commendation in

cold blood, and seeming to proceed of judgment, shall more prevail with the Queen than all the affectionate speech that my lord of Essex can use. I will use no other means to his lordship but yourself, and have no other means of recompence to you both than the sincere profession of all my humble service; desiring you in the meantime to give me leave to bestow at your appointment 300 angels, which is but a small portion, as you know, of that which I would have been glad to have bestowed another way within these few months, and now by your favourable means am freed from that care.

[P.S.]—In the afternoon I mean to bring you an answer sufficient enough, as I hope, to the information put in.

Endorsed:—"28 April, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 1.)

Lord Admiral Howard to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595,] April 28.—In favour of Mr. Buck, whom Her Majesty, talking with Mr. John Stanhope, herself named, showing a gracious disposition to do him good and think him fit, as sure he is, for one of the two offices of Mr. Necasious that is called unto God's mercy. For the French tongue he can do it very well to serve her Majesty.—From Chelsea, this 28 April.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 2.)

Richard Willoughby to Dr. Hawkins.

1595, April 28.—If my former sent you by the Cappony, by Mr. Morison, and Mr. Terill, our friends, come safely to your hands, I trust they shall satisfy in part your desire to have of my letters. The Pope hath given sentence that the Grand Master of Malta shall make his account into the *Cavallieri* of all their *intrada* received by him for 13 years past, and that he shall either disarm his two galleys or send them *in corso* with the rest, and the expenses and booty to be common to the whole order. He hath promised to aid the Emperor with 10,000 men, and hath given earnest in Venice for 6,000 harquebuses to be made for him in Bressia. For the nomination of the captains he expecteth Signor Francisco Aldebrandino his return from Spain, who is to be their general. The Emperor's ambassadors, being well satisfied of the Pope, do now solicit the other Italian princes. The Duke of Florence doth promise to send and pay 4,000; the Duke of Ferrara, if he goeth not himself general of all the Italian forces, will send Signor Marco Pio, prencipe di Sassolo, his favourite, with 6,000. The ambassadors as yet have not been with the rest. Pasquale Cigonia, our Duke of Venice, died the 1st of this present, and the 26th was chosen the procurator Marino Grimanni Doge, with great applause and satisfaction of all the subjects. In the Kingdom of Naples they levy 20 companies of soldiers, part to be sent into Savoy, part to furnish the galleys and to guard Calabria. From Naples there are parted 12 gallioni and 16 galleys to conduct the Indian fleet. With the rest of the galleys Don Pietro di Lieua doth go to unite himself with Toledo, general in Sicily, to resist the incursions of Amoral Rais, who is now *alle fosse* St. Giovani, upon the coast of Calabria, with 16 galleys and great number of Barbarian slaves to conduct them to Constantinople. The Turk (whose picture here enclosed I send you) is very severe. He hath caused to be executed Ebraim Bassa his brother-in-law, for having discovered some matters of state. He caused a butcher to be quartered on his own stool, and a

baker to be burnt in his own oven, for false weights. To the nephew of the Persian, when he came first to salute him, he gave his *manto reale*, very rich, from his own back. He seeketh to maintain peace with all other princes to have the better commodity to revenge himself of the princes of Transylvania, Moldavia and Wallachia, against whom he hath sent already Ferat Bassa (who hath the place of Sinam) with 70,000 men; and to give more speedy order to those affairs, he mindeth to go to Andrinopoli, and Chaus Bassa who did serve him in Amasia (now *primo vizier*) shall govern Constantinople in his absence. There is no fear here of his armada for this year: his new admiral goeth forth only with 40 galleys to receive his presents.

The Emperor hath promised the Pope to have in field 60,000 foot and 13,000 horse. The States in Germany doth offer him 28,000 horse and foot at their own charges, besides their contribution accorded at Ratisbon. In the diet of Bohemia they have concluded to pay 16,000 men for six months, viz., in Bohemia 1000 reyters, 600 *archibuggieri a cavallo*, 1000 *moschettieri* and 300 *fanti*; Moravia 1500 *cavalli* and 2000 *fanti*; Silesia 2000 *cavalli* and 3000 *fanti*. His chief want is of expert captains. Massimiliano is general of Upper Hungary and Mattias was appointed for Lower, but now he goeth to Isproke to govern Tyrol, and the Marchese of Bergaw commandeth in Croatia. Signor Fer. Gonzaga shall be *Mastro di Campo* in his place, Count Charles Mansfelt lieutenant general, and doth expect his 6000 feet and 2000 horse paid by the King of Spain. The government of the Island of Comar is committed unto him, and Conte Girolamo di Ladrone, with 10,000, shall be to govern and defend Vienna. In Cracovia the Polakes have concluded to aid the Emperor if the Empire will promise to aid them in like occasion. The widow Queen of Polonia hath left great store of treasure to the King. The bishop of Livonia, lately made Catholic, is in Rome, much favoured by the Pope and lodged in his own palace with him. The Prince of Transylvania hath had very happy and glorious victories, with great prey and slaughter of the Turks and Tartars, and lately hath overthrown Cariman Bassa di Buda with great bloodshed, one of the sons of Ferat Bassa being slain, and Mostefat, nephew to Sinam, taken prisoner, with many others. His ambassador, Signor Stefano Bortkay, hath solemnised his marriage in Gratz with the daughter of Archduke Carlo, but the Emperor hath deferred the consummation till next winter, when he shall have more leisure.

French affairs are still tossed with contrary winds and waves. M. de Biron hath taken the castle of Baon. Tramlincort and St. Georgio makes "scorreries" in the county of Bourgogne, where the Constable of Castile is, with the Spanish forces, united with the Dukes D'Umena (De Maine) and Nemours, who hath taken Ciatilion (Chatillon) and fortifieth it against Lyons. Neglecting all composition with the King, he hath put into Vienna Spaniards and Neapolitans, but under French captains. The King hath sent to Lyons M. Forget and wich [wishes?], to content Memorency, that the Duke de Joyeuse be governor of Toulouse, Carchason and Norbona (Narbonne). There is great enmity between M. d'Epernon in Provence and La Diguières in Danphiny, which M. Bellievre and Corso could not pacify when Diguières was at St. Prix by Lyons. M. de Passagio, Epernon's cousin, governor of Valenza, and they of Romanza, do favour and aid Epernon to besiege the Conte de Cars in Sallon in Provence, which by intelligence with Diguières he surprised. The Duke of Savoy with three forts doth besiege Caors, and it is thought that Diguières, by reason of those troubles, can hardly

succour it. Notwithstanding, to make sure work, the Duke doth stay 4,000 of the forces of Milan which were passing for France to go to the Constable, much misliked by the Spanish ambassador in Savoy. The Duke of Urbin is to go or at least to send 4,000 of his subjects into those parts, already paid for three months beforehand.

Prince Doria doth send six galleys into Spain for the D. D'Infantasgo, who comes to Gratz for another of the daughters of Archduke Carlo for the Prince of Spain, who, upon this occasion, to meet his spouse and make himself known to his subjects as his father did, is looked for to come into Italy. The King hath appointed 40 captains to muster 10,000 Spaniards for to furnish his galleys and to supply his garrisons in Italy. They look for the Indian fleet this next month. Here is such scarcity of money amongst the merchants that divers have broken. The Duke of Florence doth offer them two millions of gold upon assurance *de beni stabili* to be repaid 9 per cent. for the space of 25 years.—This 28 of April, 1595.

Addressed:—"All' ill^re^ et eccel^mo^ sig^re^ mio oss^mo^ il sig^re^ Dottore Haukines"; *and below*, "At Doctore Hawkines loggine by the Doctors Commones, Londras."

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**32.** 3, 4.)

Sir George Carew, Lieutenant of the Ordnance, to Lord Burghley.

1595, April 28.—Mr. Bedwell is departed; what you shall please to direct to be done I desire to know. Touching his place, I did formerly entreat you for my uncle, whom I know to be a very fit man for an accomptant office. If you shall not like of him, then would I gladly understand whom it is your lordship would to succeed Mr. Bedwell, that I might shew myself willing to wish good success to him. But if you be not resolved of any, then in my uncle's behalf I am a suitor.—[From the] Court in haste, this 28 April, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* *Seal.* (**171.** 133.)

Mrs. Jane Yetsweirt to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 29.—His kindness to Mr. Yetsweirt in his life time makes her bold to mediate his favour in her adversity. Prays his assistance that neither the contentious striving of the Stationers wrong her, nor other underminers disquiet continuance of her estate of this poor thing of Sunbury she now dwells in. Her case with the Stationers is sufficiently known to him by the former proceedings in Mr. Yetsweirt's lifetime, as she has already tasted by the honourable dealing of the Lords towards her on Sunday last, in commanding their restraint from printing according to a former order taken therein with them by the Lord Keeper and the Master of the Rolls. Prays continuance of this favour.—From Sunbury, 29 April, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**32.** 5.)

John Clapham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 29.—My lord [Burghley] hath taken but ill rest this last night by reason of a new pain fallen into one of his ankles. This morning's sleep hath somewhat refreshed him, and after dinner he purposeth to rise out of his bed. The pain in his right hand is reasonable well assuaged. He is not sick in his stomach or head, but only

troubled with his external pain of the gout, which is not like to continue with him if the weather prove fair and dry.—From Theobald's, 29 April, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**32.** 6.)

THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, April 29.—I moved her Majesty for her expedition in passing this book of articles, and her pleasure was to give order to Sir Robert Cecil to signify her pleasure to you in that behalf. I beseech you, when you have perused it, that you will immediately send it to Mr. Attorney to peruse it, and that the patentees may by him be made privy of any additions made by either. For otherwise, if there be not a conference betwixt Mr. Attorney and them, the work will be drawn, I fear, into a great length; and if Mr. Attorney and they cannot agree, then must your lordship order it betwixt them.—29 April, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 9.)

M. DE SANCY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, $\frac{\text{April } 29}{\text{May } 9}$.—Several of his friends at the French Court, wishing to procure twenty or twenty-five English haquenées, have charged Hugues and Wallerand Frions to get them for them, and have asked him to request the Earl's favour in obtaining permission for the Frions to transport them out of the country. Relies upon the Earl's goodwill towards him to obtain this favour for his friends.—From Paris, 9 May, 1595.

Signed. French. 1 *p.* (**171.** 140.)

HENRY, LORD HUNSDON, Lord Chamberlain, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 30.—I received yesterday a letter from my son John Carey, who writes to me that the Scottish King and the Queen doth resolve to make a progress out of hand unto Lodian and the Marshe (Merse), as you shall see by a writing sent to him which I send you herewith, wherein he is desirous to know her Majesty's pleasure. I pray you seek to understand her pleasure therein; that if the King and Queen be desirous to come to Holliday Hill, which is a mile off the town, where they may see all the town underneath them, what entertainment he shall give them, or how he shall behave himself towards them. When the Scottish Queen that dead is was desirous to come thither, Sir John Foster, having then the charge of the town under my lord of Bedford, was commanded to meet her there, and to do her all the honour he could, and so to cause all the ordnance of the town to be shot off in her sight to do her honour withal. I would have waited on her Majesty myself but that to-morrow morning I do begin my physic.—Somerset House, this 30 April, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**32.** 7.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 30.—For answer to your letter which I received this evening, I perceive the D[ean of St. Paul's] still exclaimeth that he can have no end, which my Lord of Canterbury knoweth contrary, for I have heretofore, almost more earnestly than became me, pressed both his Grace and my lord of Buckhurst with the bag in my arms to

have their orders performed, but their lordships could not draw the D[ean] to it; and then finding his peevishness, they both faithfully promised me never to speak more unto me in his behalf, and if he should complain hereafter (not finding the law fall out to his liking) to her Majesty, as they verily thought he never again would, they must and would testify my readiness to stand to their order, the matter without my privity having been dismissed to the law in the great vacation. And surely they cannot justly lay to my charge any delay, for at Midsummer I sent my money to Oxford (though refused) according to the order, to which I yet have the College hand to agreement, who but for Mr. D[ean's] wilfulness and one Singleton his creature, stand very well satisfied. Ever since Michaelmas term began have I attended Mr. D[ean's] good pleasure, and I hope he will be content I should be one three weeks (in six months having never been ten days together from the Court) about my private business, and, as it now falleth out, some service of her Majesty, as though I were born only to attend his crocodile clamours, and that my estate and credit stood merely upon his reference. But he watcheth his time when I am absent, and at my return you shall find him so wayward, except he may have what he list, he will not what shall be esteemed fit. But for my own part I beseech you take the pains to hear it, and if his Grace (who but in this thankless office was ever my good lord and kind friend) and yourself can upon hearing end it I shall be most glad, and will put myself wholly into your hands. To that end, God willing, [I] purpose not to fail, as you have promised for me, to wait upon you within 4 days after the beginning of the term.—From her Majesty's Castle of Queenborough, late this last of April, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**32.** 8.)

James Moylle to Lord Burghley.

1595, April 30.—I have thought good, for that you calendared the day of my departure from the Court before the Lord Admiral, lest my arrival in Ireland should not fall out to your expectation, to certify the cause of my so long stay here, which hath been only want of victual; for I protest that it was the last of April before I could receive the same on board, and this day will use my best endeavour to depart forward on my voyage, referring the report thereof to my friend Sir Edward Hoby.—From Queenborough, this last of April, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**32.** 11.)

W. Jones to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April 30.—Wishes to be wholly bound to his house; his parents were much indebted to Cecil's father. Thinks that as kindly dispositions are hereditary in great personages, Cecil will assist with his favour the request he has made to her Majesty.

Endorsed:—"Ulmo, Apr. 1595."

Holograph. French. ½ *p* (**32.** 12.)

Sir Robert Cecil to John White.

1595, April 30.—To cause the Dutch captain in his custody to be forthwith brought to Cecil to Court, in company of himself and the bearer.—From the Court, the last of April, 1595.

Directed:—"To John White, servant to Sir Henry Palmer, knight, at Mr. Burrowes his house in Limehouse."

Signed. ⅓ *p.* (**171.** 134.)

Lord Admiral Howard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, April.—I am bold to acquaint you what course I have taken upon my two boys' sickness. Mistrusting at their complaining it was likely it would turn to the measles, I left them in Haling house with Mr. Stone, their Schoolmaster, well seen in physic, Harry Lamb and some others to attend on them, and myself, with my brother and Will my son, went unto a house of a man of mine a quarter of a mile off, to be near to them. I sent presently for their mother who was here in a short space. I sent also for Dr. Morlee who is also with them. Within three hours after I was parted from them, having some milk and suforre [sulphur] given them, the measles came wonderful thick out of them both. I would not go to them nor any whither, for I knew it would much have dismayed my wife, and myself I confess much trouble to have been far from them. But God I thank that neither myself nor my wife were at Chelsea when her Majesty came thither, if her Majesty did mean, as I hear, to have come into the house, for either it would have been thought that I had made an excuse, which without cause I will never do, for I think myself most happy when I may see her Majesty in any house that I have to do withal; or else, coming in and they being there, I should have loved myself ever the worse after. You see how I trouble you with a long foolish letter of this ill chance, but I do it because you should know what course I have kept, and mean on Thursday to be at Deptford. I have none of them come to me that was with them, nor was I ever with them but in the open air, for I came late from the Court, and next morning [was] early on horseback.

Endorsed:—"April, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 10.)

Advertisements from France.

1595, April.—On estime que l'ouverture de la paix faite par le Beglerbeg de la Grece aux conditions de rendre toutes les places prises sur le Grand Seigneur, de luy payer le tribut des quatre années dernieres, et de nes' entremettre pou rle Transilvayn, Valaque, et Moldave, rebelles du dict Grand Seigneur, n'ayt este à autre fin que pour ramener les susdits à obeissance, de crainte d'estre abandonnes de l'Empereur au premier traicte de paix qui se feroyt.

Le Grand Seigneur se ressent de ceste rebellion, perdant plus d'un milion de tribut annuel et le Danube bouche. Constantinoble et l'armee Turquesque en Hongrie, est grandement incommodee de vivres et autres necessites qu'on avoit accoustume de tirer de Moldavie, Valaeque, et Transilvanye. Sinan Bassa faict dresser trois pontz sur le Danube. On se delibere avant toutes choses d'attaequer Agria en la haulte Hongrie. De la Sinan doit tirer vers Contar et Vienne, et Tevat Bassa en Transilvanye.

Les nopces du Transilvain avec une des filles de l'Archiduc Charles sont remises en autonne, qui est terme suffisant pour spendant faire preuve du fruict qu'on pourra tirer de ceste alliance. Outre le secours extraordinaire des Cercles, auquel le hault Cercle du Rhin assemblé naguieres a Vorme a reffusé d'entrer, se plaignant du passage des trouppes du Conte Charles et autres levées qui le contraignent de se reserrer, la couronne de Boheme et ce qui en deppend, qui est Moravie, Silesie et la Lusalie, ont accordé xvj^{m} hommes, qu'a pied qu'à cheval, pour six mois.

On a emprisonne plusieurs Colonnels Hongrois à Presbourg et quelques Allemans à Vienne pour trahison.

Aultant que les nouvelles de la mort du Grand Seigneur avoyent donne d'esperance de soulagement à quelques uns, aultant et plus prend on

destonnement de son successeur Mahomet qu'on tient devoir venir en personne en Hongrie.

Le Conte Charles de Mansfelt est encores à Boheme.

On continue la deffaicte des Tartares en Valaquie faicte par ceulx du pays et par les Transilvanis assistez de quelques Hongrois, qu'on dict avoir depuis passé le Danube et deffaict quelques Turcs, et assure le passage.

Il y a peu d'aparence que les Polonois s'engagent en la guerre Turquesque; le Chancelier y est contraire, et les estats du pays eussent desire estre recherchez non seulement de l'Empereur mais aussi de tout l'empire avec caution d'indemnité.

Endorsed:—April, 1595." 1 *p.* (**32.** 13.)

Thomas Danett to Lord Burghley.

1595, May 1.—Prays his favour in the obtaining of the deputation of Mr. Beale's office in York, which through indisposition he is desirous to assign to someone whom Burghley and the rest of the Council shall allow of; and notwithstanding that divers are become suitors, yet because he and Beale were bred up together in their youth, thinks the latter will more willingly dispose himself towards him than the rest. Was a suitor for the place long since and failed then only because he was outbidden with money, which impediment is now removed.—1st May, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 14.)

Sir J. Conway to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 1.—As to the cause between him and William Lane, with regard to the goods of Anthony Bourne, a fugitive. Upon Lord Burghley's order he paid 1,000*l.* for the forfeiture or the goods; but he was challenged by Lane for 600*l.* more, under a grant made to Sir Edward Stafford, and Lane has obtained an extent of his lands. Details the proceedings in the matter, and asks for redress.—1 May 1595.

2 *pp.* (2375.)

Sir John Conway to ———.

1595, May 1.—On the same subject.—*Endorsed*, "May, 1595."

Sir Edward Norris to the Earl of Essex.

1595, May 3,—I doubt not but you will think it strange, considering the state of things in these parts, to hear that the enemy should have a fresh attempt against Ostend. I assure you I do find it so hardly to be believed that I have forborne to advertise it, though it hath been spoken of very hotly these three weeks; neither would I have written of it yet if I had not been advertised of it from the States themselves. The States say that the enemy hath some hope to prevail by fire, either by some practice within, or else some new devices from without, but I see no great ground of either, and yet I will look as narrowly to both as I can. But from the land I am advertised that their only hope is to take us at unawares, and thinking with some great fury to carry it before any succour can come; and for the more secret carriage of their enterprise they make their provisions at Antwerp and Mechlin, from whence all may be brought hither by water, and draw their head before Hulst, hoping that some troops should be drawn from hence thitherwards; and in the meantime give out that Ernestus' body must be brought to

Bruges to be buried, under which pretence provision of victual sh all be there made and troops brought down and all the nobility and forces assembled there. Their time appointed draws very near, but yet I fear when all is done they will be better advised than to come; and if they shall this will be the only place to get honour. In the meantime I will have continually spies abroad to bring intelligences, and accordingly advertise you as I can for wind and weather. Howsoever it be, I beseech you to assure her Majesty that I have nothing so dear as the care of her service and her favour, for which I would not spare 1,000 lives; and so doubt not but to give her good account of the place. I know your lordship hears what the French do upon the frontiers from Calais better than I can write.—Ostend, 3 May 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 3 *pp.* (**32.** 15.)

William, Lord Cobham to Lord Burghley.

1595, May 3.—Sends the bearer to see him and bring word of his good health. Sends the advices from Italy received this morning, with a catalogue of Englishmen dispersed in many places.—London, 3 May.

Endorsed—"1595."

Signed. ½ *p.* (**32.** 17.)

Count Maurice of Nassau to the Earl of Essex.

1595, May $\frac{3}{13}$.—Le Sieur de Bodley at este si longtemps pardeça, et cognoist si bien toutes les affairs de ces Provinces, que je penserois luy faire tort si je tachois de vous en discourir icy au long sans m'en remettre à luy. Je pense que le bruict sera venu jusques à vous de quelle façon l'ennemy at envoyé pardeça deux deputés qui ont estes en Zelande pour sonder si de ce coste l'on voudroit entendre à entrer en quelque communication d'accort contre les Provinces ennemies et les Provinces icy. M. Bodley vous dira particulierement soubs quel pretext ils estoint venu pardeça et comme je les ay renvoyes : je ne vous scaurois mander asseurement si j'entreprendrai quelque chose cest este en campaigne, car les troupes qui sont restees pardeça sont si peu et les compaignies si petites que à grand paine j'oserois entreprendre un siege sans un tres grand hasart d'avoir un affront. L'ennemi est desja en campaigne qui n'attant apres autre chose sinon pour voire ou nous voulons tourner la teste. It est plus fort qu'il n'a pas esté de beaucoup d'annees.—De la Hage ce 13 de May, '95.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**147.** 110.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, May 3.—Mr. Bodley returning homeward can and will so particularly satisfy you both of his proceedings and success, and whatsoever else may concern this state, as I need not trouble your lordship, were it not to assure you of my ready service when and wheresoever it may please you to employ me. I am forced still to harp upon my old string, and do write presently to my Lord Treasurer about my suit for increase of the present entertainment or other relief. If it would be your pleasure to put in a word when occasion may best serve, I am sure I should speed the better and sooner. If the chargeableness of these parts enforced me not hereunto, I would not presume to be thus troublesome.—Hague, this 3 of May, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 136.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 3.—To-day from Middleburgh I received the accompanying letter from Antwerp. I do not know the writer, nor have ever heard his name; but as he only asks me to present the letter I think I cannot fail, and trust the Council will take in good part my sending of it whatever it contains.—London, 3 May, 1595.

They write of the arrival in Spain of the ships which were bringing silver from the West Indies.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**171.** 137.)

John van Olden Barnvelt to the Earl of Essex.

1595, May $\frac{3}{13}$.—Has received from Mr. Bodley his letter of January 13 last, by which, and from the ambassador and various advices of Mr. Caron, he learns the continuation of his affection to the common cause, especially to that state, for which that state in general and all good patriots will be for ever most obliged. As, however, he knows that the answer given by the States General of the United Provinces to Mr. Bodley's proposition, notwithstanding it is founded on right and reason, will require his favourable assistance to make it agreeable to her Majesty, prays his Lordship to give it his support to that end: a thing tending to the honour and service of Her Majesty, the good of the state, and worthy of him.—From the Hague, 13 May, 1595.

Signed. French. 1 *p.* (**171.** 141.)

Sir Foulke Greville to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 4.—I have, by grant from her Majesty, the keeping of the forest of Feckenham in Worcestershire, where the keepers have such slender wages and allowance as I have been driven for divers years past to augment the same out of mine own purse. Besides they have neither lands nor lodges, wherewith when I acquainted your father at Sudeley he marvelled much thereat. I am now a suitor to his Lordship for some amendment therein, as also that he will give warrant for the delivery of such fee wood as heretofore hath been always allowed to the keepers out of Her Majesty's woods in Hambury within the said forest, while it remained in Her Highness's hands, the manor being now granted in fee farm to Sir Thomas Leighton, and all the woods excepted.—From Beauchamps lane, the 4th of May, 1595.

Endorsed: "Sir Foulke Grevyll to my master."

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 138.)

Bartholomew Dewhurst to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 6.—I have been with Mr. Dean of Westminster to see the words of Mr. Fowler's will for his house. First he gives his house to his executors for a year after his death rent free, to the end in that time they may finish his accounts and make sale of the things therein. After that year he gives it to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for ever, upon condition that they see the rent of 20*l.* per annum disposed unto certain poor men and women of his kindred, some 4*l.*, some 60*s.* a piece. If they fail of those payments it is given to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Martin's for ever under the same conditions: and if they make default, to his own next heirs. And if my lord [Burghley] or you mind to have the house, his will is he or you shall have it from year to year for 20*l.* per annum. His mind is the same shall be one entire house as it is, and not be divided into tenements. If my lord or

you have it not, such fine or increase of rent as the same shall be let for he disposes of amongst divers of his kindred by name; so this is but a simple gift during your lives, as I take it.—Westminster, 6 May, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**32.** 18.)

Richard Carmarden to Lord Burghley.

1595. May 7.—As to the informations against Captain Docenton, Captain Langton, and Captain Smyth, slain in a late voyage. For the value of 1,600*l.* worth of ambergrease and other goods by a suggested estimate of 30,000 pounds, if the same were either in pearl stones precious, or such jewels of price to be proved, the same may fall out true; but for mine own opinion, until I confer with Mr. Myddelton, I find all this to rest upon a dead man's report, and rather uttered now to relieve the widow with than to be allowed for any good proof to charge any man with, if not to a worse end, that is, to hinder the Earl's chargeable now intended voyage. For I can assure you that, by your son Sir Robert Cecil and the rest, then in commission at Dartmouth for the carrick causes, I was, presently after my arrival thither by commandment of your letters, sent away next day with Sir F. Drake to Plymouth, to examine Captain Langton and others of the Earl's men in that voyage; from whom we could find no great matter.—London, 7 May 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 19.)

Thomas, Lord Buckhurst to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 7.—My cousin Tasburgh informeth me that my Lord Chief Justice intendeth this day to begin a new examination of this cause informed by Mr. Pigot against him, calling before him all such parties as Mr. Pigot will produce, and so to unrip all the parts of this cause, both touching my cousin Tasburgh and his wife, both before her reconcilement to this church and state, and since. For my part, considering that by her Majesty's own commandment we have dealt in this cause, and that also in some sort even for the manner thereof by direction from the Queen herself, and that the cause by our order hath been by honest and discreet gentlemen of good calling examined and certified, and we thereupon agreed to make report thereof to her Majesty, I cannot think it but dishonour to her Majesty, discredit to us and injury to the gentleman and his wife also, if this course should now take place against him. Wherefore, as I would do nothing herein alone, so if you shall like thereof, I shall be very willing to join with you in a letter to my Lord Chief Justice, expressing the whole state of the cause as it hath been handled by us, and thereupon to require him to surcease his farther dealing therein.—This 7 of May, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 20.)

Peter Edgecumb to Sir Robert Cecil, Governor of the Royal Mines Company.

1595, May 7.—I humbly crave, both of your honour and the company, that my coming up to London the beginning of this Easter term may be forborne for this season, but will send up one of purpose within 14 days to attend you and the company; also that the rent demanded of me for the said mines may only be forborne till Michaelmas term next, and then the whole be fully paid. I may truly allege these reasons for this little time of forbearing. First, for that myself and my partners being

out not so little as 2,000*l.* in charges of these mineral affairs, and not as yet made any profit by the same, we shall think ourselves very happy if for a little time longer we may be spared from payment of rent; if not until any gain be made, yet until somewhat be raised for defraying part of our charges. Another cause for myself is some revenue of the Mines Royal, being for a twenty-fourth part of the same which I bought of Mr. Customer Smith about ten years since; the rent whereof being due unto me, as well for Keswick mines as for the rent of Cardigan and Carmarthen shires, the like for Devonshire, besides my like part due for Cornwall and Merioneth for seven years before I took the late lease of the same of Mr. John Smith, for which in the whole I do account there is due unto me above 500 marks, as I shall give further advertisement to you and the company upon my sending up this term, and shall desire to be at an account with them, as well for the rent due by me as to be also resolved how I shall be answered by them for the rent aforesaid. The mines are like to turn, after the short time of my lease expired, to the great benefit of the whole company. Where it pleased you to signify that if the rent were not now paid by me the company could not want other sufficient offerers for taking the said mines, which now by their lease I do enjoy, I doubt not there be many who, in the beginning not willing to adventure any money in the mines, will now be ready (without reason or conscience) to enjoy the benefit of other men's travail and charge. But myself and my partners depend on the good consideration both of your honour and the company.—From Mount Edgecumbe, 7 May, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**32.** 21.)

THOMAS SAVELL, the Queen's Surveyor, to SIR R. CECIL.

1595, May 7.—As to a petition which he wishes should reach "his Lordship" [apparently Lord Burghley]. Speaks of "the heavy delay of four years, partly by sickness, but specially by the vehement appetite of the Lady Gargrave, watching all opportunities to dispossess me of my living."—7th May, 1595.

1 *p.* (700.)

JOHN COLVILLE to "S." [MR. BOWES].

1595, May 8.—The estate now being quiet, there is no new thing to write till this Convention end, and I think about the 15th hereof I shall take journey, like as the young Earl Murray, the abbot of St. Cosme, and Cluny will do, who thinks long for their passport. Junior [*margin:* "Young laird of Lawys (Lawers)"] hearing that some boats were to go out of Renfrew beside Glasgow for the Isles to carry some men, is gone thither to stay the said boats, and if need be your servant shall purchase his Majesty's letter to that effect; but Junior has taken that in hand, desiring that advertisement may be sent to the Isle of Man to be watchful, for he has heard some whispering that they mind to make some incursion there, but as yet nothing to Ireland. If Francis Tenant's letters be not yet sent to Calais, I wish them sent to Dieppe to the house of one called Ja. Vachop, a factor, Scottishman, for he has desired me to send his letters there, which I have closed up as if they were from his wife.—This 8 of May, 1595.

Holograph. Signed " ," *and addressed* "To S."

Endorsed:—"Mr. Jol n Colvill.' viij° Maii Westm. xiiij° ejusdem } 1595."

1 *p.* (**32.** 22.)

JOHN LEE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 8.—Among the varieties of fortune whereof I have tasted both good and evil, none hath happened more grievous unto me than the late relation you made, that I should be in some disgrace here at home before my departure beyond the seas, a matter so far repugnant to the truth that I must needs conceive the malice of the world devised this. Ever since I first saw her Highness, being a boy at my poor father's house, then her Majesty's servant, where it pleased her Highness to be lodged six or seven weeks together while her house at Assheridge, where her Majesty then usually lay, was aired and cleaned, I never had nor shall have any undutiful thoughts against her Highness. It pleased her Majesty at such time as I was admitted to her presence to give me thanks for my service voluntarily offered to her, which my service I directed to your father, who then, as his lordship doth know, carried the greatest sway of this commonwealth, who thankfully returned answer of my first letter and wished the continuance of my service, and I should find him thankful, as I have done; whereupon I continued my service six or seven years together. And were it not that I have lately lost by the death of one Hopkins, a fugitive, 100*l.* per annum paid me by Mr. Ludwic Grivell and his son, which I obtained by your father's means, I would not have troubled his lordship or you in this suit for Mr. Bedwell's place in the Tower. I crave continuance of your most honourable friendship notwithstanding this false surmised suggestion. Your father promised by his letter to Lady Russell that he would further me what he could if I could get anybody to recommend my suit unto her Highness.

Endorsed:—"8 May 1595."

Signed. 1 *p.* (**32.** 23.)

ROBERT WALMISLEY to MR. ANTHONY KEMPE.

1595, May 9.—I am urged to write unto you in another style than I am wont. I sent my man the other day for a pair of virginals which I lent your children to learn upon; you send me word I shall have none. You say I owe you 100*s.*, that I am a cosener, a murderer, and that I have killed your wife. Thus you have to my great discredit abused me, such a friend as again you shall never find; abused yourself, being more ungrateful than a gentleman should; and make me recapitulate those things which will be no pleasure for you to hear. You reported that I sent to you for a morning gown, and said that you sent me word I should have a halter; an immodest speech of a gentleman by his friend, and a base message if sent. Because you shall condemn yourself of your too much unkindness towards me, I will begin at the first of my kindness, courtesies and services towards you, and repeat your unkind dealing and ingratitude towards me. First, being commended unto your wife by my good friends, she sent for me to cure her deafness and many other imperfections, when she had been so imperfected ten years before, and had passed under the hands of the best physicians of London to no purpose. I perfected her health, brought her hearing, which continued four years after till she died, by my continual counsel to preserve it, without any recompence from you; but even in the midst of my cure you used me most unkindly in receiving villanous reports of me, to the intent neither she should be cured nor I receive the reward of my well doing. Yet I, then not knowing what now I do, did in my love towards you in too much humility salve that with great patience; but the canker of your malice remaining, and peradventure being exasperated because I talked with

a Jesuit priest in your house which you fostered to absolve you, who persuaded me to forsake my allegiance and not come to the churches here in England, but for this I should have been slain one night late, as you know, by your porter, who in shew you turned away, but presently after entertained him again, belike to do some like exploit, for I have heard somewhat arguing the same. Then when there was found in your gallery under the boards such furniture as serveth for mass, and the finders thereof, intending to undo you and all yours, came to the Court to exclaim against you for such maintenance against the Queen and her laws, I by my intreatance and purse stayed that your ransack, because you told me that was none of yours, when as the precedent shews you had used those relics with the appurtenances. Then when the plague happened in your house, who would come to you but I? Did not all your most professed friends forsake you? But when you sent for me (because I loved you) I came, forsook all my friends and patients in London, only intended your good, preserved you and the rest of your house; yet when did you ever give me one fee or gratify me with one courtesy, but only that you sent for me into the country, where I tarried not long but came to London, and the same day was I sent for again, your daughter Mary being like to die. So before I slept I returned unto you 50 miles, and saved your daughter's life, being infected with the pestilence. You then requited me I know how. You could not have had a physician in London at that time for the like cause for 20*l.*, yet my love carried me above my strength to satisfy all parts of a friend to you, and then you thought my skill good; but now, behold how you requite me! Calling to mind how all these my courtesies have been requited, I cannot remember any one act that ever you did that could argue that ever you loved me, unless this were one. I once in your gallery at Slindon did but name the seminary priest with whom I talked in your house at Blackfriars; you never afterward could brook me, neither would suffer your wife to be in quiet till I was gone. Well, away I went, yet ceased not to do you any pleasure I could; and that I did you some I have your letters to shew. A year after, you coming to London, your wife fell sick. I cured her three times, who when she fell into relapse again, her body being weak and her mind sick, you had other physicians that gave her physic till she died (but thereby lies a tale). In this time of her often sending for me, I could never be at home, but with her; the good I had deserved at her hands did so much breed her good opinion of me. So I attended her 10 weeks, yet did you never give me one fee as though you had regarded me. Now she is gone, to defraud me you lay unto my charge the having of 100*l.*, that I killed your wife, that I am a cosener and that you will recover it to my shame. Whereas you have thus slandered me, I know what the law will give me in this case; satisfy yourself I will have recompence for my 10 weeks waiting on your wife. You placed two of your men in a corner to take hold of my speeches when I came to talk with you concerning your unlawful demand, but know this, I brought two with me that heard all I said and can tell all the course of our talk. One thing grieves me much, that you should abuse me your loving friend, and make an instrument to abuse me of him that hath abused you in the highest degree. Seeing my good deserts are rewarded with thus many injuries, I will make it known (unless you presently satisfy me) to so sufficient judges as shall very well be able to judge between you and me, and then you shall know what it is to abuse your friend and to awake a sleeping dog. Witness I have sufficient to prove that you have been more false to the Queen than you can answer; and that you may not deceive yourself

examine the laws and statutes in this behalf. Rastall will tell you, in the titles of "Crown" and "Treason." Now judge whether it be more shame for me to deny that I never had, or for you to deal thus disloyally with your Sovereign and unnaturally with me that have ever deserved well.—This 9 of May.

Endorsed:—"9 May 1595. Robert Walmisley's letter to Mr. Anthony Kemp."

Copy. 2 *pp.* (**32.** 24.)

HENRY, EARL OF HUNTINGTON, President of the Council of York, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 9.—This morning at eight hours I did receive a letter from my Lords dated at Greenwich, 5 April 1595, instead of May, 1595. In this letter I am willed to take care of Hull, for such cause as is mentioned. I am also willed to inquire of one Richardson, that hath been a schoolmaster (as himself saith) and six years together dwelt at Skipton, without any other addition, where he taught the school. I understand there is divers towns of that name in these parts, and therefore I require that I may know more particularly where this town is, and in the meantime I will try what I can learn. For Hull I have taken the best order I could long since, yea, even the very same which my Lords in these letters have now directed. But I have presently sent an addrsss thither, and also taken order for the remove of the recusants, which I think be but few if there be any at all. But in the blockhouses I am sure there is not one.—At York, 9 May, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**32.** 25.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 9.—When I come to Court I will tell you what I concluded yesterday with the Count. This morning I drew up the accompanying minute in Her Majesty's name for an answer to the letter of the States, and I beg you to consider the reasons by me alleged "et " se le stima buone a convincere la loro durezza, Io spero che la risposta " sarà necessaria et fruttuosa." But this morning I hear that Mr. Bodley arrived last night; which will make a change, and will occasion the Queen either to send a new and greater ambassador or to send him back at once.—London, 9 May, 1595.

Italian. Hol. 1 *p.* (**171.** 139.)

THOMAS FANE, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 10.—I received your letter by post of the 10th instant, concerning one James Symons, a messenger sent with letters of Her Majesty's towards the Low Countries, which letters you require to be returned without his going over. Whereupon, finding for certain that he is not here nor hath been of any late time, I have "indelayedly" taken order that like diligent enquiry shall be made throughout all other towns and harbours where he may be likely to seek passage for the Low Countries.—Dover Castle, 10 May, 1595.

[P.S.] Since the date of this letter the party being returned whom I sent unto other towns and ports, bringeth word the said messenger is not as yet come to any of them.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**32.** 26.)

LORD COBHAM.

1595, May 10.—List of Lord Cobham's geldings.

1 *p.* (**145.** 206.)

Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 12.—Both I and they of the college finding my lord of Canterbury unwilling to deal any more in the cause between Sir Edward Hoby and the college, for the long troubles he hath had before by Sir Edward's delays, we certified his Grace that the college should be enforced to enter their articles before this term be ended, else they shall lose the whole benefit thereof; which yet they would not do if Sir Edward by his Grace's and your authority could be brought to any reasonable order before the end of this term. Which if it cannot be, the collegs is of necessity to make their most humble supplication to Her Majesty that Sir Edward may appear to an action in law to be brought by the college against him for the arrearages, and answer to be made without unnecessary delays by him as tenant of the lands which Her Majesty hath given unto the said college, and not to fustrate the college by not appearing and other more strange shifts, as hitherto he hath done by the space of five years and more, in which time he hath paid no rent at all for the lands given by her Majesty unto the college to those godly uses. So that he oweth the college now above 800*l.* Yet the college had rather quietly and speedily by my lord of Canterbury and your authorities have the half thereof than seek the whole by long and chargeable suits in law, which both the college and I do protest for our our true excuse against all surmises that we will no way but law.—12 May, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**32.** 29.)

Henry Maynard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 12.—As soon as my lord's [Burghley's] door was open, being now about 11 of the clock, I acquainted him with your departure to the Court to be ready when Mr. Bodley should come thither and to answer for his absence; whereof he did well like and willed me to let you understand that his pain hath this last night been so great and the gout possessing so many places as he is not able to come out of his bed, neither hopeth of better ease until the weather may be more constant, wherby he knoweth not when he can come to the Court. This letter enclosed from Sir Goffrey Fenton came this morning by post, which in part confirmeth the late flying news by the taking of Feagh's wife, though not Feagh himself. His lordship commanded me to send the same to you, which I do with the more speed for that at the same time the post had a letter from the same party to my Lord of Buckhurst.—From the Strand in haste, this 12 May, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**32.** 30.)

Sir Francis Knowles to the Queen.

1595, May 12.—Petition for lease in reversion of lands at Battell, Berks, of which he is farmer.

Endorsed:—"12 May 1595."

Referred for consideration of the fine &c. to the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1 *p.* (739.)

Declaration of Samuel Wharton.

1595, May 13.—Being in the Low Countries he happened to have some conference with one Edward Fulthrop, sometimes a merchant of Newcastle upon Tyne, [*Margin*: Fulthrop is now towards my lord Lumley] who told examinate he was heretofore bound to appear before

the Lord Lieutenant and Council in the North; but slipping away he had remained ever since in Bergen-op-Zoom in Brabant, which is about ten or twelve years. Further, he had written to his brother, Mr. Nicholas Fulthrop, for two of his sons to come into Brabant to him, which, he said, he would bring up in learning at Antwerp or some place thereabouts, and he saith further Fulthrop told him he had great sums of money owing him in those parts, and that so soon as he could get his money in, he would depart into some solitary place to live, and give his substance to his nephews. He saith further, that Edward Fulthrop being a merchant frequenteth the English house at Middleburgh, where under colour of merchants' letters he sendeth, and may send at his pleasure, letters to Newcastle and other places in Northumberland, to divers papists in the north, whereby he may do great harm, and especially by sending letters to the house of one Ursula Tailer, a spinster at Shields near Newcastle, at whose house divers of our countrymen that go into Flanders do secretly remain till such times as they can safely steal away. All which examinate hath heard reported to be true by one Christopher Askquith and Wm. Robinson, Yorkshiremen, who did lie there before their coming over. Ursula Tailer is a notable young woman as is in all England, and hath secret intelligences often times from the Low Countries, divers times by Fulthrop's means, whose brother married her sister. He saith further that Fulthrop about a year since was at commandment at Flushing in Zealand, for suspicion to be of a conspiracy with one Captain White for the delivering of Flushing to them of Bruges; but how he was acquitted he knoweth not, yet this examinate hath known divers letters sent between them from Bergen-upon-Zoom to Flushing, and divers secret conferences that they have had at Flushing, and that Fulthrop is now in London. If it be thought convenient he doubteth not to find him shortly. He saith further, there is one Robert Howard, a gentleman of Yorkshire, now at London, who was at Rome in December last, and studied there physic, who hath remained there and at Dowa (Douay) these three years at least, and that he was very earnest with examinate as touching his reconciliation, and did labour earnestly to the rector and other officers in the English College for his stay there, and of all others did seem most of all to rejoice that God (as he termed it) "had given me grace to come thither to save my own soul." Further, he did hear in Spain, there is a priest in London named Markham, who was made priest of late, which was at Rome in December last. He further desireth most humbly that he may have some directions to the Lord Lieutenant of the North, lest he be troubled by him in his business at his going down into Yorkshire.

1½ *pp.* (**32.** 31.)

Export free of Duty.

1595, May 14.—Warrant under the sign manual for John Coningham, servant of McAlan, a nobleman of the Highlands of Scotland, to transport from London 80 long bows, four coffers containing divers parcels of necessaries, and two small packs of apparel, free of custom.—Greenwich, 14 of May, 37 Eliz.

Privy Signet. 1 *sheet.* (**32.** 32.)

Pa. Robinson to [Archibald Douglas,] Ambassador of Scotland.

1595, May 14.—Mr. Dodsworth of York returned a message from your lordship unto me, that my Lord Keeper hath given the poor living

which I have away to another, and so hath reversed his hand and deed: therefore I cannot possess the same any longer unless I were denizen, the which you will obtain so that I disburse 50*l.* My lord, I did take you my very good lord and such an one as hath pleasured me, and may do in a greater thing. You had 10*l.* of me and Mr. Anderson 5*l.*, and you did promise to have obtained the denization which was not, but for this I do think myself sure but if your lordship will get me another I will not stick to disburse 50*l.* for your pains. If so be I be thus dealt with, I do not doubt but I will procure [not] only all the gentlemen of Yorkshire's [hand to] my Lord Keeper, and also the King's h[and] to her Majesty in my behalf, before I [suffer] such wrong. If there were any such attempt, it had been your lordship's part in respect of the country, (?) to have signified the same by writing and not to have bruited it abroad in every man's mouth. None would have searched in any such thing but [by your] lordship's means, therefore, good my [lord], let me understand your mind [in] writing, and according thereunto will [I do].—York, 14 May, 1595.

[P.S.] I pray you to impart your mind to the bearer hereof, Mr. Bethell, my good friend and master.

Holograph. Injured. 1 *p.* (**32.** 33.)

George Goring to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 14.—Lady Scudamore delivered my letter unto her Majesty, and had a gracious answer. After, Mr. Carmarthen moved her Majesty, when her Majesty gave out earnest speeches that my lands should not be sold, with other words inclining to grace, and then called for you as meaning to say somewhat in my favour that you should from her Highness deliver unto my Lord Treasurer. But you were then at the Star Chamber, being Friday last. I leave to press her Majesty herein until Mr. Carmarthen come to her next. My suit is that all my father's living may be extended, as also that which I was joint purchaser of; all will be about 800 [*l.*] per annum. I crave your pardon for this my presumption in letters, but my poor estate and the overthrow of my house stands on it. I and mine shall be bound unto you for your goodness herein. I was ready this morning to have come unto the Court, when I was sent for to my Lady Dacres, who hath been this last night and morning more sick than before; as I understand more so you shall be advertised by Mr. More or myself. God deal in mercy with her, she is an honourable person.—14 May, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**32.** 34.)

Sir Edward Hoby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 14.—I shall be most glad that it will please you to join with my lord of Canterbury for the ending of this cause, and will perform whatsoever you shall think fit upon the hearing. But I beseech you to pardon my labouring of it to my lord of Canterbury. Let that be the D[ean's] suit, I will be ready to attend at such time and place as I shall receive notice of from either of you both. The 800*l.* he talketh of was but 200*l.* by the Lords' own order.

Holograph. 1 *p* (**32.** 35.)

Edward More to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 14.—It has pleased God to take away my Lady Dacres, whereupon I have thought good to give you present knowledge thereof, and to desire that by your means Her Majesty may be possessed speedily

of a gracious conceit of her and her doings. She hath in dutiful remembrance of Her Majesty appointed by her will a jewel of 300*l.* value to be provided for her. She hath given her brother's eldest son and his other children that which is thought to be worth 8,000*l.* or 9,000*l.* Also she hath given Mr. Leonard and his wife, who was my lord's sister, and a child of his that which is thought to be worth 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.*, and the land which Mr. Leonard is like to have by the death of Lord Dacre and her is taken to be worth, when it shall be out of lease, 2,500*l.* by the year, besides my lord's chief house and the value of 2,000*l.* in woods; whereby I doubt not but it will be thought that both her husband's house and her own are honourably remembered. Also Mr. Vice-Chamberlain hath a very honourable legacy given him, and divers others about Her Majesty. All which, with what else you shall think good, may be published to prevent malicious speeches and win friends, but I pray you show not this letter lest for haste I have mistaken somewhat. My Lord Treasurer is overseer of her will, which I hope will give him sufficient cause to show himself forward in maintaining the same.—In haste this Wednesday at 6 of the clock.

Endorsed:—"14 May 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**32.** 36.)

Peter Edgecumbe to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 14.—I am right sorry you should conceive any unwillingness in me to pay the rent due for the Mines Royal of Cornwall, assuring you of my earnest purpose for satisfying thereof; but by reason I have been of late greatly charged, I am utterly destitute of money and wholly unprovided for satisfying of the rent required, although since your first letter I have neglected neither time nor occasion for procuring money, but without that success I hoped of. Therefore, to deal truly with you, I am forced for want of money humbly to entreat that I may be only six months longer forborne, for payment of the rent, when, God willing, I will not fail to satisfy the whole rent due, although I sell land for discharge thereof. My coming up without money, as I know it will be no contentation to them, so will it be not only very troublesome unto me, my age of 60 years considered, but also greatly to the hindrance of mineral proceedings in this season; which being unprofitable for them and me, I hope they will not require. If I fail payment of the rent in Michaelmas term next, I will not only give up my lease of the mines unto the company, but also yield myself to your censure, as well for satisfying the said rent as for giving the company any recompence for my former breach by non-payment thereof as you shall think reasonable. —From Mount Edgecumbe, 14 May, 1595.

P.S.—I wrote a second letter before this unto you by a messenger which came from the Council, partly touching my request as beforesaid, promising to send up some one this term, which I will do, for conference with the company and to understand their pleasure how I shall be allowed for the rent of Keswick and other places, for which there is due to me near about 400 or 500 marks. Although I stand in no certain hope to speed, I will not fail my best endeavour to prove whether I can provide for payment of the rent in Midsummer term now at hand.

Signed. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**32.** 37.)

Sir Henry Gray to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 14.—Being of late grievously troubled with the gout and since that with a burning fever so as he has not been able to stir abroad,

thought good by letter to crave his favour on behalf of the bearer, that he will accept him into his service.—Pirgo, this 14 May 1595.
Signed. ½ *p.* (**32.** 56.)

Declaration of Thomas Richardson.

1595, May 17.—Thomas Richardson, a Scottishman, born at the "sighe" of Leith, persuaded by certain young gentlemen called Armstrongs, of the borders of England, to come in to their country, came thence to Newcastle and thence to Mr. Mesfilde of Flasby Hall by Skipton in Craven. I stayed a certain time and so to Oxford, where I was placed with Mr. Havardean, late principal of Brazennose, where I stayed during his life, and he wished one of his house to bring me to Mr. Dutton of Gloucestershire, sometime his scholar. I stayed with Mr. Dutton long and had charge of his house; from thence to the city of Gloucester, where I married and remained about 16 years, and sang in the college of Gloucester almost 14 years, and sometime "chantor," always taken for an Englishman. After Dr. Rudd came to be dean, he displaced me and others that had been there 26 years and had patents of their places. I not taking it so easily as the rest did offend the dean, where[upon] he shewed me hard measure and put me to a great disgrace, whereupon I sold some things I had and went to Waterford, where I remained four years. There I was robbed by one John Hughes who had a "moulde" on his face. Shortly after there came one Hans Tiduna, a Fleming, and in his ship a Scottishman who had been there before, to whom I made my "mone"; he told me there was such a one in Rochelle who did associate with a Fleming, a young man and a painter, and if I did go to Rochelle, gave me his counsel I should not seek after him because I understand not the language, but willed me to go to a countryman of ours in Bordeaux, "and he will let you have "some wine upon credit to do you good or else employ you himself." Last Christmas being at Youghal there was a ship of Padstow by tempest driven to the harbour; with him I passed to Rochelle, and being there a week and could learn nothing I determined to pass for Bordeaux. Meantime I met this young Fleming who told me I should be sure to have him at St. Jean de Luz or St. Sebastian's. Hughes persuaded this Fleming to go with him and said Rochelle and Bordeaux were two open places for him. To St. Jean de Luz I went and could hear no news of him. I stayed four days till some small boats went to St. Sebastian's, and landed at the Passage. Being a stranger I was called in before the general of the fly boats, called Severus; he demanded whence I came. I answered, from Rochelle, and told him what was my coming. One with him called Bourlye (Burghley) went afoot to St. Sebastian's with us. When the King of Spain would send any into Ireland or England secretly this Burghley comes with them, and doth animate them as much as he can. As we were going Burghley shewed me four new ships that were built and what a fine mould they were of, and that there were two others upon the stocks almost finished. Two of these new ships are 300 [tons] and better, and the rest are 400, as he said. We came to St. Sebastian's and Hughes was there; saw me and I saw not him. He made haste away to Madrid. I stayed five days looking for him. At last I understood by a haberdasher, an Englishman, that he saw such a man go with the "carriours" towards Madrid. I went after as fast as I could. When I was near Madrid I desired my guide and some others that could speak broken English to bring me to some house that could speak some English, and they brought me to Señor Daman's, who did use me friendly, and I told him the

cause of my coming. Next day we met Hughes in the street where the drum was agoing, and went unto him; we could get no money but many words. Daman went for an officer to arrest him: meantime Hughes entered himself in the King's service. When Daman came again and saw his policy he was moved, and told him that all the friends he had should fail him but he should be displaced again. Upon this he got 31*l.* I gave Daman liberally for his pains and told him I could not stay because I had a young child in Ireland which I would not forsake; I had a meaning to learn something that I might recover my credit. . . . . He kept me company all that day with his wife and daughters, who wished that I either did dwell in the town or else that I had some good occasion to come again. When I had Daman alone I said unto him, "You heard what your wife and daughters said?" He answered, "They would not be gladder than I would be." I told him he might shew me that friendship now that might bring me again. He sware with a great oath he would do it whatever it were if it were not to kill the King. I answered I was notso villainous minded. "There," saith Daman, "whatsoever it be I will do it." I saw him so willing I did ask him if he would be sworn to be of my counsel. He said, yea, and with great protestation took an oath. I told him if he would give me relation of some things it would be a means to bring me again, and that I was bold to move the matter unto him because he professed such good will towards England; that I was not able to gratify him "at this time as I would, but at my coming again I would do itto his content." With that I made him call in his wife and I gave her two rings, a ruby and a "turkie." He was so far in with me as I could not ask him that thing but he was as willing to tell me. First I did ask him what the drum went for. He told me the King was certified forth of the Low Countries that Sir Francis Drake was coming to Lisbon with a great power, and that he had commande to take up 40,000 men by the drum; "and in good faith," saith he, "16,000 good men will beat them! There comes none but those that cannot live otherwise and hath no care of their credit: but when the King doth task the lords to set out men, then they set out good men, as I think he must do now. The King hath taken up 60 Spanish and 40 Portuguese captains, and they sit twice every week in counsel how to fortify Lisbon." He brought me the plate of the river of Lisbon which he had of one of the captains, and had it two hours, and he made me to understand it, which I did view and did imitate as well as I could when I came home; and that 3,000 horsemen were gone to join with 3,000 horse that were in garrison in Portugal, if need required. He said also that the Cardinal of Lisbon, who was governor there, was made Archbishop of Toledo, and the King had made a Portingale governor there. I said, "I marvel he will make a Portingale governor of Lisbon or that he will trust to them." "Yes," saith Daman, "there are divers Portingales that are of the council of Portingale." Then said I, "What help sends the King to the Emperor?" "No men," saith Daman, "but two millions of treasure which he seized upon, that was the Archbishop of Toledo's that dead is; and [he] also seized all his plate which the King will sell to the Genoese, who would have licence to carry it home to strike into coin, or else they would not mell with it; and so they made a great gain." I did ask if the King was so bare of treasure. Daman said the King had none, and was more afraid of his treasure that was coming from the Indians, that was looked for at the beginning of May or April, than he was of Lisbon, for that he had made it so strong. The treasure is 27 millions. Daman did think the King had sent word to the fleet by some pinnace; he could not learn the certainty of it. I asked him of

Ireland. Daman said the King had sent to the Earl of Tyrone a bishop and certain gentlemen, bidding the Earl be of good cheer, and that he should have every year 3000 or 4000 and that he should lack nothing; that he was sure this bishop was with the Earl before the 12th day after Christmas. I did ask him of Scotland. He did learn there was a Scottish gentleman who had lain there five months and more, making suit for men and money. The King, he did learn, would do nothing except he had security under the lord's hands that they would aid him with some 10,000 or 12,000 men within a month's warning, and more if they could get them for money, and presently within that month to receive an army of his. In so doing he would give them money to serve their turn to wage soldiers, but for men he could spare none at this time. When Daman had spoken all he could learn, he began to tell me, "I assure you, brother," (then he called me brother because we were sworn together), "I know of my certain knowledge that the King and the council bear a great oath against England: the overthrow of his great fleet hath broken him sore, and they think there is no way but to enter by Scotland; and since it falleth out as it doth, to keep them doing in Ireland with some handful of men now and then." There was answer looked for out of Scotland, as he said, and I met two Scottishmen two days' journey this side Madrid, and my guide talked with their guide, who said one of them was a priest. I asked if he knew any 'espyeells?' He said, "I never saw any, but here lieth a man at my house which you see, and is allied unto me; his name is Baldes, he doth all Peter Severus' [*noted*, 'Subiur'] business, who is his master. I understood by him before this that there is one called Alonso de Bascarto that hath given intelligence ever since Severus was in England, but he had none this half year. Now one Walter Spurry, of St. Jean de Luz, comes to the Passage and hath secret conference with Severus and gives some intelligence, and by this means Severus" (saith he) "hath gotten great friendship of the council of war, and the council have written unto him that what charges he is at by these means he shall be allowed" Daman knew of no more that give intelligence, but there is one Uring [*margin:* "this is a messenger."] in Ireland that the Jesuits commend much, that he is good unto the Catholic priests. Uring, I know, is conversant with priests and eats and drinks with them; and it hath been told me that Uring, wearing her Majesty's coat, hath a stipend of most priests in the country. I told him he hath a stipend of them; Uring answered he never had stipend, but sometimes a quart of wine. Daman was three weeks in getting this knowledge; so about a month I was there, and came away.

One Edward Dounes, that was prentice in Bristow, came to Waterford, married an Irish widow, and had traffic into Spain, as I heard, conveyed over a priest, his brother, into Spain. After this Dounes came home he stepped aside a great way, three or fourscore miles, to go into Spain again without any wares, as I think. Sir William Fitz Williams, Deputy, sent a pursuivant for him, who found him and gat assistance of Sir Tho. Norris to bring him towards Dublin, and durst not bring him by Waterford for fear of the papists. My Lord Deputy did swear him never to go into Spain again; and yet he doth go still. At his coming home the priests and all the English papists in the country resort unto him or else he to them. There is one, his name is Read, of great hiring; he hath a castle from Lord Poor's (Power's), within 10 or 12 miles of Waterford. He, his wife, his son and his wife, came forth of England only for papistry. Old Read's wife died and was brought to Waterford to be buried. This Dounes was the provider of all the meat and drink for the funeral at his house. There is no news stirring

but these priests and papists have it either in Ireland or out of England from the papists.

If ever I was at the mass in Ireland, let me lose my life without favour.—Tho. Richardson.

Endorsed :—17 May, 1595.

Holograph. 8½ *pp.* (**32.** 38.)

Robert Bellott to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 17.—I am to thank you for effecting my suit in such sort that my brother [Hugh Bellott] hath the *congé* delivered him. As my lord predecessor hath lingered in such manner as the best or most part of the revenues of Chester falls to him for this half year ending at Michaelmas next, am therefore to be a petitioner that the royal assent may be stayed so long as you may conveniently ; for if my lord's grace do not help my lord to his *commendams* for the next crop, [he] must seek to help himself by the same way as my lord of C[hester] did. My lord of Bangor shall receive but 40*l.* out of all his livings for the last year, and having served there three-quarters and more, shall have great wrong to have the same taken from him unless he be relieved some other way. In August next there will come to him 300*l.*, and seeing that all the *commendams* be also gone and that C[hester] is made less by 500*l.* yearly, [he] is forced to make his estate known and hath written to my lord's grace and to your father, the which I hope will work some stayed course ; otherwise I will linger the election, and so crave your help at the royal assent, at which time I will myself, or my brother this bearer, attend you.

(**32.** 43.)

Information by Edward Morgan.

1595, May 17.—Edward Morgan, clerk unto Mr. James Rich, of the Inner Temple, lieth at the barber's house near the White Lion at the overend of High Holborn. There lieth with him a traveller, born, as he saith, in Devon, aged 24, of a mean stature, hollow faced, the hair of the beard and head dark brown. He hath three suits of apparel ; that which he now weareth is a doublet of canvas cut upon green taffeta ; the doublet is soiled, not lately made. He weareth a pair of Venetian hose of a fustian of a brown colour, faced by the sides with black taffeta. What cloak he weareth I know not. He hath two, one of a blackish colour, the other of a sad tawny. He told me that last night he would go by sea to Devon. He told me likewise Sir Matthew Arundel his son was shortly to travel to Venice, and he would willingly travel with him if he might procure a place of some employment under him to free him of charge ; and for that he took delight in that course of life he was minded to learn the trade of a barber for his better relief beyond the seas. He useth in the evenings to write, but it is much in figures. The occasion of his travel was by the means of his uncle who was a traveller, and died of late beyond the seas, as he saith.

Endorsed :—" 17 May, 1595. Information concerning Robt. Sweet."

½ *p.* (**32.** 44.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 17.—In my letters which arrived to-day are divers things of which I must inform you. First, your packet for Thomas d'Arques was delivered to him in Brussels by my friend's servant. He answered that he was just about to leave for Hainault and Artois, but in a few days

would send the reply. The news is confirmed that the fleet of the Indies has arrived in Spain. In all the realms of Spain there was general arrest of Italian and Flemish ships, and great preparation of soldiers and for war, but the precise intention was not known. The gazzettes say many vain things as usual; but I am suspicious of the continued practices of Rome to reconcile the King of France. Mons. de Buglion is in great fear of being attacked in his [town of] Sedam by the Constable of Castile. The States of Holland and other provinces slacken their war preparations and the French their ardour, so that they do not occupy the public enemy (Spain) as much as would be desirable. Other news you will learn from the gazzettes which I beg you to let Mr. Wolley see.—London, 17 May, 1595.

Italian. Hol. 1 *p.* (**171.** 142.)

Prize.

1595, May 17.—Certificate of T. Powell and G. Leicester, in the cause between Sir Matthew Morgan, Alderman Watts and others, with respect to goods taken as prize by the "Jewel" of London.—May 17, 1595.

3 *pp.* (**141.** 156.)

Nicholas Hals to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 17.—Answer to the complaint against him of Mr. Watts, alderman of London, for obtaining certain cochinella and indico out of Watts' ship the "Jewel."

Endorsed:—"17 May, 1595." ½ *p.* (1379.)

Sir Thomas Sherley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 18.—My uncle Anthony Kemp, a man that I love exceedingly, is most monstrously abused by a bad fellow, one Walmesley, a very dog leech, who doth practise physic without skill or licence. My uncle intending to make his complaint this day at the Council table will thereby inform you of the cause. My request is that you will be pleased for my sake to favour my uncle in his honest pretences, assuring you he is a most honest gentleman, and for his faith and loyalty towards the Queen's Majesty I dare engage myself as far as I am worth. The gentleman is very aged and even worn to the last; weak of spirit, quiet and softly of disposition; which no doubt hath encouraged that varlet to undertake his lewd practice.—18 May, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**32.** 45.)

Examination of James Nott.

1595, May 19.—"The examination of James Nott, gentleman, taken 19 May, 1595, by me Richard Colly, of Basingstoke, constable, Daniel Cross and William Netherclyffe, under bailiffs of Basingstoke aforesaid."

Imprimis he saith, he travelled this way from his own house in Devonshire at Comb Rawleigh near Honiton. His occasions were especially to travel to London, where he standeth bound to one Michael Grygge for payment of 100*l.* which is due the said 19 May, Grygge being a merchant tailor dwelling in Powles church yard. Being further demanded whether the warrant he offered unto me were under Sir Robert Cecil's hand or no, he saith no, and being asked by whom it was done, saith by Mr. Willis, Sir Robert's secretary, but now saith

it was done by himself. Being further demanded whose servant he is, he saith Sir Robert Cecil's.

Copy. 1 *p.* (**32.** 46.)

JOHN BAKER.

1595, May 19.—Instructions to the Attorney General (Coke) to cause a bill to be drawn for Her Majesty's signature for the pardon of John Baker, late of Prestend in the co. of Radnor, for a robbery for which he is fled, granted at the suit of her servant Mr. Ferdinando. From the Court at Greenwich 19 May, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**33.** 47.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, May $\frac{19}{29}$.—The guide is appointed, and sent by his Excellency's means towards Antwerp unto all, as he wrote me by a letter of the 29, attended for him, all being in readiness to execute the enterprise. What he writes besides will appear by the extract hereunder set down, and the news sent me by another from that side I send herewith. His Excellency would fain to the field, and doth what he can to further it, but the slackness of those of Friesland, Zealand and Overyssel to bring in their grants of contributions doth not a little hinder the service. We hear they have resolved to send their deputies, but the worst is the other will not disburse one denier till the rest do the like, which to hasten the Council of State have most seriously written unto the aforesaid provinces that are in default. The Count Philip of Nassau, being arrived in the country of Dillemburgh, and himself at his father's house, stayeth a few days to refresh the horse, which have been harried in France, and to advise of his safest way to return home; for his cousin, Count Harman Vandenburgh, hath drawn certain troops of horse and footmen together, and passeth the Rhine by Keyserswcerde with intent to meet and cut off the said Count Philip and his, if he can; but being forewarned, can be the sooner prevented. The Embden matters we hear no certainty of; the Earl was said to be dead but is revived, loth to come to submit matters to a compromise, and yet must pass that way or else lose the benefit of the revenues that town yielded him: his mind runs more on revenge than to forget and forgive. We look shortly to hear further from the Deputies that were sent hence, or by Count William, whom his Excellency expecteth daily to resolve on the intended service, which to second it may be they of Holland will be brought to disburse money and furnish the necessaries, though the others be not so forward as reason would require. I hear in secret of letters come from the Emperor hither about the peace, but being directed to the General States of Holland, the others make exception to open them, though the Count Vander Lyppe, who sent an express man hither to bring the same, lay the fault of the superscription unto the Secretary.—The Hague, 25 May 1595. Signed.

P.S. (1.) *Extract out of Hull's letter from Antwerp, the 29th May 1595, new style.*

I do hear for very certain that Don Fuentes is to go for France. I have a matter in hand, which if I can compass and learn the truth of it, which I have no doubt therein but that I shall find it out very well, better news for finding out of private enemies, which are within our country hath not in long time been found out. I am very forward in that matter already.

P.S. (2.) The Duke de Pastrano hath been here, and is departed on Friday last for Brussels again, where is come the Duke d'Aumale out of France; so that we hear that so soon as the "skances" be made before Hulst, all our men here must with all diligence for France to besiege Chastelet, for to straiten the more the town of Camerick. The Spaniards that are come out of Luxemburg lie about Mechlin, and had almost taken in the town to make their mutiny, but the burghers, having some intelligence thereof, prevented the same. Here wants money of all sides, yet this last week there was sent for France 100,000 crowns, which the merchants have lent unto Stephen d'Yvarra upon his own credit, for the King hath none more until his fleet cometh in. Here will fall preparation again this summer to receive our new Governor, the Cardinal of Austria, who cometh with all diligence in the meantime. The Spaniards will play their parts to remain in credit, and so keep the new Governor, as they did Ernestus, with hands bound. I have received a letter from Brussels wherein Paul Aurat writes that Prince of Chimay, with others of Artois and "Henegow", are there, and make proposition that those of those countries will have peace, or that the "incourses" of men of war shall pass no more through Artois or "Henegow" for France, and if they will go for that place, they must take another course for passage, for that those of Artois and Henegow were minded to make "treves" with the King of France. The States of that country have been together two or three times; what the issue thereof will be is not known, for the Spaniards are not well pleased that the States do get upon any such matter of Chimay's proposition. Our English are still here, attending for money.—Antwerp, 29 May 1595, new style.

Seal. 3½ *pp.* **(170.** 145.)

E. Countess of Shrewsbury to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595?,] May 20.—Hearing lately that her Majesty had made special choice of you for her Highness' principal secretary, I received great comfort thereby in regard of the honour and love I bear you. The honourable remembrance the whole realm retaineth of your most noble father, placed in that room you now are in, will make every one expect no less good of you, carrying that name and being son to so worthy a councillor. Her Majesty in her great wisdom and for your own worthiness hath called you to this place as one meetest for her service, which all good subjects are to rejoice at. I pray you remember me in the kindest manner to your noble and virtuous lady, my very good friend.—From Hardwick, the 20th of May.

Endorsed:—"20 May, 1595."*

Holograph. ½ p. **(32.** 48.)

Michael Moody to Mr. Vice-Chamberlain [Sir Thos. Heneage].

1595, May 20.—In my letter of the 29th of last month I wrote at large that all those things which appertain to the "Kichion" are ready to be delivered unto me so soon as I have one half of the money to deliver into the merchants' hands that hath them; which so soon as you send I shall not fail to bring them to the place appointed with all speed possible. The hangings are ready; the books, seals, pictures, or anything else that you desire (that is light of carriage) I shall bring with me. The urne I have sent to Peter van Lore: I hope it be come to

* *Sic*, but Sir R. Cecil was not made Secretary till July 1596.

your hands. Be careful to send those things I wrote to you for, and to end the matter at Temple Bar if you can; if not, take no more pains than the matter is worth. Procure Mrs. Eliz. Deacon to write to her father, and if my cousin be at Westminster, commend me unto her. Mr. Cl. desireth to hear whether you do anything in his business. Mr. Pitts and his sister do pray for you. J. Sm. desireth to hear from you, but neither he nor anybody else doth know of my appointing to meet you, neither let anybody know it from you, except you will do yourself hurt and me too.—Vale, 20 of the merry month of May, 1595.

Addressed: — "Aenden Eersamen Harman Johnston, copeman, woonden inden Crychurche, tot London."

Endorsed:—"From Michell Modye from Andwarp to Mr. Viz-chamber."

½ *p.* (**32.** 49.)

Lady Jane Townsend to her brother John Stanhope, gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

1595, May 20.—Let me recommend unto you this bearer, George Sayers, a kind brother-in-law to my cousin Margaret Brend, who hath a cause in the Exchequer Chamber concerning a lease in the North. His cause in my simple opinion is so very clear and good that it deseveth all favour justice may afford; he is matched with a company of clamorous adversaries, who have gone back from their agreement, still keeping both money and possession of the lands from Mr. Sayers, who hath made divers reasonable offers unto them. I heartily desire you so to deal with Sir Robert Cecil or my Lord Treasurer himself, before whom the matter is to be heard, that the poor gentleman in his honest and just cause be not oppressed with the clamours of his adversaries.—From Barbican, 20 May 1595.

Signed. ¾ *p.* (**32.** 50.)

Griffin Markham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 20.—Is assured he has been ever favoured by Cecil, not only above the merit of his feeble desert, but beyond the power of any his requital. If his profit in this journey shall but enable him to manifest his thankful disposition by future service, his whole thoughts and endeavours shall be employed to make himself worthy to be accounted in the number of Cecil's followers. Since his last of March 20, has not received anything worthy advertisement.—Sienna, this 20 of May.

Endorsed:—"30 May [*sic*] 1595."

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 51.)

The Marquess of Winchester to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 20.—Where there was of late brought before me by the constable and bailiffs of Basingstoke one James Nott, a gentleman, as he termeth himself, and, as he saith, is towards you, who by virtue of a warrant under your hand did require to have post horses for her Majesty's service; forasmuch as I find the same to be a thing counterfeited, I have thought good to give you to understand of his said abuse, having sent you enclosed the true copy of his warrant and his examination, and caused him to be stayed here, and sent up one of purpose unto you, forbearing to take any bands of him until I hear further from you. —From Basing, this 20 May, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**32.** 53.)

Enclosing :—

These are in her Majesty's name to will and require you immediately upon the receipt hereof to furnish the bearer with sufficient horses for her Majesty's service, whereof fail not as you will answer the contrary at your peril.—London, 7 May, 1595. *Your loving friend Robert Sisell.*

Underwritten :—This is the true copy of the warrant, the same being without any direction to my officer.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**32.** 52.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 20.—I moved her Majesty yesterday for the bishopries of Llandaff and Bangor, and her pleasure is to bestow Llandaff upon Dr. Morgan, and Bangor upon Dr. Vaughan, and therefore willed me to speak unto you to cause their *congés d'elire* to be written accordingly. Wherein I heartily pray your good furderance with convenient speed.—From Lambeth, 20 May, 1595.

Signed. Portion of seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (**32.** 53.)

Thomas Periam to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 21.—Whereas I am informed that one Robert Sweet is by your commandment under stay, as suspected to be a seminary or to adhere to some foreign power, and that you are not unwilling to understand what I think touching him ; for my part, knowing his kindred and education, that he hath always trained in trade of merchandise, I am fully persuaded he is far off from being any such manner of person. But being cast behindhand by losses in his trade, and by careless and wasteful managing of other men's goods in the same, I do verily suppose to be the only cause why he did alter his name and lurk in unfit places. It may please you to tender the poor man's estate (whose imprisonment, if it should have any long continuance, be his utter spoil) as you shall think meet.—21 May 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**32.** 51.)

Sir Thomas Sherley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 22.—I understand that Lady Dacres hath bestowed her house at Dormans Well upon Mr. Sampson Leonard. I am also told you may command him in all reasonable things. I am therefore a very humble suitor that you will write your earnest letter to Mr. Leonard that I may be his farmer there, paying yearly for the same as much as any other man will give. Herein you shall do me a very great favour for it is a thing that I desire very much.—At London, 22 May, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**32.** 55.)

Ernest, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenberg to the Queen.

1595, $\frac{\text{May } 22}{\text{June } 1}$.—Reminds her of his frequent previous applications by his letters on behalf of his subjects, William, Henry, and Francis Lubing, brothers, of Lunenberg, whose property was unjustly and violently taken from two English ships. His letters having proved ineffectual, has instructed Peter ab Heile as procurator to prosecute this business, and accredits him by this letter. Promises reciprocal attention in a like matter.—Luneberg, 1 June, 1595.

Copy. Latin. 2 *pp.* (**32.** 78.)

THE SAME to PETER AB HEILE.

Commission to treat with the Queen of England concerning the above matter, and to obtain a concession for exporting certain merchandise from England without payment of custom.—Luneburg, 1 June 1594.

Latin. Copy. 1 *p.* (**32.** 79.)

SIR JOHN PUCKERING, LORD KEEPER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 23.—Although I know you will give Dr. Vaughan your furtherance for the despatch of the *congé d'elire*, yet because I am more than willing to do him good, let him know when he cometh to wait on you for your favour that my commendations have done him no harm.—23 May 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**32.** 57.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 23.—I hold it my ill fortune still to be troubled with these clergy clamours in my absence, worse than now, both by [my] own ill disposition this afternoon, threatening a sickness, and my loathness to come hence. But you shall see the high priest shall be pleased with all observance. I will attend on you on Sunday at dinner, but assure you I will be here that day at night. I purpose to come to London first to bring the order agreed upon before with me (a precedent to move you), merely referring the cause to yourself. For their proceedings, which they seem for your sake to make stay of, I beseech you to be no whit beholden to them for it. If you have not already, send to Harris, the principal of Brasennose, or to the Dean to send him, to attend the conference. My lo. Ch. hath enjoined me to return his kindest commendations, but angry that now you pull me from him, left all alone now I am gone, for I meant to have stayed, though Winefrid would have been ready at your service to-morrow night. So humbly beseeching you to bless me from the clergy and send me to the Turk, I take my leave.—Late 23 May 1595.

[P.S.] I am of opinion the Arches hath been regarded with some unfavourable eye of late, or he would never have pressed so sudden conference.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**32.** 58.)

M. BEAUVOIR LA NOCLE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, $\frac{\text{May 23}}{\text{June 2}}$.—Depuis le partement de M. de Gorges j'ai receu deux de vos lettres dont j'ay receu un contentement infiny. Je pensois bien avant hier vous faire un depesche plus ample, le Roy mon Maistre estant bien resolu d'envoyer un agent en Angleterre (je croy que c'eust esté et sera encores mon secretaire Pretreguin) en attendant que sa Majesté y puisse envoyer un ambassadeur resident; je ne vous scaurois encores dire qui, mais bien vous puis-je asseurer que M. de la Noue a esté nommé, et que sa Majesté en a eu la nomination fort agreable, et je pense en ma foy qu'elle ne scauroit faire une meilleure eslection, ny qui doibve estre plus agreable à la Royne vostre maistresse ny à vous tous, Messieurs de son Conseil. Quant aux nouvelles de nostre Court, j'en ay conferé fort privement et particulierement avec Mons. Edmonds. Il m'a promis de vous en esclaircir; c'est pourquoy vous n'aurez rien en chiffre de moy pour ce coup, et vous contanteres du memoire que trouveres enclos avec

la presente, par lequel vous jugeres de la precippitee, et neantmoings bonne, occasion qui à emporté sa Majesté de ceste ville le lendemain de son entree, et ny ayant sesjournée que seize ou dixhuict heures pour le plus. Messieurs de son Conseil le suivent demain avec le reste des trouppes ; je seray de la partie ; je croy qu'aussi sera le Vidame vostre serviteur, lequel j'ay envoyé advancer avec sa trouppe pour se trouver à ce festin si le Duc du Mayne et le Connestable de Castille auront assez de courage pour couvrir le mommon que mon Maistre leur va presenter. S'ilz viennent aux mains et je survins, vous seres bien particulierement adverty de touttes les particularités qui s'y passeront.—De Troys, ce ij^e^ jour de Juin, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1¼ *pp.* (**171.** 145.)

Encloses: French advices.

Hier a trois heures du matin sa Majesté fut esveillée pour luy faire entendre l'advis de la revolte de la ville de Dijon en faveur de son service, et comme Messieurs le Marèchal de Biron et de Tinteville estoient dedans, les maistres, avec le peuple, qui avoient reduict dans le chasteau Tavannes et tous les partisans de la Ligue, faisans monstre de se vouloir deffendre et attendre le secours qu'ils se promettent de la part du Duc de Mayenne et du Connestable de Castille. C'est pourquoy sa Majesté se resolut aussi tost d'y aller en personne, elle mene quant et elle huict ou neuf cens bons chevaulx ; elle sera suivie dans huictaine pour le plustard de semblable nombre avec trois mil hommes de pied, dont les trouppes de Monseigneur de Guise en font pour le moins dix-huict cens, qu'on tient estre fort bons soldats. Tremblecourt (qui a bravement deffendu Vesou et jusques à toutte extremité) et Ausonville, Lorrains, ont environ quatre cens chevaulx et quinze cens hommes de pied. Quant aux forces du dit Sieur Marèchal de Biron, elles sont de sept à huict cens chevaulx et quatre mil Suisses et de trois à quatre mil hommes de pied Francois. Outre cela, il est à croire que les provinces voisines, le Roy ayant faict advertir par tout, y courront comme au feu de la maison voisine. Pour opposer à tout cela, nous tenons que le dict Duc de Mayenne et Connestable de Castille ne peuvent mettre ensemble plus de huict ou neuf mil hommes de pied et quinze à seize cens chevaulx. Au verité je croy qu'ils seront plus sages que de s'affronter au Biarnois avec si peu de forces. Car nous qui avons l'honneur d'estre pres de luy ne le trouvons diminué, plustost accreu (si faire ce peult) de prudence et de courage, de façon que, par le discours que les gens de guerre et hommes d'estat, il se resoult icy que ce petit chasteau, assez bien fortiffié du costé de la ville, mais fort foible du costé de dehors, ne peult durer qu'il ne soit forcé dans peu de jours.

Endorsed—"Advice from Monsr. de Beauvoir, 2 June, 1595."

1¼ *pp.* (**171.** 146.)

Jo. Budden to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 24.—On the sudden I was advertised by this gentleman, Mr. John Ewins, Escheator of Somerset, brother to Mr. Baron Ewins, that one Francis Moore, of Taunton, Somerset, holding land of the Queen in chief to the value of 20*l.* of ancient rent, the land being of far greater value, besides leases and other things of very great value which are to come to his son, being within age and must be her Majesty's ward, that the wardship is passed to one of my lord his footmen, who perhaps is ignorant of any good of this ward. The party is extreme sick and unlikely to recover, as I am advertised ; wherefore I beseech you to

be careful presently, and what shall appertain for your best good shall by Mr. Escheator and myself be carefully looked unto. I beseech you be careful.—24 May 1595.

P.S.—The wardship is likely to prove worth 1,000*l.* at least, as knoweth Mr. Ewins.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**32.** 61.)

Richard Broughton to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] May 24.—My only coming and stay in London is to acquaint you with the matters subsequent. 1. First for my credit, to satisfy your lordship, and then your officers, of the dealings and accounts during your minority. 2. For the fines of your tenants at your full age, whereof Mr. Crompton in very friendly sort told me that some of your officers told him that great part thereof should be concealed (*inuendo*, &c.); but he would not descry who told him, which was amongst few. I used him better to tell him the reporters of actions which by backbiting were all published against him. 3. But chiefly I am to trouble you concerning estates of lands, wherein for some things wholly, and for one thing jointly with Mr. Crompton, I am seised, that before I go to the country you may be therein satisfied and the same reconveyed presently, because I know not of any cause of my return to London.

I pray you will appoint me some time, either at the Court or London, when I may have one hour's leisure, wherein I shall satisfy you for (1) the dealings during your minority, wherein my lord of Huntingdon, in presence of Mr. Treasurer of her Majesty's Household and others, with the privity of my Lord Treasurer, upon the instigation of my lord of Leicester, to my great good from exclamations, did call Mr. Stidman, Mr. Newport, and Mr. Burrell, by the space of one whole week, to strict account; the copy whereof, as soon as I could for leisure copy myself, being of private matters, I delivered to you long before your going into France, shewing the course and sum total. Whereof I have two copies which I minded to have delivered to my Lords Treasurer and Huntingdon for the clearing of their doings performed by me. (2.) For the fines, I can in the tenth part of an hour shew how the greatest parts were paid to Mr. Meyrick, Mr. Wright, and others by your directions, and of the residue perfect notes where you directed to be paid; and so likewise for 950*l.* for the sale of Hopton, 400*l.*, for the farm of Stanford's, and 680*l.* for the farm of Little Hayes. It will be but small trouble to you to view my notes, and it will greatly stand for my credit, although it will tend to no benefit to your lordship. (3.) The chief matter concerneth your lordship, that whereas by your officers' ignorance and negligence, who have been desirous for their credits to acquaint none but themselves in your causes, estates are passed by sale and fine from you when you had nothing therein, being done without the privity or notice of myself; which before I go hence is fit to be rightened. And your pleasure is to be known for the re-assuring of Lyonhales which Mr. Crompton and I have jointly. Your great affairs urge me thus too boldly to trouble you by writing. After I shall have satisfied you I am before Whitsuntide to ride to the country, and I hope you will further my despatch.—24 May.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**32.** 62.)

Robert Haies to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 26.—Prays him to favour his suit to help set him forth of debt. Knows Cecil is not unacquainted with his debt to her Majesty

and his daily hindrances, to the utter undoing of him and his. In his suits has been unfortunate, and, God He knows, his charge is great, his living and help very small. Prays he may by Cecil's means procure a lease of the "mote" here enclosed, and in token of his thankfulness will deliver 500 marks where Cecil shall appoint within one year after possession.

Endorsed:—"26 May, 1595."

Holograph. ½ *sheet.* (**32.** 63.)

John Stanhope to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 26.—You shall see a letter enclosed from my Lady Lumley in the behalf of this gentleman Mr. Harvey, who hath been of long time towards Lady Lumley, but for these six years hath served under Sir John Powle (Pooley) as his lieutenant in the Low Countries; for the which he now desireth pay, or at least to draw Alderman Becher to some account, wherein he humbly prayeth your favour.—Greenwich, 26 May.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**32.** 64.)

Encloses:—

J. [*Lady*] *Lumley to Mr. John Stanhope.—This bearer, Harvey, some time your acquaintance, is now likely to become a suitor at the Court and to have need of friends. I do recommend him to your favour. I am this day going to Nonsuch where I shall be glad to see you.—This Saturday.*

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 59.).

Sir Matthew Morgan to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 26.—There hath not been any greater grief since my long imprisonment than to have found you incensed against me, from whom I have always had favour. Sorrow drew me to be silent at my last being before the lords, to find you so much disallowing of my course, which I do constantly hope you will have better conceit of when you shall see the manifest wrongs that [have] been done me by such as have informed of me, who let not to speak all untruths to make me seem contemptuous—as by this report, that I would rather live here until I have grey hairs than deliver anything, which is wrested and hath not been spoken by me. Rather than acknowledge myself a wrong doer in that which I had no thought of, I would have grey hairs, which was my speeches. I hope it be not unknown to you that I was charged with breaking of the bulk, with using my Lord Admiral's name, and taking away goods by violence, which points are discredits and mere wrongs to me. These I answered unto, for goods I could not answer for, neither ever have they been in my power to dispose of since my coming from the place where they were embarked. I beseech you to give so much credit to my deliveries as until they be disproved by such as inform against me by more sufficient men than yet have been brought, the better sort whereof have been rather suppressed than brought to speak or made auctors to what they speak of, to think my burthen great, to be imprisoned, defamed and brought in disgrace with my lords, of whom I never had thought to offend, to be taken for such as had possessed him of others' goods, which I protest I have not. Here are the greatest wrongs, which I crave may be examined.

Endorsed:—"26 May, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 65.)

Examination of Samuel Wharton.

1595, May 27.—"The examination of Samuel Whartonne, taken the 27th of May, anno 1595, before Mr. William Selby, Mr. Henry Chapman and Mr. George Farnaby, esquires, aldermen of her Majesty's town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne."

He saith about two years since he went from Gravesend to Flushing where he stayed six months or thereabouts, from thence to Bergen-op-zoom, to Dort, so to Utrecht, and from thence to Cologne and through High Germany into Italy and so to Rome; where remaining a certain time he went thence into Spain, landed at Barcelona, travelled thence to Saragossa, and so to Bayonne in France, whence shipping himself into a ship of Plymouth he came into England, arrived at Foy, near which place he remained till the pleasure of her Majesty's Council was known; from which place he was removed to London by their appointment; to whom he hath at large set down the course and cause of his travel, by whom he was discharged, and travelling into Yorkshire his native country by sea, he was stayed at Newcastle by the above-named gentlemen, her Majesty's justices.

Being further examined concerning his stay at Rome, he saith he stayed there about two months and more, for the most part in the Seminary there, and there had conference with divers of our Englishmen, his countrymen, and was within three days of his coming thither reconciled by Richard Cowling, father of the penitentiary there, being born at York.

$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* (**32.** 60.)

Lady Margaret Neville to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 27.—Mishap drawing me ignorantly, not maliciously, into the company of recusants hath, partly by their example and partly by the persuasion of such teachers as were conversant amongst them, procured me, and that justly, to be deprived of the benefit of a subject, and brought me in danger of a shameful—but not sufficiently shameful—death in falling from obedience due to her Majesty; whose clemency extendeth to many, and to me most unworthy and yielding obedience to the Pope, whose malice would continually flow out to the shedding the blood of the whole land, if his mischievous imaginations might prosper. Thus sotted by persuasion and endangered by law, it hath pleased her Majesty, at the suit of the Lord Bishop of York, and your carefulness in effecting success, to grant me life when I deserved death, and maintenance when I ought to live by my misgovernment in want; the one an argument of her mercy, the other of her bounty, both yielded to me shall make me by continual prayer to God thankful for my deliverance from the devouring jaws of the lion, obedient to my Sovereign who hath by her gracious pardon freed my body from the gall of death, and ever thankful to you.—Thornton, 27 May, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**32.** 66.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 28.—Has seen Carron, to whom he stated on her Majesty's behalf that he would answer better in writing the objections made to the debt due to himself, which Carron asked him to put down in writing that he might communicate it more fully to the States. Hopes Cecil will be satisfied with the copy of his answers hereto annexed, and that

he will be good enough to intimate the same to Carron, that he may make the States understand the debt will not be left in arrear.—28 May, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Reasons for her Majesty against the allegations of the States."

Holograph. Italian. 1 *p.* (**32.** 67.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 28.—This morning I have fresh letters from Holland and Zealand, and, with them, one from Thomas d'Arques, who had written another on 16 May; but in eight days it had not reached Middleburgh, so I fear it is lost. He had received the first payment and expected to get the others as they came due. The armada, or rather fleet, of the Indies had not arrived on 25 April. This is contrary to what the Italian merchants of Antwerp wrote; but such reports are often fictitious, and letters from Lisbon of 25 April say it had not arrived. King Philip continued the arrest of Flemish ships with the intention, it seems, "di non ricevergli piu all traffico," which will much disturb the country. I learn on good authority that great distrust has arisen between Duke Mercurio and the Spaniards of Brittany, and this will greatly facilitate the reconciliation with the king of France as it was being treated more hopefully than before. If you wish to reply to D'Arques, send me the letter this week. As to the despatch of Mr. Bodley and my own interests I write nothing, trusting that you will remember them.—London, 28 May, 1595.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**171.** 143.)

Edward Coke, Attorney General, to the Lord Treasurer.

[1595, about May 28.]—My duty, &c. "At my last being with Nicholas Williamson he endeavoured vehemently and offered to prove by many arguments this part of Creyton's letter, viz., *Regem, &c., nunquam ad regnum Angliæ perventurum nisi fuerit Catholicus*, to be improbable, whereunto I seemed to give a deaf ear. Being satisfied, by many arguments out of his own confessions, that he was that *Anglus* that went into Scotland *bene instructus*,* *&c.*, I was bold to set before his eyes the danger he stood in if her Majesty should extend her justice against him, and that there was no way no [*sic.* to?] move her Majesty to mercy but to discover such practises and plots as he knew against her Majesty or the State; and remembered unto him some parts of his confessions, whereby it was apparent that he was that *Anglus bene instructus*. Hereupon he became much dejected in his own expectation, and I perceived a great alteration in him; and yet could get nothing of any moment from him: and therefore I told him some other sharper course should be taken with him. And so I left him with a charge to the keeper to look carefully to him, and that he should not, if he would, offer any violence to himself. Yesterday I wrote a word or two to him to know those arguments whereby he would persuade the contrary to Creiton's letter in the point abovesaid, which, I assured him, I did not as one that doubted anything of it, but that he should be heard at large in anything he desired. In answer whereof he wrote unto me this long letter here inclosed, whereby your Lordship may perceive whereunto he hath of long time disposed his studies, and that he can discover much more than he hath yet done, and that he [hath] other confederates."

I was to-day at Court to attend on you, and there told the Queen some of the chief points of his letter. She desired that Sir Robert Cecil

* *See page* 124.

and the Master of the Rolls should examine him, and that if he would not deal more clearly he should be committed to the Tower, "which her Majesty thought would cause him, for fear, without torture, to confess the truth." I have examined Mr. Harpar, and found him, contrary to expectation, very repentant and full of tears. He agrees with Mr. Hacker in all things, and has "confessed all his dealings with the evidences and writings in Williamson's house, but never dealt with any of them alone, nor, as he protesteth, never saw anything offensive to her Majesty or the State amongst the same." I did this in the Master of the Rolls' absence, but expect him to-morrow morning.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**48.** 6.)

W. Fleetwood, Receiver-General of the Court of Wards and Liveries, to Lord Burghley.

1595, May 29.—It pleased the Queen at such time as she made me general receiver of the Court of Wards and Liveries to grant me by her letters patent (besides the usual fee of 100 marks the year) such fees and allowances as any way belonged to that office in as ample manner as Sir William Dansell had the same. In the time of the late King Philip and Queen Mary, upon Sir William's suit, alleging that the revenue of the Court growing greater than before his charges also increased, as well for the receipt of the said treasure and for keeping and engrossing of books touching his accounts as for keeping of more clerks and servants, he had an increase of 50*l.* by the year to his former fees, amounting in all to 210*l.* Forsomuch as her Majesty's revenue of the same Court doth rather increase than diminish, my suit is that 50*l.* by the year may also be allowed to me from the day of the death of George Goring, esquire, late general receiver, during my life.—29 May, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**32.** 68.)

Margery, Lady Norris to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 29.—I would very willingly have taken my leave of you, but my evil hap was such as when I was at the Court you were at London or with the Queen, so as I could by no means speak with you. That I had now to say was only to crave the continuance of your favour to myself and my sons, and to give you thanks for the favours you have already bestowed upon us.—29 May.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**32.** 69.)

Richard Carmarden to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 29.—Upon Tuesday last her Majesty sent Mr. Killigrew for you to have written a letter unto Sir Francis Godolphin about a thing which I delivered unto her from one Gribble, who is presently to ride down about the same. But you not being there and gone from your house back again to Court before I came, not knowing whether her Majesty did remember it, do beseech you to know her Majesty's pleasure, because of Gribble's present departure into Cornwall. It is about ambergrease; if it please you to say so to her Majesty, she will then well remember to signify her pleasure therein to the knight. To avoid the blemish of ingratitude I presumed farther than became so mean a subject for her gracious favour towards my old friend Mr. George Goring, for that I understand my lord your father meaneth to deal very severely with him for recovery of his father's debt to her Majesty;

wherein his lordship is not to be blamed for he doeth but his office. But it will utterly overthrow the gentleman and his house, which would be a great grief unto me, that he which hath wrought my good with her Majesty should be overthrown and I not able to work his good again. My humble suit is that it would please her Majesty to take her own without his ruin, which cannot be but with her gracious message by you to his lordship not to deal so severely with him as he is bent to do. If you had been present when her Majesty called for you, I was in good hope to have found that grace at her hands for him.—London, 29 May, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 70.)

Sir Charles Davers to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 30.—I leave unto the letters which this bearer will bring you the report of the King's late happy success against the Italian army, wherein God and the justness of his cause made it indeed more happy than reason could have hoped, considering that the time, the place, the advantage of number and all other circumstances that add strength and force to such action, were all very favourable unto his enemies. His victory must not be considered by the number of the dead, which could not be great, their retreat being so near, the fight continuing not above an hour nor the chase above a mile, and all the blows lighting upon well armed horsemen; but by the manifest overthrow it gave unto all their cavalry, the amazement it struck in their army, and those that defend these castles, as by your letters you may perceive some effects. —"From Digion, the 30 of May, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 71.)

Dr Julius Caesar to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 30.—My lord Admiral told me this morning that I was greatly bound to you for your favour in a matter wherewith you acquainted him yesterday. What the cause was he would not disclose unto me. But I easily believe that whereof I have so often felt and tasted, even your favour; which begun in your most worthy and noble father towards my father above forty years since, and continued towards me, not only during mine attendance on his lordship but ever sithence, and daily recontinued by you, hath tied me so fast unto you that by God's grace I will endeavour by all good duty and faithful service to requite the same.—Doctors' Commons, 30 May, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**32.** 72.)

The King of Scotland to the Queen.

1595, May 31.—The action of spoil, so long pursued before your Council by our subject, Archibald Johnston, burgess of Edinburgh, in his own name and his partners', resting over unmotioned this good time through his infirmity and heavy disease still continuing, the same is now by special commission of him and his partners developed in the person of this bearer, Edward Johnston, one of the same partners and as procurator for the whole. Which has given him occasion to repair thither for wakening of that cause, prosecuting of the execution of the decree and sentence of your Council already recovered by the said Archibald, and the redress of their whole loss at the hands of such as he may challenge participant any ways of that spoil. Wherein, thinking by our mediation to reap your favourable help and furtherance, seeing here-

tofore ye have kythed some pitiful regard toward these our distressed subjects, and that by your command this matter has had some good success in justice, we have therefore accorded to request your right effectuously, our dearest sister and cousin, that by you favour and direction of your council he may have the benefit and speedy execution of that sentence already pronounced, with expedition of justice against such as he shall particularly complain of.—Holyrood House, the last day of May, 1595.

Signed by the King. 1 *p.* (**133.** 135.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May 31.—Illness has left me weak as usual. I gave such information to Mr. Carron, both verbally and in writing, with regard to my debt, as I trust will weigh both with Her Majesty and them of Holland so that it may finally be included in the agreement; and meanwhile I hope Her Majesty will relieve my present difficulties, of which I mean to write to your father. Thomas d'Arques has received two payments and has written for two more. I am displeased that he wrote to us to send his letters to Lille, whereas he was still at Antwerp nine days ago. He has caused Back to write to me (*mi ha fatto scrivere del Back*) that in Brabant there is an appearance of treating an agreement with Holland and Zealand, and promises particulars. The city of Brussels has forcibly prevented the Spaniards from entering it, and the Germans have mutinied; so there is a tendency to disorder, which may perhaps assist the agreement.—From my house, 31 May, 1595.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**171.** 144.)

Edward Lenton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, May.—My hand hath been already a bad minister to me, otherwise (your honour referring part of your answer to the proof of my pen) it would rather have drawn me nearer you than set me further off. Notwithstanding, this second and last time I presume to offer these rude letters (too brown to blush) finding myself, in your presence, too much amused with an unexpected answer; which I (as mine own favourite) would term *virtus repulsæ nescia*. To prove that my consecrated affection is not projected as a colour to further my design (under promise of employment at my return) I will undertake a journey into France for my further enabling, although (being the younger son of a younger brother) it were fitter for me to be already in the way of preferment than wandering to the way.

Endorsed:—"May, 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**32.** 73.)

Nicholas Williamson.

1595, May.—"A note of such as took away the writings and goods of Nicholas Williamson out of his house at Wylne in May, 1595." Hacker and Langley, two of the Earl's men, about the beginning of May, 1595, coming to Nicholas Williamson's house to Wylne in Derbyshire, where his wife doth lie, would have entered, which his wife would not suffer them to do. Then they offered to have entered by force, which Williamson's wife did withstand; and thereupon they did send for Mr. John Harper, one of her Majesty's justices of peace in co. Derby. When he came they entered Williamson's house, searched every part and took away all the writings and papers they found there, which were a

great company, and a great part of the goods in the same house; and searched in the steeple of the church there, where they did find divers things hidden which they did also take away.

And Williamson's wife did deliver a great company of her husband's writings about January last past to the keeping of Mr. Pearsall of Staffordshire, as many as would go into two pillow beers.

½ *p.* (**32.** 74.)

Examination of George Herbert.

1595, June 1.—George Herbert otherwise Thomssen, native of Dorchester, an Englishman, 55 years of age, interrogated on behalf of the Admiralty in Zealand, confesses that about eight years since he left the kingdom because being a Catholic he could not resolve to frequent the preaching; whereupon, finding himself near the sea and a boat all ready to pass to Calais, he went on board, to avoid, as he says, the persecutions that take place in England against the Roman Catholics. Having arrived at Calais he went towards Paris, where he found an English gentleman named Charles Arondel, who had retreated thither for religion, whom he knew before he left the kingdom, having served his mother; but did not speak to any one else of his departure nor of his reason for leaving England. At the end of a year Arondel being at the point of death removed towards Brussels to seek there an English gentleman, Gabriel Denis, *entretenido* of the King of Spain, whom he found with his wife and children, having fled from England 30 years since; by whose help Herbert obtained at Court the entertainment of 20 crowns a month, which he confesses to have been well paid before the Prince of Parma's death, being owing for a year when that happened, and some delay in payment having since taken place; some *pagador* of the King, as Joan de la Sture and others, made payment thereof. He left to return to England a month ago, removing for that purpose to Antwerp, where he lay hid till the day he had arranged for his departure, Saturday last, May 27; having remained during his stay in Antwerp in the house of an Italian named Paige, maker of *chausises* in the Jews' street, whom he had known at Paris, without his host knowing of his departure. To advance this he addressed himself to an Englishman, *entretenido* of the King of Spain, named Richard Versteghen, living at Antwerp near the bridge of the tapestry makers, who procured him a passport for his said voyage without his taking the trouble to read its contents or look at the signature, by means whereof he passed the fort and garrison of Ordham without having made any disclosure to Versteghen concerning his return to England, only founding it on the desire he had to see his wife and children who were at Shaftesbury.

Interrogated as to whom he accosted during his stay here [*i.e.*, in the Low Countries], confesses to have conversed with one Captain Bernart, and other English refugees, that is to say Peter Holt and Hugh Oyen [Owen], the first being a Jesuit priest and the other gentleman an *entretenido*, who have the direction of affairs and of important and secret despatches which go into Spain; which had afforded him opportunity to make some overture thereupon to the Queen or her Council had he reached England, as knowing how to intercept the packets which go and come from Spain addressed to those men, and go there on their part. He declares the way is as follows: the above two personages had such confidence in him before, that they would trust him to receive from the master of the posts the above mentioned despatches, and to carry back the answers, seeing that they have often imparted to

him great and important schemes which they had in hand, of which he does not remember the details, having a feeble memory.

Interrogated as to the means he had of communicating or sending a packet intercepted in the above way to the Queen or to any on her behalf, says that that depends upon arrangement with her people, and that to that end he had determined to go straight to Flushing to speak to the Governor there about it.

Interrogated further why he was disguised so, his beard dyed black and wearing a black wig, confesses that he is not naturally black but red, but that the dye was applied for no purpose but to cure him of a worm that fretted his cheek by a master barber near the *Chapelle de Grace* at Antwerp, which instead of curing him had disguised him, as it appears; denying that there was any occasion of the same but the above, and that he certainly is not of the Jesuit profession, nor of the order of the confraternity of the Virgin Mary.

Asked again as to how he occupied himself in England, said he had served a gentleman named Matthew Arondel, knight, living at "Chass-deverch" and a castle near there called Warde, with whom he lived 12 years, entering his service before he was married the first time; then having left and returning to the country he came from, viz., Dorchester, he there took a wife, Elizabeth Anquetel, native of Salisbury, and two years after returned to Matthew Arondel's service, having kept a hostelry during those two years. Having re-entered the said service he continued in it till four years before he left England, during which time he supported himself by keeping a farm and by hunting.

Asked why he had declared on the day of his arrival that he had only left England four months before, and because he was going in search of his son who had disobediently fled to Cologne, says that all that was an invention devised by him to extricate himself from the difficulties and enquiries that have come upon him.

Says he learnt Italian at Padua at the age of 8 or 9, when he was there for a year and a half; and the Spanish he knows he says he learnt by reading books, having only been in Spain seven months 15 years ago, when he went there by sea with a merchant named Richard Bourlay [Burghley], who took him in his fishing vessel, and did not return thence as he then lived in Spain; and Herbert returned by way of Bilbao in another ship. As for Latin he can speak it very little but understands it well, having learnt it in his youth at schools in England. —Done in the prison at Middelburg in presence of councillors Huysson, Taymon, 'le fiscal,' and the Secretary, 1 June 1595.

Signed:—"Per me George Herbert *alias* Tomson."

French. 4½ *pp.* (**32.** 75.)

Matthew [Hutton,] Archbishop of York, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 1.—Thanks for kindness shown when last in London and for his favour to "the poor Lady Margaret Nevill." Doubtless she will continue thankful to God and dutiful to the Queen who has been so merciful to her. Has written to Cecil's father that she may have her warrant for her annuity of 50*l.* on Mr. Clopton, Queen's receiver in Co. Durham, who is willing to pay it. Begs Cecil's intercession with his Lordship for this.—Bishopthorpe, 17 June, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**172.** 1.)

Sir Thomas West to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 2.—I am bold to entreat you for my son's licence; for the time, I leave it to Her Majesty as it shall please her. The parties I

desire to have named in the licence are my son, Thomas West, Herbert Pelham, John Millett and William Smith. I hope their journey shall prove for the better service of Her Majesty.—At my lodging this 2 of June, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**32.** 80.)

Lord Lumley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 3.—I have now sent you an assurance for my Bess's farther increase of her jointure of certain lands within Sussex to the value of 200*l.* a year, which maketh with the note you had before 1,100*l.* a year and better. It is true I have in other my conveyances assured the same already unto her, yet to the end it may more manifestly appear I am bold thus to covenant with you in her behalf.—From Nonsuch, 3 June, 1595.

Holograph. ⅔ *p.* (**32.** 81.)

Nicholas Williamson.

[1595, ? About June 3.]—"Answers to interrogatories."

1. I left in my house at my departure, with my brother Thos. Williamson, all such writings as I had, viz., notes, surveys or particulars touching lands I had bought for my lord, or all his other affairs wherein I had been employed; all the letters written unto me since my coming to my lord's service, and divers scholastical exercises, as orations, verses, &c., bound in bundles and put into five bags, as I remember.

2. I left nothing in any other man's house.

3. All the letters which my lord and lady, Mr. Bouth or Mr. Kidman writ unto me, I put into bags and sealed them up, and wished my brother to deliver them unto Jurdan (because I feared his house might be searched for them), and desired Jurdan to receive them and keep them until my cousin Mr. Tho. Pershall, of Staffordshire, should come into the country, and then to deliver them to him to keep till my return. I imparted also unto him that I purposed to absent myself for a time. I desired him also in my absence to solicit Mr. Markham to make my peace with Sir Tho. Stanhope. I told him also that if my lord would not procure my pardon, and of all the rest which were at the pulling down of the weir, I would manifest unto the Lords of the Council in what sort I was drawn into that action, whereby his honour should be bound in honour and conscience to relieve us. [*Margin:* This I also told Pigot.] I told him also that if my lord did molest any of the tenants of whom I had received the rents, or injure any of my friends for my sake, I would give Sir Thomas all the advantages I could against his honour, both in the great action of *Scandalum* and in sundry other matters. I told him also that if he should advertise me of these things by my cousin James Williamson, and that also Mr. Stanhopes would discharge me of those troubles and procure me to serve my lord of Essex, I would presently return and maintain all these things against my lord in revenge of the wrongs. These were the special matters I committed unto him, and many others I told him, for I did specially trust him, but I cannot remember them upon such a sudden.

I am joint purchaser with Mr. Leonard Bamfort of Babington's remainder, and there be some assurances for parcels in Kingston in my name, and some other small things I have notes of.

4, 5, 6. Answered in the three first.

7. I know not what things are hidden in the steeple, unless Commin, the minister, hid some of his household stuff there, which I heard him say he would for fear of seizure.

8. Answered in my first and third answer.

9. Mr. Pershall is a gentleman of good worth and married my wife's cousin germain; he dwelleth at Horseley in Staffordshire. Hacker was a proctor or such like towards the civil law, and now the chief agent or overseer of all my lord's business in the country. Langley hath been long my lord's servant, and was at my departure bailly of Roteram.

Endorsed by Cecil:—"Answers to Interrogatories."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 89.)

Nicholas Williamson.

1595, June 3.—Interrogatories:—

1. Set down clearly what letters you left in any man's keeping and of what nature they were.
2. Where stands your house in Derbyshire?
3. What writings delivered you to your brother?
4. What condition is Jordan of, and where dwells he?
5. What writings do you suppose to be in your wife's keeping
6. Whether is the house in which your wife lieth yours or anybody else's.

It will be but a folly for you to use fraud when truth is liker in all things to deserve compassion than falsehood; and as for these interrogatories which I make you, nothing can be hid, for the Earl [of Shrewsbury] hath received divers papers into his hands already concerning your private matters of law and suits; the rest are also forthcoming in others' hands of other matters, wherein nevertheless it is expected that you should speak clearly, that it may appear how you are to be credited in other things.

Holograph by Cecil. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**33.** 80.)

Nicholas Williamson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 3.—Answers to the above interrogatories.

Upon Saturday last, through the shortness of time I had to answer, and the distemperature of my memory, I forgot to advertise you of all the writings I delivered to Gervase Pigot before my departure, to my lord [of Shrewsbury] his use, which I could find any wise to belong to him; and also of a bag of writings which I left, of all my receipts, exposits and reckonings since my first coming to my lord's service; as also the copies of sundry of my letters to my lord or my lady, or any other of moment, touching his chiefest services; also certain waste-papers wherein I did use to write the heads of matters wherein I was presently to deal or to write to them of, or intreat of with them, whensoever I was to go to the place where they were; as also five almanacs which I left in one of the bags, whereof I did and do make great reckoning, for in the waste sides of them I have set down the most of the places wherein I have these five years past been daily and negotiated for them

1. But touching the first point in your note, the letters being so many it will be impossible for me to set down the particular nature and matters of them all; but those of the eldest date were touching the purchase of Sawley, the next of Kingston, and the rest of Babington's lands; the next touching my lord's own lands and the letting of them, &c.; the next touching Sir Tho. Stanhope and all matters in difference between their honours and him: and the rest of other incident matters which by my almanacs, &c., if any be missing, I shall upon the sight of these find the want of the rest. If my brother's negligence was such as to leave the letters still in my house and not deliver them unto Jurdan,

so that my lord is possessed of them, there be three letters then specially likely to be lost, two touching Sir Tho. Stanhope's weir, and the other touching the action of *Scandalum*, which is endorsed with my hand. But if her Majesty shall command me to prove that touching the *Scandalum*, and my lord deny the other, I will not doubt sufficiently to prove both though the letters be lost.

2. My house is in Church Wilne, Derbyshire, in the soke of Sawley.

3. The writings I delivered to my brother, being of my continual employments in their services, my receipts and disbursements, and of matters whereof I thought I might take advantage against their honours upon their dishonourable usage of me or my friends in my absence, which I feared by a message my lord sent me before my departure, that he would in no sort relieve my necessity; as also for a disgust her honour had taken against me upon a supposed slackness in my performance of her services; I wished Jurdan to receive, as one that would be less suspected to have them than my brother; assuring myself that if my lord should intend any such hard course against me, my friends, or his tenants, he would first seek to get all such writings as he thought I might use to right or revenge his wrong, or warrant my receipt of the tenants' rent, or make evidence for that allowance I demanded and for which I received that money.

4. Jurdan was about ten years past servant to Mr. Tho. Markham, and married one of Mr. Babington's sisters. He dwelled at my departure in a little house of my lord's in Kingston, and hath also a farm of Mr. Roger Manners in Wilford, within a mile of Nottingham.

5. Upon my utter loss of her Majesty's mercy and your compassion, my wife hath neither letters nor other writings to my knowledge nor by my delivery. Further, she was not at home, nor three weeks before, at my departure, nor knew thereof; neither ever have I used to leave any writings in her custody, or to suffer her to come into my study among my writings but in my presence, nor for the most part acquainted her with any business I had in hand more than the ordinary matters for my poor household. This many can testify that have conversed with me.

6. I sold my cousin Winsore my house only for my wife's better preferment if I miscarried in my travel, but she is to continue tenant to it, and he to lie in it at his pleasure, but I am at any time to have it again, paying him his money and the consideration for it.

Touching the rest of your note, that I should use open dealing, whereby in likelihood I should sooner obtain favour, I wish it no otherwise than I have already done and still purpose to do. When I served but a lady the world will witness I never feared to endanger my life in her service, and much less shall I fear any in the service of my sovereign. But alas! (noble knight!) what I do write to do service to my most sacred sovereign, when I have no one perfect sense left me, but all surcharged with deep despair of her mercy, with the impressions of the lamentations of my aged parents, wife and dearest friends, and the horror of a most ignominious death. My mind can work upon nothing else but to excogitate reasons to defend my innocency, loyalty, and sincere intents at the most dreadful bar against that learned and most severe Mr. Attorney and the rest. But free me from these fears, and then if I be feared from doing anything that may tend to her Majesty's service, let that be a judgment to me of the highest treason.

I perceive by your note that my lord [of Shrewsbury] hath searched my house and gotten some writings forth of it, and do thereby also conceive that he hath molested the tenants for their rents received by me. His doing the one (according to my doubt alleged before) did

argue he would do the other. But if I may be blessed with my liberty he shall not, God willing, be acquitted by the one or benefited by the other. Touching the money I received, I will willingly be tried by a jury of his own men, dwelling nearest unto me and knowing most of my chargeable employments, whether less than I received can be due unto me. For the things taken in my name, it was first his pleasure they should so be, and after his fault that they were not altered, for I wrote two letters presently after my judgment in the Star Chamber to that effect.

And for his honour's relieving of us for the riot, though more nor less spoken of him in the Star Chamber, yet if he shall deny to do it as not bound in honour or conscience, I will prove it if I be commanded.

Endorsed by Cecil:—"3 June 1595. Nych. Williamson to me from the Gatehouse."

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**33.** 77.)

Nicholas Williamson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 3.—I will prove that in that certificate which my lord [of Shrewsbury] sent to the Lords of the Council against Sir Tho. Stanhope touching the supposed scandalous speeches, he used a most dishonourable practice, whereby Sir Thomas is in justice to be discharged, and my lord and others subject to Sir Thomas' action for the indirect making of that certificate, being the ground of his honour's action, &c., Sir Thomas being wrongfully charged.

I will also prove my lord and lady, though not directly nor expressly, yet apparently by their words and letters, both before the pulling down of the weir and after, to have been the occasioners of my doing thereof: and though the letters be conveyed yet will I prove it by them that have seen the letters and heard the speeches.

But I beseech you that I may not be so much prejudiced by the disadvantage of time; my lord may use prevention in my witnesses, especially in the *Scandalum*.

Whether I have deceived his honour of so much money, or rather [been] forced by his extreme dealing to satisfy myself of so much as was due unto me, I will submit myself to the audit of the strictest honest auditor to be found; or by the judgment of any indifferent persons who may examine all matters between their honours and me. And whether I might not have justly accused them in the Star Chamber, and [made] my benefit with Sir Thomas (far greater than this money amounts unto) to have given him this advantage which I now offer touching the *Scandalum*, I will refer to your censure. If these letters be to be had I will make in one hour most plainly appear to you both these matters. If my lord be not advertised already of this my offer touching the *Scandalum*, [I desire] that there may be some witnesses examined before his being acquainted therewith.

I hope you now conceive me both touching the *Scandalum* and the weir. I wish nothing more than that her Majesty would command me to prove both, for that I hope would be with the grant of her gracious favour. Then should it more plainly appear how my allegiance to her Majesty would make me abandon all fear of any others.

I beseech you consider how much my restraint may disadvantage me in my proofs; every one will be afraid to witness anything with me. My liberty can be no more pleasing unto me than beneficial to these causes. [P.S.] I will say nothing to your lordship which shall be

thought to be spoken upon any passion, for I will bring in those which shall witness that I have said as much to them before my coming over.

Endorsed by Cecil:—"3 June 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 79.)

THOMAS ARUNDEL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 4.—Though my eyes be yet so sore I cannot with my own hand write unto you, yet the pitiful complaint of Jacob Yanson, a pilot of Embden, importuneth me to send you this declaration of his mischance. He came laden with corn to London where he sold it for ready money, and being hired by myself for the conveyance of my horses to Stode, brought with him also the money he had received, being ignorant, as he protesteth, of any law to the contrary. This money was found by the searchers of Gravesend, who have seized on it as forfeited, to the utter undoing of the poor man. His hope is that when you shall have understood that he brought in corn, that he was utterly ignorant of the laws, and that his irrecoverable loss dependeth hereon, he shall by your means be relieved, if not in the whole yet in some part of his forfeited money. The case thus truly set down, I leave the event to his fortune and your pitiful consideration. I will not fail to write if anything in this my voyage happen worth the writing. —From Lee, this 4th of June.

1 *p.* (**32.** 82.)

A COPY of LETTERS which passed between CHARLES DE BOURBON and the KING OF FRANCE.

1.—To the King.

1595, June $\frac{4}{14}$.—Sire. J'étais retenu en ce lieu ainsi qu'il vous avait plu me commander pour apprendre de votre Majesté la cause que vous disiez avoir de vous 'meffrer' de moi. Vous vous souviendrez, s'il vous plait, de la supplication et de l'importunité que je vous en fis des que vous étiez à Fontainebleau de Severer, et depuis étant retourné à Paris. Toutesfois, je ne puis impetrer plus grande faveur pour lors que la promesse qu'il vous plut me faire de me dire en cette ville de Troye, où, Sire, je suis venu aux dépens méme de ma santé, avec une fiévre double tierce, espérant qu'en cette occasion j'aurais de quoi prouver ma fidelité, aux dépens et à la honte de ceux qui injustement me calomnient. Mais le malheur qui déja m'a oté l'honneur de mes bonnes graces n'a pu permettre le commencement de tréve a vos desplaisirs. Si bien que j'ai apprins ici seulement ce que j'avais su a Fontainebleau et à Paris, et si j'ai quelque sujet de plus grand contentement ici que là, c'est de vous avoir témoigné combien je suis désireux de vous rendre compte de mes actions, y ayant fait tout ce que a été en ma puissance. Donc, Sire, je m'en retourne chez moi, ne m'y étant jamais put resoudre pour quelque mépris et desfaveur que j'eusse reçu jusques à ce que cette accusation m'ayt rendu incapable de vous rendre liberal service que je vous dois, et encore avec cette mauvaise fortune de n'avoir jamais pu savoir pourquoi mes services me sont imputés à crimes, où je demeurerai, Sire, en cette ferme volonté d'étre toujours votre très humble serviteur. Je le vous ai dit, et je le vous redis encore, que toutes et quantes fois qu'il vous plaira faire paraître que vous me tenez pour homme de bien ainsi que je le suis, si que vous avez sujet de croire et de le connaitre, que je serai prèt à la méme heure

de n'epargner ni mon sang ni ma vie pour votre service avec la méme affection que je vous ai témoigné au temps de votre mauvaise fortune. C'est ce que je souhaite le plus que de vivre. En la resolution en laquelle je veux prier Dieu chez moi pour la prosperite de vos affaires. —de Troye. ce 14 Juin 1595.

Copy. (**133.** 136.)

2.—The Reply.

Mon cousin. La liberté de votre lettre m'oblige a pareille réponse pour prouver ce qui ne l'est déja que trop par nous connus, l'importunent en toute chose, c'est que vous étes vousmeme la cause de vos plaintes, et que je n'en suis que la butte, donc je recois les atteints avec autant de regréts qu'il me semble que vous preniez plaisir a les continuer. Car, non seulement vous interpretez à faute d'affections ou art ce qui prouve l'abondance de bonne volonté et de la rencontre de nature des choses, mais vous voulez que vous et moi payons l'amende de ce que aucune des vôstres, empruntans votre nom, ont osé entreprendre contre votre honneur et mon service. Je le vous dit a Fontainebleau, et le vous eusse verifié a Troye, si vos affaires ou votre indisposition, qui ne paroissent point quand je vous laissai à Paris, vous eussent permis de vous y rendre au jour que vous m'aviez promis; ou si le besoin que l'on a bientôt apres reconnu aux pris de ma vie en combattant les ennemis de cette couronne que les vos habitans de cette et mes serviteurs qui y avoit été en la dite ville, car j'avais en main autant de moyen que la volonté d'y satisfaire, ainsi que vous eussiez connu par effet si vous y fussiez venu, comme votre malheureusses lots que vous feriez et de vous y faire plutôt a porter en litiere ou sur un brancard que d'y faillir. De quoi je vous ai assez du depuis semont, autant pour m'acquitter de ma promesse et me contenter moi meme, que pour vous faire participer à la gloire due a ceux qui m'y assiste, de laquelle vous eussiez reçu plus grande consolation que vous ne trouverez en votre retraite, qui m'a été aussi desagréable qu'elle est mal faite, vous ayant donné les moyens, non sans incommoder mes affaires, d'amender les vices pour vous acquitter de ce devoir "auquel je ne puis q' je ny my plaigne que vous ayez voulu manger contre lesperance boire lasseurance que vous nies aviés donne plus par oppinion q' par raisson por fuir a ce que vous dictez que vous choisichies q'est l'éclaircissement des chosses passees, et complaire aux autheurs des premieres faultez au lieu den rechercher la punition. Or ce chatteau traitte et voy mez affaires en ceste province sacheminent sy heureussment par la bonte de Dieu q' jaurai bien tost acheve se qui my deibt retenir." Cela fait, je ferai un tour à Paris pour donner ordre à ce que les occasions qui sont survenues ne m'ont permis de faire pour mon service en votre regard. En quoi vous connaitrez par effet, si vous m'avez autrefois assisté en ma mauvaise fortune, comme vous me ramentenez par votre lettre, que je vous ai en tous temps plus aimé et mieux traité que ne vous conseillent de publier ceux qui par leur certificats vous éloignent de moi et des lieux où votre reputation vous oblige pour en prevaloir votre dommage. Mais si, par faute de me croire, ils obtiennent l'un, j'espère pour venir si bien à ce que me concerne que je les ferai décherir de l'autre à leur confusion. Cependant, je me promets que vous me donnerez occasion par bonne action de vous continuer l'affection que je vous ai toujours porté, chose que je souhaite autant que j'ai toujours votre bien; dont les bienfaits et puissance comme à ma tante, votre mère, et vous, reçus et tirés encore journellement de moi, qui surpassent ceux de mes predecesseurs, rendent si clair témoignage que vous ne pouvez douter

sans vous faire tort ni les autres sans malice non plus que de la bonne volonté.

Endorsed: "Lettre de Charles de Bourbon au Roi avec la réponse de sa Majesté."

An inaccurate copy. (**133.** 136.)

ARTHUR GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 5.—I beseech you to peruse this letter enclosed, not desiring to be further troublesome to you than that by it you should perceive what strange courses are taken to my prejudice, contrary to law, conscience, and the order of the Court of Wards, and disagreeing from the opinions and liking of the counsel and officers of the same court. I know it is not done of any ill intent of your father towards me, but only to satisfy them that with their incessant importunity and impudent clamours do weary his ears, and so to lay a heavy burthen of wrong upon my shoulders, finding me not troublesome nor pressing in my affairs. I hope my letter will move his good lordship to pause upon this resolution, which when read I pray to have again; wherewith I ought to acquaint you because I would not be condemned in your good opinion if I be inforced for want of reformation to appeal to her Majesty, which the necessity of my estate will drive me unto, and not any disobeying humour in my heart towards his honour.—Durham House, 5 June, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**32.** 83.)

SIR THOMAS HENEAGE, Vice-chamberlain of the Household, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 6.—Your love, which I love, is shewed to me by your letter, which I owe you no more for than I shall be very glad to pay upon all occasions. That our judgments be allowed and well interpreted is more than I expected, but that I am right glad of; and your discretion in concealing any difference is that I greatly like and you deserve praise for. My extreme fit of the stone, that left me cause to doubt the event, hath made me have a sore and weak body, but otherwise hath done me no hurt. The letters I sent you you may use as likes you best, but Partrige's note I wish her Majesty saw, when conveniently you may shew it her.—At the Savoy, 6 Junii, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**33.** 19.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 6.—Upon my first commitment by your lordships, going towards the Gatehouse, I overtook Mr. Topcliffe entering his lodging, who then said, "Williamson, I am sorry for thee, thou hast been beyond sea amongst traitors, for the which I will now think as evil of thee as I thought well before, and my lord will abhor thee." This was the effect of his words, and worse he said not, as both my keepers will testify. But he, meeting Stonewardine Passey, one of my keepers, upon Tuesday last, would have persuaded him to have acknowledged these were his words: "Williamson, thou hast been among traitors, and hast there played the traitor, and art now come over to accuse thy lord and master." The purport of this I cannot certainly conceive; much may be imagined, but I leave it to your grave consideration. Next day, Wednesday, he meeteth again my keeper, and wished him to charge me from him not to spare to touch or accuse any whomsoever with any matter I could of

estate ; if I did he would help to hang me, for I know that he knoweth that I know something. At the same time he commanded my keeper, if he did see any of my friends pass under my window and but put off their hats unto me, he should apprehend them and bring them unto him. His practising with my keeper to have his words amplified, and that in that point, I having been here 12 weeks her Majesty's close prisoner, and 5 in the country, and never received any message from him until Wednesday last, (I having consented to charge my lord [of Shrewsbury] for her Majesty's benefit but upon Saturday before), and he never having given charge to my keeper before to apprehend any of my friends, I doubt not will be an approved argument to you of his malicious mind, and of some sinister practice against me or my friends (whom, may be thought, I will produce as witnesses in these causes) only for this my serviceable offer to her Highness' use. I know him to be their honours' fee'd friend, and will give you but one instance of his pregnancy to gratify their humours. Upon the death of my old lord of Shrewsbury, my lord and lady, more offended with Mrs. Britton (as supposed wronged by her) than they could find convenient means to revenge, Mr. Topcliffe, coming thither at the time and understanding their griefs, at his going to bed called for pen, ink and paper, and next morning presented them with sundry articles of treason he had drawn against the poor gentlewoman. But they, thereat both ashamed and through remorse, refused so unworthy a revenge. His promptness, notwithstanding, appeared to wreck their surmised wrongs with the highest kind of revenge, and his menaces now can import no less towards me and my friends. Myself a poor prisoner, my friends not friended by any personage that can and will support them, we are sure to be oppressed, [un]less by her Majesty's favour better defended, whose the cause is, and the consequence assured to be as well to her prejudice as to my utter ruin. Commending myself to her Majesty's mercy, whereby I may be freed from their dangers, and my friends neither by fears nor persuasions withdrawn from me in the maintenance of truth (as by this course good cause there is to suspect that both will be attempted) I take my leave.—From my uncomfortable prison in the Gatehouse, this Friday noon, 6 June, 1594 [*sic*].

Endorsed :—6 June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 81.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 6.—The gout has so weakened him that it will be some weeks before he is strong enough to come to Court, so he is going to Badburham. Has left orders that letters from Thomas d'Arques may be at once carried to Cecil. If any are to be sent to D'Arques, Giovanni Battista Ginstiniano will take care of them. As to his own affair, Mr. Carrone understands that in the new agreement of the States with her Majesty it should be provided for. Meanwhile has only been able to beg Cecil's father for one or two payments in place of the four which are due. Perhaps the prospect of the new agreement with the States will make it easier than it has been ; but if this request is untimely, begs Cecil to excuse it on the score of necessity.—"From my house," 6 June, 1595.

P.S.—Has just received the accompanying letter from Thomas d'Arques. He had received three payments ending 26 June, new style. The fleet of the Indies has certainly arrived in Spain. The news comes from Antwerp, founded upon letters from Madrid of 10 May and Genoa of the 29th. Four galleons containing much gold were unable to keep with the rest, and have put into Lisbon.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**171.** 147.)

Sir George Carew to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 7.—I have received your letter this morning by a footman of yours as I was going aboard at Chatham to go for Queenborough. Her Majesty's services committed unto me to perform shall be evermore most faithfully effected, for to that end I am born, and in them I am glad to finish my days. But I cannot but lament my unhappiness that it falleth to my hap to be the jailer of my friends, and your honour to be the man to command me to such unpleasing services. The first was my employment to be Sir Walter Raleigh's keeper and to leave him in the Tower; and now, for requital of this gentleman's kindness, to do the office which by your letter is commanded. But according to my duty I will so far forth be careful as upon peril of my life I will bring him, dead or alive, to answer to his accusations, but yet this favour I crave, that I may forbear to acquaint the mayor of Queenborough with the matter, for safety of his reputation in Kent. Notwithstanding, if the cause do require farther care, I humbly desire your farther direction which I do presently expect.—Chatham, 7 June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.*. (**32.** 85.)

Sir George Carew to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 7.—If possible I do beseech you to rid me of the late charge you imposed upon me. I hold it to be less cumbersome to rule the apes and bears in Paris garden than to govern this one untamed Hoby, who never yet could be brought to know his keeper longer than he pleased, nor be reclaimed from his haggardly wildness, by nature incident unto him ever since he was hatched. The mayor of Queenborough whom you willed me to call for my assistance, when I beheld his foolish gravity and threadbare robe, I presumed upon my own discretion, and have so far accomplished your commandment as my lord Admiral may be assured that his wager is won; for by the power of your warrant I am possessed of the Castle, and have committed him prisoner to his chamber, wherein, unless he makes me good cheer (whereof I have some doubt) he is not like long to tarry (for I do assure you in my opinion it is one of the pleasantest rooms within that I know in England), but shall be restrained to some other more fit for a prisoner. The duty I owe my lord Admiral makes me remember this one thing, that he would signify his pleasure what I shall do with his cast iron ordnance which Sir Ed. Hoby hath gotten into his hands, being his lordship's in right. If it would please him to give me one half of them, I would be thankful for them. Signify your farther pleasure if there be any farther cause of his long restraint.—Queenborough, 7 June.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**32.** 84.)

Sir Edward Hoby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 7.—Had I been acquainted by Mr. Lieutenant of th'Ordnance with your letters and my restraint here in her Majesty's castle, before my coming from Upbury, I would soon have returned to attend you at dinner to-morrow, and have spared entertainment to so unwelcome guests. Only this I must in grief lay to your charge, and complain thereof to Mr. D[ean] of Paul's, that by your letters and my straight keeping I am hindered of receiving to-morrow, put to a mean pittance, and yet never a whit of meat intended to be less eaten. And here I must humbly desire you to send to him to come away, for under colour of your letter here, he purposeth to tarry longer than is for my ease, pretending I know not what service to the Lord Admiral; for

until other order sent by you, here he tarrieth. I will yield caution of a privy chamber lady to be with you before the first of the term, if that may suffice. Brasennose knoweth I have goods and chattels and will not fly. Therefore, humbly beseeching you to return this bearer hastily to fet (fetch) the other, and not to be known to my Lord Admiral hereof, I take my leave.—From her Majesty's Castle of Queenborough, now in Sir G. Carew's custody, June 7, 1595.

[P.S.] I cannot be permitted by my jailor to write to Winefrid. I beseech you answer for me to her, and let her know what is become of me. I assure her I am a true man to her peradventure.

Holograph. Seal. ¾ *p.* (**32.** 86.)

Penelope, Lady Rich to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 7.—Was sorry she could not see him before her departure since she was resolved to have visited him and his lady had they been in the town. Is exceedingly intreated by Mr. Tasburgh to put Cecil in mind of him, the more because he hath long had cause to expect the Queen would lay the grace of a knighthood upon him, which hath been moved before by her brother and other his friends. He imagines if her Majesty were satisfied for these former wrongs laid upon him, it were an easy matter to get the Queen to do that in respect of his service. Prays Cecil to speak a word for him in that also, as Lord Buckhurst, it seems, hath promised to do.

Endorsed:—"7 June, 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p. Two seals, with green silk.* (**32.** 87.)

Morris Pykeryng, Keeper of the Gatehouse, to [Sir Robert Cecil].

1595, June 7.—I am bold to know your pleasure touching Williamson, my prisoner at your commandment, for that Master Attorney General this day, the 7th of June, did examine him; and at his going away he desired he might have his other windows open for air, and Master Attorney, betwixt him and me, bade me to take heed of him. I thought it my duty to know your pleasure, whether I may put on hand bolts every night on his hands, or to let my servant lie in his chamber. I would not trust any to be acquainted of it till I know your pleasure.—Westminster.

Endorsed:—"June, 1595. Keeper of the Gatehouse to my Master."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 12.)

Henry, Earl of Huntington to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 8.—I have received these from York, which I have thought good to send you. The said Wharton remaineth at Newcastle in safety until further direction be given, and so doth the other man, whose examination I did send you the last day; of whom I am by these letters put in remembrance, with this addition, that Mr. Anderson, now mayor of Newcastle, told Mr. Priestley, one of the Council at York, that he was detected in Scotland of some great capital crime, for which, if he returned, he should receive there the sentence of condemnation. I find the mayor is desireus to have some direction, so soon as may be, what shall be done with these men.—Hygate, 8 June, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 88.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to the Earl of Essex.

1595, June 8.—I do beseech you earnestly to persuade my lord Burgh to continue his determination and promise unto your lordship for the removing his lieutenant-governor, whose youth and foolish manner hath been so proud and scornful towards me, as almost I am ashamed to be the reporter of it myself.

Since my last coming over he hath threatened me unto my face, that he would call me unto a court to answer (as he termeth it) my running from my garrison without order from the government. Now, my good lord, were this true it were sufficient to call in question my life, as well as the losing of my company and reputation; but being false, as my lord Burgh can assure you it is, I most earnestly entreat you, at such time as he shall make his complaint unto you—for so I perceive by his threats he doth intend—for any refusing to come unto his court to answer to any such thing, that you will, out of your favour towards me and the untruth of his accusation, make him to know what it is so publicly and so falsely to call in question the life and reputation of any gentleman. This do I the rather presume to write, for that by your favour I have received the greatest part of my reputation, and that this wrong hath been rather offered me by the privilege of his authority than by any courage or ability in the man to make that good he hath foully suggested. My bold requests I take in reason and defence of my reputation, and that makes me once again most earnestly entreat you with using your power in my just defence, and discountenance towards him, which will be a means the rather to make him acknowledge his error, in that he is persuaded, by reason of a little pelf he hath by his long miserableness raked together, that therewith he is sufficiently able to countenance himself in any matter against any man; as not only by his wrongs to me may appear, but also by his scornful dealing with my lord Burgh, whose favour hath been the only means of all that he hath. —From the Brill, 8 June.

Endorsed:—"8 June, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**171.** 149.)

Thomas Bodley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 9.—May it please you of your favour to make known to her Majesty that I am utterly yet unable to take any journey, for *malis mala succedunt*, and one indisposition doth so draw another to it, as I am clean out of strength, and also out of hope of any speedy recovery. I will not trouble you with any other allegation, albeit my private state doth stand in such danger by the deadly sickness of a friend (of whose amendment I despair) as without appearance of my ruin I cannot possibly go from home. If you vouchsafe hereupon to acquaint her Majesty with my case, and to move her for another to be sent in my stead, which would not be deferred, in my simple judgment, I will take it from you for a singular benefit.—9 June.

Holograph. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**32.** 89.)

Niccolo di Menze to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 9.—Thanks for his many favours. Prays him to accept a piece of velvet as a token of his gratitude, and to return his thanks to the Lord Treasurer for many courtesies received from him.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**32.** 90.)

ROBERT WROTHE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 11.—This present 11 June, between 9 and 10 of the clock at night, I received your letter for the having of a buck to-morrow in the forenoon delivered at your house at the Strand, which I would and as willingly perform as you desire, if the scantness of the time hinder not, and will do my best endeavour therein.—Luton, 11 June, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**32.** 91.)

THOMAS BELLAMY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 11.—I have been suitor unto your honours in behalf of my sister-in-law, her two daughters, and my uncle Page, all being committed close prisoners almost a whole year, and so have continued ever since I preferred a petition unto your honours, signifying the whole cause of Mr. Topliffe's dealing against the aforesaid prisoners; whereupon Mr. Topliffe did obtain a letter from the whole Council unto the two lord Chief Justices, the lord Chief Baron, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Drew, her Majesty's Sergeant, and Mr. Attorney General, or any three of them, about three weeks since, to examine and certify unto your honours what truth they could find in the said petition delivered in my brother Richard Bellamy's name. Whereupon I did repair to the said lord Chief Justice with the rest, who answered they had no letter; upon which answer I resorted unto her Majesty's Court to inform you thereof, and, meeting Mr. Topliffe, asked him of the said letters, who forthwith went unto the Lord Chamberlain and complained. Whereupon I was sent for to come before him, who laid nothing to my charge, but because I did come within the Court, sent me to the Marshalsea, commanding irons to be laid on me. I am enforced to crave a speedy hearing before your honours, or else your letter to be delivered by me to whom it shall best please you to appoint; and as it shall fall out between Mr. Topliffe and me, so let true justice be ministered, and the poor prisoners in the meantime, according to your accustomed charity, be relieved, either by enlargement on bond or otherwise.—From the Marshalsea, 11 June 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**32.** 92.)

ROBERT DUDLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 11.—How much I honour you and how infinitely I think myself tied unto you for your many favours, which I understand by my mother! I cannot choose but make myself your vowed servant. Let me entreat you not to take me as a complimental courtier, but as a plain dealing sailor that hath learned to love them honestly and unfeignedly that he is so much bound to. The discourse of those matters I have seen, I leave till I wait upon you, which shall be when I have in some reasonable sort recovered my health, which hath been not altogether the best since I came; I am strong enough, but somewhat dulled with the sea fare. The best things I know I shall be glad to make known unto you.—From Wilton, 11 June, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**32.** 93.)

RICHARD TOPCLYFFE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 12.—Edmund Thurland, a gentleman, was trained up in Spain with the old Duchess of Feria, widow daughter of Dormer, and returned into England and married the sister of Wm. Plumton of Plumton, a travelling papist, and she was the niece of old Norton the rebel;

and he and she were both of alliance unto Dr. Moreton, that came from Rome from Pius V. with the bull, and raised the rebellion in the north. His mother was the wife also of Mr. Moreton of Bawtre, brother to the said doctor.

His brother Robert Moreton, did marry his sister, which Robert I took, and his wife, this Thurland's sister, on shipboard, going towards Rome to his uncle doctor, but [they] were delivered by suit of friends in Court. Moreton's wife, Thurland's sister, died: after, Rob. Moreton fled again to Rome and became a seminary priest, he having been a practiser for his uncle in a conspiracy for the stealing away of the Scottish Queen from the old Earl of Shrewsbury and murder of the Earl, which practice intended I revealed to her Majesty, and have the confessions of the parties extant for proof. Robert Moreton returned a seminary priest from Rome, whom I took myself in London, and [he] was executed for treason in a° 1588. But before he was apprehended by me, he had been in Northamptonshire, I know where, and about his brother Thurland's house then at Gameston in Nottinghamshire, if not in his house.

Edmund Thurland was exceedingly great and secretly inward with George More, the traitorous pensioner to the King of Spain, now lately fled with Williamson to the enemy, and as great with Williamson, and be all popish in heart, and likely that one was not ignorant of those three which any of the other did know.

Thurland did dwell at Gameston, three miles beyond Tuxford in the Clay, on the east side of the highway to Scrooby and Doncaster, half-a-mile upon the river by Marryll Bridge; but he used most to continue at a town upon the cliff that runs from Grantham to Lincoln northward 7 or 8 miles, near Long Ledneham, which lordship he bought with money that he gained by his cosening his unthrifty nephew for Gameston called Thurland; and there I think he liveth. He is of a reasonable tall stature, slender, long faced, high complexion, high foreheaded, flaxen and thin hair of head and beard; very upright in his pace, small mouthed, grey eyes, and passing subtil, as Mr. Secretary Walsingham did know, and used then to keep the terms, and seemed heavy in London the last term, as a mourner for his two mates.

Endorsed:—"12 Junii 1595. Mr. Topcliffe's opinion of Thurland."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**32.** 94.)

PENELOPE, LADY RICH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 12.—Desired much to have seen him before her journey, yet would not for anything trouble him with so ill a journey, especially this day and to this place, which may procure him displeasure. Will by no means neglect any occasion to yield him assurance of her desire to requite the honourable kindness he has made her so much beholden to him for.

Endorsed:—"12 June, 1595."

Holograph. Two seals over pink silk. 1 *p.* (**32.** 95.)

GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 13.—I have now with much ado got myself free of London, and hope to see you in better state than now I am in. Though many in better terms may proffer firm friendship, none shall compare with me in performing all dues when best cause shall be to try it. I

must for want of leisure move you by this bearer in a matter which, if with convenience you may, it shall much pleasure me.

Endorsed:—" 13 June, 1595."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**32.** 96.)

Officers and Soldiers in the Low Countries.

1595, June 13.—Statement of money for the entertainment due to officers, captains and soldiers serving her Majesty in the Low Countries, for two years ended 11 October, 1588.

The amount is set opposite each name.

Officers of Musters.	Thomas Digges, muster master general.
	James Digges, muster master.
	Thomas Digges, commissary.
	Arthur Higham, commissary.
	George Thoresbye, commissary.
	John Rogers, commissary.
	Thomas Wyatt, commissary.
	John Sparhawk, commissary.
Officers of Flushing.	Sir William Russell, governor.
	Captain Denys, gentleman porter.
	Robert Manchister.
	Edward Germyn, clerk of the munition.
Officers of Brill.	Captain Price, marshal.
	Barnaby Palmer, gentleman-porter.
	Richard Payne, provost-marshal.
	Andreas Bassano, water-bailiff.
Horse Bands, vizt. to	Lord Willughbie.
	Arthur Bourchier.
	The Queen's Majesty gave him 300*l. for all that was due to himself.*
	Sir William Russell.
	Sir John Burgh.
	Sir Robert Sidney.
	Sir Nicholas Parker.
Foot Bands vizt. to	Sir William Russell.
	Morrys Denys.
	Richard Wingfield.
	Avery Randolphe.
	I have been told that Jacques Jelley, his father in law, hath obtained this out of the Exchequer, but I know no certainty.
	Sir Robert Sidney.
	Francis Darcye.
	Thomas Maria Wingfield.
	Degorie Hender.
	Sir John Wingfield.
	Nicholas Erington.
	Sir John Burghe.
	Francis Litleton.
	The Queen gave his wife 500*l. to be paid in ten years; the residue remaineth for creditors.*
	Oliver Lambert.
	Sir Charles Blount.
	Sir Thomas Morgan.
	Sir Thomas Knollys.
	Sir John Scott.
	Sir John Conwey.
	Sir Thomas Baskerville.

Sir Francis Vere.
David Powell.
I have been informed the Queen hath given his wife satisfaction, but I know no certainty.
Sir Edmund Uvedall.
John Price.
Lord Awdlaye.
Edmund Banester.
Arthur Brett.
William Browne.
Sir Edmund Carey.
Richard Harte.
John Hill.
Sir Henry Norreys.
Sir Edward Norreys.
Ralph Salisbury.
William Suderman.
Sir Walter Waller.
Anthony Wingfield.

Endorsed:—" Sums of money due to officers and soldiers in the Low Countries for two whole years, begun the 12 October, 1586, and ended the 11 October, 1588."

Perfected and delivered by Sir Thomas Sherley, 24 April, 1592.

Reviewed by Sir Thomas Sherley and perfected at 13 June, 1595."

The total of the account amounts to 30,401*l.* 5*s.*

Tabular statement with marginal and other notes. Undated. 4 *pp.* (**138.** 253.)

EDWARD MOORE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 13.—I will not fail to use your reasons, with my best persuasions, for satisfaction of the rest, touching my lady your wife's absence at the funeral; and although we all much desired her presence, and some inconvenience will grow for lack of a lady so fit for that place, we must ever yield unto necessity, and I hope your request shall never be unsatisfied by any of us.

Endorsed:—" 13 Junii, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**171.** 148.)

SIR THOMAS EGERTON, Master of the Rolls, and ATTORNEY GENERAL COKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 14.—Mr. Persall attended on us this morning at the Rolls, whom we examined on such points as we thought fit, and after caused him to set down in writing the whole matter, as everything fell out in course of time, which herewith we send you. We have also examined Mr. Persall's son, who attended on us this afternoon, and caused him likewise to set down his whole knowledge concerning all those things whereof we examined him, which likewise we send herewith; and we find no material variance between them and the former examinates. Mr. Persall hath brought up two bags of papers which he received from Williamson's wife, and do (as he saith) concern the Earl [of Shrewsbury's] private affairs, and are, he affirmeth, of no great moment. These bags we have sealed up without any view of them by us, and according to their lordships' letters, the same do remain with me, the Master of the Rolls, till he have direction concerning the same. We have committed

Mr. Persall to the custody of John More, of London, a citizen of good account and well affected, as we understand. His son we have committed to the custody of a messenger, Jo. Puttrell, both of them to remain in safe custody, without conference with any, until your pleasure be further known.

We have examined, according to your commandment, David Law, priest, whose examination we send herewith.—14 June, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**32.** 97.)

Enclosing:—

(i.) Mr. Persall's declaration, 14 Junii, 1595. About Bartholomewtide last the wife of Nicholas Williamson, being cousin german to my wife, came unto my house, and told me of some breach betwixt her husband and her, and that she had been with her sister Bold in Lancashire, but upon some dislike between them she came away, and her husband's will was she should not come home before he sent for her. Having some occasion near his house, I took occasion to go thither to know the cause; and after he had told me of many matters of unkindness betwixt them, he said he would deal well with her, and leave her 200*l.* in stock, and Feakon further to the value of 40*l.*, which way she should be provided for, and then told me his desperate case, that he could not remain long for there was process daily for him, and till the Star Chamber were over passed he would get him away, speaking of Yorkshire where his father's friends dwell, speaking also of Wales, and in the end he would go over the sea. Told me further he had spent much in my lord of Shrewsbury's service, and if my lord would deal well with him upon his departure—for he meant then, as it seemed, he would recompense himself with some of my lord's money—he should find he would deal well with him again; if not, he had letters touching his *scandala magnatum*, which but upon extremity he would not show, but they were such as would touch his credit. I wished him to depart an honest man and then he might with good face come again, but if he should deal so with his master, no man would esteem him; whereupon he said he would deliver them to me before his going, and also a note touching the course he would take for his wife, that I might call for it if it were denied, and so I departed from him. In the beginning of Michaelmas term, having occasion to go to London, I met him there, and he told me my lord of Shrewsbury was coming up, and that he would be gone before his coming, confessing he had taken certain of his rents, which he hoped my lord would not take in ill part all things considered, and that he had left the letters touching the *scandala magnatum* with his brother Thomas to be delivered unto me, and would make a note in writing touching his wife's estate against the next morning and deliver it me. That was the last time I saw or heard from him, and he left nothing as promised touching his wife. After Allhallowtide I met Thomas Williamson, his brother, in the Temple, and asked whether his brother had not delivered letters to him, touching matters of my lord of Shrewsbury, to be delivered to me. He said no, but there were some bags of writings at his brother's house and they might be amongst them, I wished him to look for them and keep them safe. A week before Christmas I sent into Derbyshire some of my servants to will his wife to keep her Christmas with me, and bade my man ask her touching those letters. She told him she did not know of them, but thought her brother Thomas Williamson had gotten them; but she said there was two bags of writings which she would get and she could, and it might be they were amongst them, but she doubted they were taken out by her brother. Either Christmas week or the next week after she sent two bags of writings which had wax upon the strings like seals, but the

print was not to be seen. The same week I opened them and superficially looked them over, specially looking for those letters, which were not there; and the rest, being reckonings and matters of bargains and accounts, with other private letters of his friends, I put them all up again, and so they remained till the second or third week in Lent there came a letter from Charles Pershall, my kinsman, servant to the Earl of Shrewsbury, signifying that my lord was let to understand I had divers evidences and writings concerning his lordship come unto my hands, which his lordship marvelled I would keep and not deliver to him, wishing, for his credit, as also that my lord should not have cause hardly to conceive of me, that I would bring them up at my coming to London. I wrote him again there was no evidence, neither touching inheritance nor lease, concerning my lord nor no man else; that I found only letters and reckoning and nothing of effect; but if I might know my lord's pleasure I would search more specially to satisfy him, or if he would send any of his servants they should see what they were for his better satisfaction. So they remained till a week after Easter: meaning then to go to the town, one morning I willed my son to take the two bags and peruse the rest, having perused some of them before, and to lay by letters written from my lord or my lady, which he might see by the superscription. As he was searching, came in two of [the] said lord's men, and one of them told me he was come for certain writings touching his lordship, and showed me my lord's letter to that effect. I brought him up to my son, where divers of my lord's letters were laid aside, and he and his fellow passed over the rest that were betwixt any of Williamson's friends and him, and as they found anything touching my lord and lady's letters from them, articles of bargains, and such like, they put them all together, and I sealed and delivered them; neither those nor any that were there touching any matter but private affairs, either touching my lord or his private friends, and those that remained behind I have brought up and am ready to deliver.—Thomas Pershall.

Underwritten:—"13 Junii 1595. All this is written by Mr. Pershall himself, and by him affirmed to be true, before us, Tho. Egerton, Edw. Coke."

3 *pp.* (**32.** 97.)

(ii.) The declaration of John Persall, taken the 14 day of June, 1595. About Easter, one afternoon, my father commanded me to peruse certain letters, and those that did concern the lord of Shrew[sbury] to lay by themselves. I did peruse them two several times, and the last time my father, with one of my lord's men called Thacker, came into the chamber, which Thacker likewise did peruse them, and those that he thought did concern the Earl he put into a bag and sealed them up and took them away with him. Those letters I read were concerning the lands in Kingston and Sawly, that Williamson should look his bargains were worth the money they should cost; some from my lady concerning provision for her house; and some from one Kideman, my lord's man, to let all things be in a readiness against my lord's coming to Sawly. For those letters, papers or writings I read then, was not one concerning any matter of state.—John Pershall.

Underwritten:—"He confessed before us that this whole declaration, being of his own handwriting, is true.—Tho. Egerton, Edw. Coke."

1 *p.* (**32.** 100.)

(iii.) The examination of David Lawe, priest, taken the 14th day of June, 1595. He confesseth that all he hath written in his letters to my Lord Treasurer of the report of Creyton the Jesuit, he knoweth no

otherwise than by the report of Creyton; but he well remembereth that Creyton did signify so much to him as he hath written in those letters, and Creyton used these speeches to him a day before Williamson and he came from Douai. This examinate asked Creyton at that time, what the Englishman's name was that should go with him to Scotland, but Creyton would not tell him. Examinate also saith Williamson might well know he was a priest, because he did daily see him use the breviary beyond the sea, but saith he did not tell Williamson he was a priest; and saith that Williamson and he took shipping at Calais in a Scottish ship of Leith, but, by reason of the contrary wind and that Williamson was very sick at sea, they landed at Yarmouth, and this examinate, by the persuasion of Williamson (who said that he fled only for debt), accompanied him on his way towards Scotland till they were taken.

He confesseth himself to be a priest, made at Brussels about a fortnight before the feast of St. Luke last, but that, as he is a priest, he knoweth not how to say mass, neither can say it without direction. And saith that Creyton, as he thinketh, told Williamson that the lord prior of Pluscartie (Pluscardine), the Earl of Huntly, the Earl of Angus, and the Earl of Errol were Catholics; and Williamson inquired after of this examinate which was the greatest of them, and where and in what parts of the country they dwelt. And confesseth that Williamson told examinate at Carlisle, after their apprehension, then being in Henry Lee's house in Carlisle, that it would be the worse for him if this examinate were known what he was, meaning if he were known to be a priest, as he thinketh; whereupon examinate the same night did bury his breviary in a dunghill in Carlisle. And saith that he thinketh that Creyton told Williamson that this examinate was a priest.—David Law

Underwritten:—"Examined by us, Tho. Egerton, Edw. Coke."

1 *p.* (**32.** 101.)

Nicholas Williamson to Sir Robert Cecil, or, in his absence, to Edward Coke, Esquire, Attorney General.

1595, June 14.—Your lordship's compassionate speeches yesterday, and your honourable eyes full of commiseration pitifully beholding me, should give comfort to my afflictions and hope of some future happiness; but alas! the effects are contrary, for they have doubled my despair. For your lordship rightly and plainly describing the dangers and miseries of my most distressed estate, and prescribing the means to relieve it, which in show and probability is in me to be performed: what an infinite multiplication is this of my miseries, when in truth it is not in my power to accomplish the same! I am charged to be instructed with divers arguments to persuade the King of Scotland to be Catholic, and so to inform him how to attain to the crown of England; to promise him aid of men from Fr. Dacres, and to assure him assistance of divers both of the nobility and commonalty here in England! To set down my arguments, to declare whence Fr. Dacre's aid of men should come, and which of the nobility and commonalty be so affected to the King of Scotland, is the only mean I have to redeem my life and ransom my liberty. God is my judge how willingly I would acknowledge all this if I could afterwards prove it. These 9 weeks I have studied for arguments how he should be able to aspire to the crown by being Catholic, and I protest I cannot devise one sound and probable, but sundry opposite. My knowledge is not much of Fr. Dacres, but my opinion such of his shallow wit, slender credit and less ability, that I cannot devise whence it should be expected that he should levy ten men to the King's aid; and of this I am persuaded, that the King is so

well informed that no promises whatsoever could make him expect performance thereof: but that I, notwithstanding, should have it in charge to deliver to the King, the reasons are infinite to the contrary.

That I should assure the King of assistance from divers of the nobility and commonalty, how easy were that to be proved if it were true; all being known with whom I have here conversed, to find out some one of whom I have laboured or solicited to that purpose, or one who hath at any time manifested unto me any such his devotion, zeal or affection to the King of Scotland. Can my ambition be thought so blind, or desire so fond to be employed to a King, as to undertake such great matters without learning or language, without sufficient warrants from sufficient persons, without ground of probability, without credit to give assurance or ability to give an instance of my assumptions? If I had thought the King much meaner than he is, and but of a half understanding and without counsel, yet I should not have dared such an enterprise, whereof the premises being so presumptuous, undiscreet and foolish, the conclusions must appear to be with danger and disgrace. And now, seeing her Majesty accuseth me of treason, my lord of felony, my aged parents languish in discomfort, my wife liveth in penury (and, as you said, in danger to be daily murdered, which my brother or Jurdan can inform you was said to be intended also to me before my departure) all my friends in disgrace, my creditors and divers poor men with whom I have bargained for my lord and their bargains not perfected, the tenants of whom I have received the rents and now troubled by my lord, exclaim pitifully against me! What conscience so careless, what soul so much abandoned of the Holy Ghost, or heart possessed with so desperate a spirit but would yield to a thousand times more (if it were in power) than is required at my hands?

Though it pleaseth you to extenuate my services already performed, yet will I not acquit you of their deserts; your honour, I confess, can best estimate their value, yet is my desire to have her due, though prevented by your foreknowledge. I have offered to be exposed to all dangers whatsoever for her Majesty's services; I have not regarded my lord and lady, which were my master and mistress, nor feared their threats, but have offered to disclose whatsoever I know by them, for her Majesty's benefit; and would willingly become a dweller again in my former home, though it be in the midst of their dominions. To conclude, I have ever honoured and loved her Majesty as my most dread Sovereign, most lawful and anointed Queen; I have never admitted evil thought into my heart against her most sacred person or this happy realm, and I know not of any practice whatsoever more than I have already uttered. My hand shall maintain this to be true, I avow it living and will breathe it out dying. Therefore I wholly prostrate myself at her Majesty's merciful feet, beseeching continuance of your mediation for me, whereby, and your knowledge in the secretest mysteries of these estate matters, her Highness' doubts of me may be better answered and my pardon procured.—From the Gatehouse, 14 June 1595.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**33.** 82.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, June 14.—Recommending to his favour the bearer, Nicholas Vycarin, who has served as a good and valiant soldier in those countries, and is returning to be employed in his country, with good report of his Excellency.—Hague, 14 June, 1595.

Signed. Seal broken. ½ *p.* (**171.** 150.)

Captain William Morgan to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 15.—According to your direction I have sent to my Lord divers times since, who did ever post[pone] it from forenoon to afternoon, and now hath directed me to you. Considering the brevity of the time [I] have caused things to be made ready for my provision for this voyage (" viech "), and have not money to pay for them, which is the cause I am not as yet embarked. I hope you will not have me to go altogether unprovided such a voyage as this is thought to be. I would fain know your pleasure herein, and also what I might trust unto.—From the ship at Green[wich ?] this present Sunday morning, being the 15th of June 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**32.** 102.)

George Goring to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 16.—I have sent my Lord Treasurer a brief of all my father's lands at an improved rent, with the encumbrances upon it, as rent charges, dowries, annuities, statutes and lands assured upon eviction; so as no man can buy it with any good title until I join in the sale. Besides, the statute is thought not of force in my case, to give power to her Majesty to sell the accountant's heir's lands, yet if it be sold Her Majesty can sell but such land as my father died seised of in fee simple, and the lands after sale shall be subject still to the encumbrances. Therefore, I have offered to have all the lands extended to the uttermost value, as well that land I was joint purchaser of before my father was officer [receiver-general of the coast of Wards], and so not liable to the debt, as also my mother's third; and I to pay my mother's third, and annuities to other persons besides, out of a poor estate that now I thank my good friends I have of my own. Be pleased to move my Lord Treasurer to give my matter to an end this term; you can guess at my fear.—This 16 June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**29.** 126.)

John Harpur to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 16.—Upon letters received from the Lord Treasurer and Lord Keeper I was commanded to make my indelayed repair to the Master of the Rolls, who at my coming to London was at his house in the country. Thereupon, by direction from my Lord Keeper, I did attend Mr. Attorney-General, who the same night did not only examine me concerning such writings as Mistress Williamson delivered to Mr. Hacker for my Lord of Shrewsbury in my presence, but also caused me to set the whole down in writing, wherein I have manifested the plain truth to which I am ready to depose. How dangerous a thing it was and may be to me in a matter of that weight so suddenly to enter into such a discourse you can best judge; and yet how carefully I did demean myself in all my proceedings, if it please you to view my examination, it shall, I hope, well appear. Nevertheless, to my exceeding grief, I hear her Highness is greatly displeased with me, from whom if by the good means of your father and yourself I receive no mercy, I know not what shall become of me; for notwithstanding the plain and true declaration of my dealings therein (which I hope are not so heinous as you were informed) I am still restrained of my liberty, and not put in any hope that her Highness is anything satisfied of the information given against me, to the great endangering of my wife, who hath been sick ever since Martlemas, and but lately little recovered, besides

the loss of that poor credit I held in the country where I dwell. I beseech you to be a mean to her Highness for my enlargement; otherwise this occasion will greatly endanger the life of my wife, who, upon my receiving of their Lordships' letters, was presently in a relapse of her disease.—16 June 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**32.** 103.)

Sir John Fortescue to Archibald Douglas.

1595, June 16.—I pray you to come to the Court to-morrow morning so that I may speak with you at 8 of the clock. At your coming you shall particularly understand her Majesty's pleasure, for my Lord Treasurer and myself are to confer with you.—This Monday, 16 of June, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ¼ *p.* (**32.** 105.)

Lord Burghley to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges at Cambridge.

1595, June 16.—I have received your letters of the 12th of this month, subscribed by you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, assisted by the subscription of eight more Masters of Colleges there. By which letters I undertand that one Mr. Barrett, of Gonville and Caius College, lately made a sermon *ad clerum* in the University Church, wherein he did maintain some Popish doctrine concerning the doubtfulness of our salvation, using bitter railing against Peter Martyr, Calvin, Zanchius, and others, to the great offence of the godly sort in that University, for the which he was enjoined by Dr. Soame, deputy to the Vice-Chancellor, and other Heads, according to the statute, to make open retractation, which he yielded unto, but yet uttered the same in a very unreverend manner, to the offence of a multitude in every college. Of all which you have informed me, requiring my direction as your Chancellor for the expressing of this and like offence. For answer whereunto, I confess I am very sorry to see such a scandal risen up in that quiet University, by teaching any unsound doctrine, to the offence of the Church, and a dangerous example for the consequence. And, therefore, having been made acquainted with Dr. Soame at good length with perusing of the retraction, I was glad to see so plain a recital of the revocation of the erroneous doctrine, wishing he had performed the publication thereof sincerely and simply, without showing a disposition to continue in his error. And, therefore, being acquainted with the statute of the University, in a chapter *de concionibus*, I find that if any do publicly within the University teach or defend anything against the religion, or any part thereof, established by public authority within this realm, he ought to revoke and publicly confess his error, at the commandment of the Chancellor, with the assent of the greater part of the Masters of Colleges, which if he shall refuse or not perform in the manner that shall be prescribed unto him, he shall be excluded perpetually out of his college and exiled the University. If I have recited the words of this statute truly, and find in the title *de officio Cancellarii*, that whatsoever may be done by the Chancellor may be done by the Vice-Chancellor in his absence, then I see not why you have had any need to require my advice or assistance, but that you may command Mr. Barrett, if his offence be such as is reported, to humble himself in the retractation, or otherwise you may pronounce him to be deprived of his college and exiled out of the University; and so for your further satisfaction I, as your Chancellor, assent to your proceedings.

And so wishing to hear of some good charitable end herein, I do also wish you to have no like matter to require my assistance, being, as I am, daily occupied in other matters concerning the public state of the realm. —From the Court, 16 June, 1595. (**136.** 30.)

Copy of Caps. 45, 42, and 32 of the Statutes of the University of Cambridge, referred to in the above letter. (**136.** 31.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 17.—Not gout, but strong fever, assailed him as soon as he left London; so that although he did not see the face of death, he was near enough to make his will, of which he has made Cecil protector. When it is all written, will send it; at present it is only signed provisionally. Would like to obtain from Cecil's father that the child Henrico may stay in the guardianship of his mother as long as she remains a widow, and, if she marry, pass to Cecil's guardianship. As however others might ask the guardianship directly of her Majesty, begs Cecil to acquaint his father of the writer's state and beg him to grant this gift.—Badburham, 17 June 1595.

Signed. Italian. Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**172.** 2.)

Duke of Mayenne.

1595, June $\frac{18}{28}$.—Petitions of the duke of Mayenne to the King of France upon his reconciliation, *i.e.*, for a confirmation of the resolution taken between Schomberg and President Jeanyn "pour le faict de la Religion," for four months' grace in which to acquaint his friends and relations of his intention to treat, and, thirdly, to be continued in his government of Burgundy.—Dated Challon, 28 June, 1595.

2. The King's reply.

French. 5 *pp.* (**48.** 16.)

John Spencer, Lord Mayor of London, to Mr. Henry Maynard.

1595, June 19.—I am very well content for the renewing of your bond according to your desire, and will take order for the making of the new bond against the time, before it be due, and appoint the notary to wait on you.—London, this 19 June, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.* (**32.** 104.)

Richard Topclyffe to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 19.—I have waited upon all those commissioners to whom letters were directed from the Lords for examination of divers harbourers and receivers of Jesuits, &c. The Master of the Rolls, Attorney General and others had goodwill to deal thereabouts, but yet were desirous to stay till the Lord Chief Justice did come to the city. I trouble you now to know your pleasure if you have either the new or the old commissions, or if you will send either to the Lord Chief Justice, to be used in this service as in his wisdom and the residue they shall see cause, matters of some weighty service depending of their having of one of those commissions forthwith, or else the service will be delayed.—At Westminster, this Thursday, 19 June 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 9.)

Disorders in London.

1595, June 20.—"Touching the late disorders in London, set down the 20 of June, 1595."

6 June 1595.—About this time a citizen, being a silkweaver, came to the Lord Mayor's house, using some hard speeches against the Lord Mayor in dispraise of his government. The Mayor said he was mad and so committeed him to Bedlam as a madman, but not then having his officers about him he sent him towards Bedlam by some of his own servants; and without Bishopsgate he was rescued by prentices and divers other to the number of about 200 or 300 persons.

12 June. The disorder for the fish: the whipping: the proclamation.

13 June. The disorder for the butter.

15 June. At this day certain prentices being committed to the Counter by the constable for some misdemeanours, divers other prentices congregated themselves and came to the Counter and said they would have them forth again, using very hard speeches against the Lord Mayor; but the gates being shut against them and they not prevailing, they tarried not long but departed away.

The same day, not long after the said assembly of prentices at the Counter, a serving man that had a prentice to his brother dwelling in Cheapside, which prentice had complained of his master's hard usage towards him to his said brother, the serving man hereupon coming to the master and quarrelling with him about the misuse of his brother, in multiplying of words the serving man brake the master's head; and by this brawl the people gathering together and much hurley burley following, Sir Richard Martin hearing thereof came forth into the street, apprehended the serving man, and by the constable sent him to the Counter. As he was in carrying thither the prentices that formerly had resorted to the Counter and would have taken thence the prentices as aforesaid, did meet with this serving man, rescued him from the constable, and brought him back to Cheapside. Whereupon Sir Richard Martin, hearing of this disorder, came forth suddenly with such company as he had of his own servants and presently apprehended the serving man again, reprehended the prentices for their so great disorder, took six of the principal offenders, and so by the constable sent the serving man and the six prentices to the Counter, and caused irons to be laid upon them all. About an hour after when all things were quiet, saving only some dregs of people remaining in the streets gazing and expecting for novelties, as in such matters always it happeneth, the Lord Mayor, hearing of the broil and business which Sir Richard Martin had appeased and not knowing thereof, comes into Cheapside, accompanied with Sir John Hart, where finding all things in quiet, Sir John Hart, accompanied with Sir Richard Martin, went again to the Counter, charging the keeper thereof to look well to his prisoners and to see irons laid upon them all and to be safely kept, and so they returned to their houses.

The Lord Mayor likewise, after he had sent Sir Richard Martin and Sir John Hart to take order for the safe keeping of the prentices in the Counter, also presently returned towards his house, and about London Wall a prentice meeting him would not put off his cap unto him, whereupon the Lord Mayor sent him also by his officers to the Counter, which was done quietly and without opposition of any.

16 June 1595. About the 16 or 17 of June, certain prentices and certain soldiers or masterless men met together in "Powles", and there had conference, wherein the soldiers said to the prentices, "You know not your own strength"; and then the prentices asked the soldiers if they would assist them, and the soldiers answered that they would within an hour after be ready to aid them and be their leaders, and that they would play an Irish trick with the Lord Mayor, who should not

have his head upon his shoulders within one hour after. At which time they spake of farther meeting together.

All this was heard by a boy of 17 or 18 years, who upon his oath hath confessed it, and is appointed to repair to "Powles" again and there see if he can discover them upon their new meetings; for that he saith he is sure that he knows them if he may once again see them.

Endorsed :—

"1. A privy search for the stay of
1. Masterless men.
2. Fellows naming themselves soldiers.
3. Such as cannot give good account (1) of their abode; (2) of their ability to live.

2. A certificate weekly to the Mayor of all such as are either sojourners or lodgers in their house.

3. A double watch to continue till other order be taken of the most substantial householders.

4. A letter to the Lord Mayor charging him to admonish all householders to look to his prentices and to their good demeanour, as he will answer for them.

5. The Judges' opinion touching the punishment.
1. In the Star Chamber to proceed against them.
2. By fine, imprisonment, and corporal punishment, not touching life or member.

6. The cause of these inconveniences.
1. The great number of loose persons about the city pretending and naming themselves soldiers.
2. The great dearth of victual.
3. The remiss care of the magistrate in time to have remedied the same.

The Mayor charged with
1. Insatiable avarice.
2. Selling and converting offices to his own gain.
3. Suffering those officers to be negligent.
4. Refusing to bear or join with his brethren."

Endorsed also :—"Disorders in London, with advices for redress."

(**32.** 106.)

$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Lord Lumley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 21.—Prays his favourable futherance on behalf of Mr. Watson, the Queen's chaplain, towards his preferment in this time that so many 'dividences' are in hand, by disposing of ecclesiastical promotions, and now increased by the last bishop of Winchester.—From Nonsuch, 21 June, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**32.** 108.)

The Earl of Lincoln to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 21.—As I conceived by your speeches at the Court that some haste was required of my departure, I have remained here hitherto to provide accordingly, with all the haste I could, those things that be necessary for so long a journey as this is like to be for me, that am

neither able to endure long journeys by land nor to continue long upon the seas. I am now therefore to require your furtherance of such things as may be occasion of my stay longer than otherwise I should. First, for a warrant for such imprest as in so long and chargeable a journey shall be thought fit; for order for good shipping to Brille, or further, if I find myself able to brook the seas without danger of my life; to know, if it please you, what company of gentlemen her Majesty will appoint and who they be; and whether it may stand with her pleasure that I may take shipping at Boston, which is a shorter cut for me to pass into Brille or Flushing than from hence, and a great ease to an old man that is sickly to avoid the travail of riding down post and hither again: then, that I may know when I shall attend to receive instructions of her Majesty's pleasure in all things, which my desire is to have in writing, and of whom I shall require the same; praying you to comfort and favour me in my plain and simple course of proceedings more than others do with your loving advice.—This 21st of June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**32.** 109.)

William Wayte to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 21.—Thanks for his great favour. His adversary and himself are at a point for the execution he laid upon him before Cecil's commandment; only stays to conclude with him until he may by his commandment be ready to be discharged without further molestation, lest he be out of his money and remain nevertheless in prison still. Prays direction accordingly to his keeper and the baily.—21 June, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**33.** 1.)

Sir Robert Cecil to Nicholas Williamson.

1595, June 21.—Williamson, he that kept you told me of great penitence in you and desire to do that which might shew you some way disposed in things of inferior nature, though you cannot in greater; he hath told me many particulars, but confusedly. If you be disposed to confirm anything, write them to me clearly and plainly without long circumstances, as you did speak to him: and do not use that phrase, that you could or can lay many things open, but do it, and write it clearly. He doth tell me that you say you can, and therefore let me see it so written as may shew your open heart. It may happily work some grace, for so doth your keeper that was desire it may. Return this back with your own if you write.

Holograph, and addressed by Cecil: "For Nycholas Wylliamson, prisoner in the Tower of London."

Endorsed:—"21 June 1595." 1 *p.* (**33.** 84.)

Nicholas Williamson to the Attorney General [Coke].

1595, June 21.—My desire to satisfy all demands may appear by my answers from the beginning to every interrogatory, whereunto I have answered more fully than the words thereof any wise constrained me. But your three questions yesterday unto me being most general, their honours having already drawn me to the smallest particular touching the two first, viz., What practice I know now of against her Majesty or this realm? and, What plot or practice for the Succession? I must satisfy the first with my former general answer, and that I do now here peremptorily also upon my uttermost peril, that I know of none other than I have already confessed.

And for the Succession, though I have already for the most part declared it to their honours, yet according to your pleasure I will here set down in writing what I understood thereof. The King of Spain deriveth unto himself a title by descent from Ed. Crookback (as I think the chronicles term him), and by little also of legacy from the Queen of Scots if her son should not be Catholic, and by warrant from the Pope that then was, to be *occupans* upon her Majesty's excommunication. Of this it was said that Parsons, Owen, FitzHerbert and Vestigan was the chief advancers, and the setters forth of the book now in print but not published. I understood also that forsomuch as the Duke of Brigantia and the Prince of Parma entitled themselves also by Ed. Crookback, as also to Portugal, that the one of them, by consent of the other, should offer unto her Majesty to marry with Lady Arbella (Arabella), and so to become enemy to Spain. But it seemeth to have been in device in the old Prince of Parma his days; for now FitzHerbert and Owen, who were thought to have been the contrivers of this before, affirm the Lady Arbella's father (as I think) bastard.

But it was thought if Sir Thomas Wilkes had come as he was expected, that Ch. Paget had revived this motion again, hoping that, in regard of a common peace and to have quietly enjoyed Portugal and the Low Countries, the King of Spain would have consented thereunto. And this was said to have been Cardinal Allen's device before his death, for the present tolerating of Catholics in England. Others said that if Sir Tho. Wilkes had come there had been an offer made of the King of Spain's own son to the Lady Arbella. They seem for the most part to affect the King of Spain's advancement, but Holt and Sir W. Stanley seem plausible to all devices, using this speech: "They care not who be King, so he be of clouts, if he will be a Catholic." Fr. Dacres, G. More, Creichton and all the Scotsmen are for the Kings of Scots. G. More spake publicly against the book of the King of Spain's title, and answered Creichton (in setting forth of the King of Scots' title, and despairing of her Majesty's preferment of him, doubting that her Highness would advance Lady Arbella by some act in her lifetime), that seeing the whole realm had confirmed her Majesty's power by Act of Parliament to dispose according to pleasure after her death of the crown, her Highness would not disinherit the right heir (whom he termed more than half English) and thereby force him, for the obtaining of his right, to bring strangers into the realm, and so to make it a butchery of such her now most loving subjects, for right will never die nor be lost; and thereupon alleged the statement made both against Queen Mary and her Majesty, and that her Highness would never set Lady Arbella up in regard to her Majesty's love of the now Lords of her Council, who, or most of them, were then sure to be displaced. For her Honour's friends by her father's side would then be her chiefest enemies, and her chiefest friends those by her mother's side, the chiefest of whom (naming my lady) was of so imperious a nature and so conceited against the most of the Council—which, he said, he was persuaded was already known to them—that when she should have a ruling hand she would overrule those whom she now least affecteth: with other words to the like effect, which I suppressed to write to their honours, both for that I took it not to be anywise within the compass of their interrogatory of practice, as also that I was not then willing to give occasion of the least offence that might be towards her Honour. And so I beseech you excuse me unto their lordships. But Creichton persisting in his former despair of her Majesty's good inclination towards the King of Scotland, alleging the not proclaiming him Prince of Wales (as I writ to their honours), the death of his mother, &c.; if I should affirm to you how

I maintained it to be both a provident and Christian policy for her Majesty not to nominate whom she had in her secret determination appointed next heir, I should seem only to affect thanks and win no credit therein more than I have done in my other averments. And as for my lord of Huntingdon, my lord of Hertford or my lord of Derby, I could not learn of any friends or favourers they had beyond sea; and so as I answered to the first I say also to this second, upon my uttermost peril, that I know not any one in England, neither *vir nobilis, plebeius, vel domina qualiscumque*, to plot or practice in any wise for the Succession for themselves or any other, or that their practices beyond sea hath any root, support, promise or maintenance any wise by any one here in England whatsoever.

And touching your third question, what I did know or have heard spoken by any touching any expectation to the Succession, or any other matter that may concern her Majesty or the state of the realm, though indirectly, I told you yesterday in part how my lady [of Shrewsbury] acquainting me one day with the purchase my lord had made of certain lordships of Mr. Adderton, whereof my lord of Huntingdon had bought a mortgage, she seeming to marvel that lord Huntingdon would not buy them seeing they were so good cheap and lay so pleasantly, I answered I thought he was not able through the multitude of his debts. She replied she feared he had great great store of money, because he had sold much land and lived but at a small rate. Though this cannot import much, yet I write it down, because I took it so to be your pleasure.

My lady also one day told me of the manner and forcible death of my late lord of Derby, saying that some were of opinion that my lord that now is, his brother, had procured him to be poisoned; "but," saith she, "I believe it not, but those foolish speeches that he spake to Mr. Fr. Hastings, saying that they two should one day fight for the crown, the shew of his great will and haughty stomach, his making of himself so popular and bearing himself so against my lord of Essex, I thought would be his overthrow. But (saith her honour) I marvel it is not revenged, for if the like should happen to my lord—as if it doth, it must be by one of these three factions, either Sir Tho. Stanhope with Tho. Markham, or his brethren, or the other (whom I understood to be those whom she thought to have poisoned my lord of Derby)—by God it shall be revenged upon them all, though it cost full dear": and said further that my lord at his coming to London should go forth to dinner but to few places, and should be provided against such practices. How far these may extend, or how well be answered, I know not, but am assured (they being privately spoken) if her honour please to deny them, her great credit and high estate will discredit my most abject condition; for other testimony than myself I cannot give them. But this appeareth my exceeding desire to satisfy all demands; I now set down my very conceits—for otherwise I dare not yet term them—fearing to have urged her honour further to explain them.

But, good Mr. Attorney, have some feeling of my present miserable estate, and think with what comfort I can either write or live! Whatsoever I have written that can make against myself is believed, whatsoever for myself not regarded; and then against any other, why should it be credited?

I have written of things most probable, and in part, I am persuaded, proved by the examinations of my friends unto their honours and you; that is, of my intent to return into England to recover her Majesty's favour, and advertise my lord of Essex of all these practices I did know of or could have further learned in Scotland; but it is apparent nothing is believed. I left in her Majesty's hands my wife, parents, five brethren

and six sisters, and patrimony, and it is believed that the three weeks' acquaintance of one simple and beggarly supposed Lord, and of one old, almost doting, Jesuit should persuade me to lose all these through hopeless expectations! I avow, upon my soul, I had rather quietly with her Majesty's favour enjoy my poor house, books and garden than 300*l* pension of any princes in the world.

Many will be deposed how I named myself before my departure Aglaus (the gardener of whom Guevarra speaketh in his *Diad' of Princes*), and often and solemnly vowed to content mysely in that poor house after his manner of life, if I could with all the rest redeem my hard fortunes, so little was I ambitious; but now [I am] wholly thought to follow princes' causes! This I write because it may easily be proved; but if I should write—as I have hitherto forborne once to mention—what answer I gave to Jacques and Dickinson at Brussels, upon unreverent speeches by them against her Majesty, though there I feared not to manifest the zeal and affection of a natural true subject, yet here, by reporting of it, I shall be rather more suspected than credited; as also my answer to Captain Barry upon the buying of the pistol (which Mr. H. Lee took from me at my first apprehension), which both discontented those bloody-minded wretches against her Majesty and not a little endangered myself. Mr. Moody, if it would please him, could advertise my answer, for he was within hearing of it; it was the same day he brought the book of Williams' and York's villainous intents to Brussels. And David Law, if he will say anything by me truly, can report in what secret manner and under the name of a Scotsman I came to Douai, not making myself known to any Englishman there or at St. Omer, or confessing myself to be an Englishman until I came to Calais, forth of the King of Spain's dominions. But alas! this is sinisterly expounded, rather suggesting more suspicion against me than any way acquitting me from the worst conceits. All things seem to have conspired my utter ruin. All my former joys, hopes and comforts are fully eclipsed, yea, her Majesty seemeth to have changed nature, and quite altered custom, the more to consummate my miseries. Here my tears point a period, pardon therefore my abrupt conclusion.—Tower, this Saturday, 21 June 1595.

Holograph. 3½ *pp.* (**33.** 85.)

M. de Lafontaine to the Earl of Essex.

1595, June 21.—Essex knows Mons. Le Fort, this bearer, without the recommendation which Mons. de Beauvoir has made of him. He desires to apply to Essex as a friend of our church. Begs that the cause of a brother of Le Fort's against one William Colin, now before the Council, may be expedited, to the repression of excess and violence in the future.—London, "en votre maisonette," 21 June 1595.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 3.)

[William Chaderton,] Bishop of Lincoln, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 22.—Desires despatch of his restitution to Lincoln, and for Chester will refer himself to Cecil and Sir John Fortescue in those points wherein they rest doubtful.—Westminster, 22 June, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**33.** 2.)

Nicholas Williamson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 22.—Before the coming of your note I had written a letter to Mr. Attorney of three particular matters concerning my lady; of

what moment they shall appear to you I know not: I wish they may satisfy expectation any wise. The other matters whereof I told my keeper be these:—First, for the weir. 1. My lord sent for me up in post to London by a letter, and at my coming up had me apart and said, "Williamson, you marvel why I have sent for you; it is for nothing "else but to tell you that my Lord Treasurer said, if he were as the "Earl of Shrewsbury he would pull down Sir Tho. Stanhope's weir; "and that I am persuaded the three solicitors shall not obtain a "commission, and that we must needs have this weir down some way. "I have no more to say, but talk with my wife, and then go down again "when you will."

2. I talked with my lady who said as much to me, and further, that if there were some of the strong labourers about Sawley and some of those dam makers in Hallamshire whom G. Blunt knew, and some of the workmen about Welbeck, they would pull it down in a night, &c.

3. Anthony FitzHerbert went down with me, to whom I told all this and sent him to G. Blunt, to whom he reported the same.

4. After the pulling of it down my lord sent Eton, Roger Portington's man, post down to Sawley, where G. Blunt and Fr. Fletcher were with me, with a letter to give us notice of the pursuivant's coming down for us, and commanded Eton to see the letter burned because it should not discover him to be of knowledge in the matter.

5. G. Blunt, after his coming up, had an instruction drawn by Kidman to teach him how he should say he was moved by me at Newark to help to the pulling down of the weir, and not by FitzHerbert, lest he should have thereby confessed what FitzHerbert had said unto him touching my lady's speeches unto me.

6. A kind of a general warrant was made to authorise me to use all my lord's lands thereabouts according to my discretion, purposely to be shewed in the privy sessions at Newark to avoid the indictment, and this was subscribed by my lord.

7. My lord and lady both gave thanks to divers for being at the weir.

8. My lord discharged two or three of his men for that they said he disliked my pulling down of the weir, and that he would not defend us therein.

9. His lordship wrote a letter to me to the same effect.

I remembered 14 arguments the other week, but now cannot remember the rest as yet; but I doubt not these will make it appear I did not mistake the cause of his honour's sending for me to London. And touching the *Scandalum*, Fletcher drew a certificate verbatim as the words passed between Sir Thomas and himself, and sent it to my lord, who sent it back to me and to Kidman, being then at Nottingham, rased, leaving out the material words of Sir Thomas his meaning, and wished us by his letter to send for Fletcher to Sawley and there to persuade him to make a certificate according as my lord had corrected it; but we, fearing we should not persuade him to it, got him to Mr. Harpur's, by whose help and persuasions, after almost a whole day's labouring him, we got him to subscribe that which was sent up to her Majesty or the Council, and others set their hands to it which heard not the words.

My lord commanded me both by letters and messages to pull down Sir Tho. Stanhope's park wall of Horseley. My lady would have had me to have fought with Mr. John Stanhope, and if I could by any means have got him in my power to have wholly disfigured him; and because I suffered him before my departure to ride quietly by my house and up

and down the country, she took a disgust against me, and this can G. Holt—whom I take to be in the Fleet—witness, and some others.

I have thus freely treasured up in your bosom and Mr. Attorney's all my hopes; as I live now in darkness of prison, so do I rest in despair of mind ever in this world to receive redemption of life or relief of my miseries but only by the mediation of you two. I doubt not your late compassion of me is doubted by this increase of my punishment, and so I will end in hope, though assured to end my life in the greatest misery if you shall now fail me.—From the Tower this Sunday morning, 22 June 1595.

Endorsed by Cecil:—"Nich. Wylliamson to me."

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**33.** 87.)

George Goringe to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 23.—One Saturday in the Court of Wards the Lord Treasurer said unto me: "Mr. Goringe, one of these days we will take a time to hear your matter." My suit therefore is, that you would move him that this term may not be lost, but that my cause may be heard and determined. I desire an extent may go out upon my father's lands—the best way for Her Majesty to come by her debt, for by law she cannot sell.—23 June, 1595.

½ *p.* (**30.** 10.)

The Attorney General (Coke) to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 23.—I cannot find the precedent you cited in Grafton's Chronicle, neither have I sought for any precedent in Mr. M.'s office for two causes: (1) for that I hold it without question punishable for an high and great contempt; (2) for that I would not have it published that in searching for precedents any doubt should be conceived, as published it would be if search were made in that office. In many cases that be exorbitant it is not possible to find a precedent, but [we] are to be directed by the general rule and reason of the law. And yet I am assured I shall find many precedents that contempts of less latitude and quality have been severely punished.—This present Monday morning.

Endorsed:—"23 Junii, 1595."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**33.** 3.)

Tobie [Matthew,] Bishop of Durham, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 23.—This gentleman, Mr. Henry Sanderson, her Majesty's searcher of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne and the ports thereunto belonging, makes his repair unto you to crave your favour in such reasonable suit as he would present unto her Highness. Forasmuch as I have been well acquainted these many years with his faithful diligence, both by day and by night, in sundry her Majesty's services of the most importance in this country, against the enemies of this realm and God's truth, which he hath performed to his great charge and sometime to his peril, and indeed to the decay of his estate no little, besides the "fudes" of some near allied and too much affected to popish recusants and practisers, I could no less than testify as much for him, and pray your furtherance in his motion.—At Duresme, 23 June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 10.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 23.—Never looks for anything but consolation from Cecil, and doubts not to have it on this occasion. Bearer will tell the rest.—Badburham, 23 June 1595.

Signed. Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 4.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, June 23.—Want of worthy matter, and the hope to have had better news of Hulle's success in the service he had in hand, have caused my silence, and now of late it is advertised that he with another is taken prisoner even the very same day they purposed to come away, for the guides expected them between Bruxelles and Gemblours in the woods ; one of them being come hither, but what became of his fellow he knew not, neither yet how the matter is discovered. I think one of Hulle's fellows has played false with the rest. What is worse, a friend of mine, an English merchant in Antwerp, who conveyed letters to and fro, though otherwise ignorant of all, is in trouble for it, having been examined and proceeded against, as the custom is in their sessions. I hope they cannot touch his life though it cost his purse the more. I am doing what I can for him underhand, and you might write to his Excellency that some prisoner might be exchanged for him. I am ashamed to presume thus far, but the extremity of the case and his small means enforce me. If I could have some increase of entertainment the better part should be employed about extraordinary services, and I doubt not, ere a year should pass, to work some service [which] should make amends for this failure.

All goeth after the wonted course, and now his Excellency is setting forward to the field, having given orders to all the companies to march, the day of *rendezvous* being the 10 July, new style, and the place at Doesborgh. The number will be some 6,000 foot and 8 or 900 horse. Groll and Brevoordt will be first begun with, though stronger than the rest held by the enemy in those quarters. They are all discontented for want of pay and slenderly otherwise provided Count Frederick van den Bergh, who is now governor of that Verdugo commanded over, assureth them he will be himself there shortly and bring money and all necessaries with him. His brother Count Herman, being returned out of Luxemburg with his men, gathereth more troops to him, to the number of 5 or 6,000, thereby to hinder his Excellency's attempts by diversion or otherwise, but if the French news be true, all the enemy can make must towards their frontiers, where the King prepares to fight the Constable of Castile and the Duke of Bouillon to raise the siege of Chastelet, if he come not too late, for Fuentes did beat it in hope to carry it away shortly. All the frontier garrisons are well beset, and the Count of Solms remains still at Hulst with the troops to defend that town and country until two sconces be made which will arm the town, and then may the men be drawn thence. There was an enterprise made against Oldenzeel, but failed in the execution by the cowardice of the captain, that with 25 men was appointed to lie in the corn and seize the gate at the opening thereof, while the rest should have followed. His excuse is that the corn was too short to hide them. His Excellency hath a great hope of doing good this summer, though he began somewhat late. It is the French wars must serve the turn and find the enemy occupied, or else these men must return to their defensive. The difficulties between the provinces are in part removed, so as the contributions will come in though with much

ado, fearing nothing more than a recharge of the proposition Mr. Bodley was sent with, who, I know, hath thereof enlarged so much that it were but a trouble to say more. The treating about an agreement between the Earl of Embden and them of Embden continueth before the States' deputies, but nothing yet concluded though he begin somewhat to yield, nothing troubling him more than the defacing of his castle towards the town, and that do they still proceed with, having also received three ensigns of Friesons, and two more lie in the suburbs. The Earl hath drawn his men from the Knock and Loghen further from Embden into the country towards Aurick and Lyre, and the States' ships of war keep the river of Ems free. It is hoped ere long a good end will be made between them. In Zeland is arrived a ship from St. Domingo, very richly laden, and the three ships that should go to China along the north-east are ready to depart, and make no doubt of the passage. Here is arrived lately out of France the Count Amovall d'Egmont, about the recovery of his lands, as is thought. Wherein, what the States will say is not yet known, but his sister that lately was married to the Count of Solmes liketh not his coming what show soever she maketh. It is thought by some he will be a suitor to his Excellency's sister, and so the sooner attain his other purposes. Have entreated Mr. Bodley to move your lordship in my behalf at convenient times.—Haghe, this 23 June, 1595.

Signed. 3 *pp.* **(172.** 5.)

News from Abroad.

1595, June 24.—A paper of news headed Rome, 24 June 1595.

The ordinary of Spain who arrived on Monday night brought letters from Madrid of 30th ult. On the day following there was to be solemn procession of thanksgiving for the recovery of the King's health. The West India merchants have offered to maintain 50 ships and 12 galleons to secure the voyage of the fleet, instead of paying the assurances which are made in Seville. A gentleman was in that Court from the duke of Gioiosa, asking assistance and offering securities. The Cardinal Archduke had told his servants to decide whether they would accompany him or remain, promising to provide outfit for those who went, and to those who remained give a present, and leave orders for them to be provided for in his church of Toledo. There was a question of six millions of gold, 300,000 a month for the war of Flanders and the same for that of France. The French on the Spanish frontier had refused the edict of Navarre, about the publication of war against the King Catholic.

That wretched Englishman, being delivered by the Holy Office to the secular Court of Campidoglio, was on Tuesday morning carried naked on a cart through the principal streets of Rome, "dandoseli per tutta la vita con le torce accese," and at the place where he committed so grave a crime his right hand was cut off. Finally he was burned alive in the Campo di Fiori, refusing to be converted, although persuaded thereto by many powerful theologians. Under torture he confessed to being sent by the Queen of England to assassinate Cardinal Allen, who getting notice of it, sent him to the prison of the Holy Office; where he denied it and was released.

There is news from Milan that, in Flanders, Colonel Verdugo and Mons. della Motta have routed the duke of Boglione's cavalry. Mons. del Buffalo goes to Malta, as president of that Religion, to settle certain heresies which have arisen among the knights. Mons. Dobleol, agent here to the Cardinal Archduke, leaves shortly to wait on the Cardinal

at Genoa, whither his coming from Spain has been delayed by the King's illness. After the return of Signor Gio. Fran. Aldobrandino a settlement was come to about the inheritance of the Cardinal of Toledo, worth 2,300,000 of gold; one third goes to the Pope, one to the King and the other to the pious works; but the Pope's portion must be spent on the war of Hungary. The Pope celebrated mass on Wednesday morning at St. Agatha's, where he lamented with many tears the outrage committed by the above mentioned Englishman. He afterwards gave audience to the Governor of Rome and the Fiscal and to the Cardinal of Mont'alto about (it is thought) the marriage of the Marquis Peretti. On Sunday Signor Antonio Tasso, master of the posts to the King Catholic, returned from Urbino, having ordered the 3,000 foot in pay there to march. Their delay was due to the Duke's hanging one of the captains for sedition. It comes from Turin that that Duke only waits for the men of Urbino and Milan to pass the mountains and prevent the men of Memoranci and Corse from joining Navarre. Mons. de Perona who comes hither with *carte blanche* has, in passing by Lorraine, treated the marriage of that Duke's third daughter with the Duke of Mompensiero, a prince of the blood. The prince of Transilvania has sent word to the Pope that 150,000 Turks are encamped near Andrianople, and are coming against him, and that he has but 50,000. The Pope has sent to Mons. Visconte, his nuncio, to advance the Prince 170,000 crs. forthwith.

Italian. 3 *pp.* (**172.** 7.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, June 25.—At length the States have resolved to set their men-of-war on work, and now the troops are marching towards Doesburgh, whence the first of July his Excellency meaneth to set forward towards Grill. All our comfort is the hope we have the enemy will make toward us, whom we go resolved to attend if they do not too much overlay us with number. As for the taking of those small towns, it is not like to prove any service of moment for the resistance we shall find, though in regard of the country's good we can undertake nothing more necessary. And I do think this work had been ere this dispatched, notwithstanding the other pretexts they have used to colour this stillness of theirs, if the doubtful terms they stand on with Her Majesty had not made them forbear to engage themselves and to enter into any kind of expence; having reason to fear, by former experience, that if they gave not Her Majesty contentment they were to expect a present revocation of Her Highness' forces. But now whether the slacking of the pursuit, or the dispair they are in of growing to any good end with Her Majesty, the overture made by Mr. Bodley being not embraced, or the fear by the utter losing of this season to discontent the people, who hitherto have not been made acquainted with the secret cause of this protracting, do prick them forward, I cannot say; though I be fully assured if they could hope by using of their uttermost endeavours to give Her Majesty satisfaction, they would leave all other things undone. The enemy is almost idle, for since the taking of La Ferté and those places in Luxemburgh we hear no news of them. The Count Fuentes lieth at Douai to keep those quarters in devotion, and his men-of-war at Arleux near Cambrai. Of the French King we hear nothing since the rencontre betwixt him and the Constable of Castile his horse, where he had the victory; but we make account that Burgoigne will fall to the King's share if he be able to keep his army together. Upon these frontiers nothing attempted since the surprising of Han. The levy made by

Swartzenburg about Cologne, being of 2,000 horse and 4,000 foot, is ready to march towards Hungary. The Turk beginneth to draw his forces together. About Raab he hath 30,000, and in Upper Hungary near Novigratt he hath also an army. The Count Charles Mansfelt is gone towards Oldenburg, where the Emperor's forces are, to take charge of them.—Hague, this 25 June, 1595.

P.S. I have, according unto your desire, endeavoured to have Capt. Baskerville continued in his company by moving some of the principal in this state, who have counselled me not to move the matter in open Council, for that they know, though for other respects they might be content, yet for the consequence, being a thing hitherto not suffered, they would flatly reject the demand. If it may stand with your liking I would stir no farther in it; but at his return, if he desireth to return hither, I shall use all the means I can to procure him another company.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**33.** 4.)

Hugh Bethell to [Archibald Douglas,] the Lord Ambassador of Scotland.

1595, June 25.—According to my promise I have spoken with my wife concerning the promise you charge her withal, that she, after the death of her late husband, Mr. Stanley, should promise you the payment of 10*l.* which Mr. Stanley should owe you at his death. Truly she doth constantly deny that ever she uttered any such speeches to you, neither did mean to take upon her the payment of any money he ought, for that she never intermeddled with any goods of his. And as touching the parsonage they recovered, it was never his, but in her right and her children, and ended also in effect with his death. Considering the case resteth in this manner I am no way chargeable with payment of any his debts, which although I wish were answered as far as his goods would extend, yet I mean not to enter into any dealing touching the same.—Ellerton, 25 June, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**33.** 5.)

Sir Henry Unton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June, 26.—Your Honour best knoweth that as men's desires are glad to embrace the first show of comfort, so are they forward to seek perfect assurance thereof, wherefor I presume you will not blame me to urge on my own successes, and to beseech the continuance of your favour which you have ever vouchsafed me, and lately very liberally. What I would say and should say for myself in this case your Honour well conceiveth, and as occasion serveth let me not only crave your furtherance of my suit, but also your direction, which I will carefully observe. This bearer I send expressly to quicken Sir John Fortescue's motion, who doth faithfully promise to take the first opportunity to move Her Majesty. Then shall I have need of my noble lord, your father's, and your seconding him, whereof I make no doubt. Myself intend not to attend before the overture here made and some hope conceived, and then shall I obey your directions.—26 June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**27.** 15.)

Sir Edward Norris to the Earl of Essex.

1595, June 28.—The report of divers victories which the French King should have gotten of late against the Spaniard, whereof I can learn no certainty, so dangerous is it to speak of it amongst them, hath

put all these parts in such an amaze that there is great appearance of some alteration, and the Duke / Count Fuentes so generally mistrusted and hated that scarcely any town will receive him, at least with any more than his own household. He is now upon the frontiers of France, so that your lordship hath more assured news of all things from thence.

The Cardinal of Austria is looked for to be Governor, and some hope of better by his coming, and yet it is greatly feared, because the Duke Fuentes was his chief councillor in Portugal, so that it is thought he shall come but to countenance the Duke Fuentes against the nobility of this country who have opposed themselves against his government, saying that none of the blood of the Duke of Alva ought to command these countries. It is said also that the Count Buren shall come into these parts, which they hope may be an occasion of some agreement or else make some division in Holland and Zealand. Things cannot stand long in the state they are, for either the King of Spain must be stronger in these parts, or else the French King will be lord of the best parts of Artois and Burgundy. Capt. Brett, the bearer hereof, well known unto your lordship, a very tall soldier and an honest man, can sufficiently advertise you of all things here.—Ostend, 28 June, 1595.

P.S. I have charged Captain Brett to deliver unto you the necessity of a company of horse. I beseech your favour for them.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**33.** 6.)

Ralph Gray to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 28.—Is credibly informed that Mr. Robert Bowes, treasurer of Berwick, intends to part with his office and uses all means he can for one Mr. Ashton, a gentleman in Lancashire, for it, who is now appointed to pay the garrisons of Berwick in Mr. Bowes' name, but is as yet not assured of that office. When last at Court had conference with Cecil therein, that if any such alteration were meant he might have his furtherance to the said office. Has served her Majesty in the borders in such sort as is manifestly known to her and others at least 20 years without seeking anything at her hands; assures him this is more for the advancement of his credit than for profit.—Chillingham, 28 June, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**33.** 7.)

John Harpur to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 28.—The restraint of my liberty doth most heavily afflict me, as a man who ever heretofore have lived free from all suspicion, although now, to the intolerable sorrow of myself and friends, my loyalty is made questionable. And because I know my own sincerity and that I have ever dutifully behaved myself in her Majesty's services, my most humble suit is that my cause may be examined; and then I assure myself that upon relation to her of my answers her Highness will be better satisfied of my duty towards her. In regard of my extreme sorrow I have written to your father to move her Highness to remit me into her gracious favour.—28 June, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ¼ *p.* (**33.** 8.)

George, Earl of Cumberland, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 30.—So far contrary to my resolution when I came from you is my course altered as I take no pleasure to write to any, nor

would if I feared not my return, without her Majesty heard some reason for [it], would be "miscontered." I had the best manned ship, I think, that ever went out of England; Sir Francis Drake told me he knew that went in her fourscore able to take charge. For good sailing and excellent working it is not possible to amend her, and I had my health as well as ever in my life. But when I was even ready to go, there came news by a man-of-war that she met one of the "garracks" at the Rock, which put me in such a fear that I should come short of them, they always coming forth of the India together, as I returned, not meaning ever to go to sea myself but when good reason doth draw me well to see certain likelihood of a happy voyage. Another journey may recover again what now I lose, if I lose, but my own going, idly, I will not upon slight grounds adventure. I have given directions so precisely as I am sure if anything be to come they are in fair possibility. I have left Langton the commander, who, I know, if they meet anything, will have it or I shall never see him; and all my company hath promised me to be governed as if I were myself there. I perceived by a letter from my Lord Admiral that her Majesty was much offended, I should desire to carry a flag where Captain Crosse in her ships was. Sir John Burrough in a ship of his own did; it was not only without offence taken, but by Capt. Crosse yielded to, and at home allowed of. But well, it is my fortune, who will ever strive to deserve as well, whatsoever disgrace is laid upon me, as any that liveth. Excuse me for going into the north, necessity forced, being without money, having much to pay presently, there only to get it, and from this place London 9 or 10 score mile about. Thus with the lips of my heart kissing her Majesty's sacred hands, I wish her all highest happiness.—From Tawestock, 30 June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 11.)

Musters.

1595, June 30.—Warrant to Lord Burghley, Lord Lieutenant of Essex and Herts, to levy and train 34 men in Essex and 44 men in Herts, ready for service in Ireland if need require, in addition to the 110 men lately levied in those counties, to be sent to Chester.—Greenwich manor, the last of June, 1595, 37 Elizabeth.

Sign Manual. 1 *p.* (**33.** 13.)

News from Abroad.

1595, June 30.—A paper of news dated Venice, 30 June, 1595.

There is news of the 17th from Vienna that on the 15th, Count Ferdinand d'Ardecs, after having his hand cut off, was publicly executed, together with Colonel Perlino. Maximilian had left for Cassovia, and his wife, with her mother, was expected at Vienna. Mansfeldt was making a bridge over the Danube at Comar and had sent faggots, which the Hungarians collected, to Vicemburg. When his reinforcements, which were expected within ten days, and those of Italy, arrive, they will set about some great enterprise, seeing there are not 10,000 Turks on the frontier opposed to the Transylvanian, who, by reports from Cassovia, has won a great victory over Turks and Tartars. From Cracow letters of the 9th inst. report that the Poles refuse the league with the Emperor because he has not signed certain articles which they demanded. Other news of Poles, Turks, and Imperialists detailed.

News from Paris of the 27th ult., of complaints of the cost of the war. The Prince of Conti has orders to leave 400 horse in Paris during his

absence to keep the city in check, there being great mistrust of the Prince of Soissons, son of Madame de Conde, mother-in-law of the Prince of Conti. The country was so impoverished by the war that some 20,000 poor people were come into Paris seeking alms. The Duke of Guise was sent with 4,000 foot and 300 horse to besiege Soissons.

Perlino was executed at Vienna for giving a plan of Comar to Sinam Bassa, who promised him his niece in marriage. Some say, however, that he was executed only for the sake of the Count of Ardecs' relations, to cover, in part, the Count's crime. The wife of the Transylvanian arrived at Vienna late on the 17th, with her mother who accompanies her to her husband.

News from Constantinople of the 4th inst., that only a weak armada by sea will be sent out, and that but 25,000 men have as yet gone to Adrianople. Riot at Sofia between Janissaries and Spahi. Edict in Constantinople of banishment against several Christian nations. Advance of the Transylvanian and panic among Turks on that frontier. Creala (?) has obtained his pardon and is made one of the four viziers, and Sinam is likely to obtain his, as Ferac, his adversary, is far away from the Porte.

From Milan they write, 28 June, that they have letters of 17 June from the Constable who only waits for 3,000 foot from Lorraine and some cavalry to make a move. Navarre was still besieging the castle of Digion. The viscount of Tavanes had surrendered a castle called Talan, about a mile from Digion, to the King. The dukes of Guise and Boglione were going into Picardy against the Count of Fuentes, who had made invasion there and was to join with Verdugo who had defeated Boglione.

Italian. 4 *pp.* (**172.** 9.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, June 30.—His fever is much abated. His friend Back writes from Middelburg that at Antwerp an Englishman and three Frenchmen are arrested on suspicion of intelligence with the English Court, and that he fears Thomas d'Arcques may be one of them. Hopes otherwise, because d'Arcques is of the Low Countries and not a Frenchman, and, moreover, could not have aroused suspicion in so short a time. Learns from Lisbon that 12 Biscayan ships of war have gone out. They are probably gone to the Indies to forestall the Signor Drack; but Ireland, now troubled by rebellion, should have warning. Is grieved that the Queen gives him no assistance but refers him to the negociation of Holland, which the obstinancy of Signor Bodley protracts so long, although there could not be a better time than now to press the States. Hopes, however, that Cecil is secretly advancing the matter by means of Signor Caron. Asks for, at least, one pay.—Badburham, 30 June, 1595.

Italian. Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**172.** 11.)

William Yelverton.

1595, June.—Petition to the Queen, for grant of certain lands in the manor of Barham, Norfolk. History of his claim to the lands.

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen refers the petition to the Lord Treasurer, who is to draw a book for the satisfaction of petitioner. Endorsed:—" June, 1595."

1 *p.* (P. 224.)

Richard Osberne to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 1.—His late favour granted towards his enlargement daily solicits his best endeavours to be attendant on Cecil's command; desires nothing more than to manifest some instance of his willing mind in that behalf. Prays his gracious employment, and shall in short time prove his affections towards his country to be honest, and his desire to spend his life in Cecil's service; whereunto he has studied these last three years.

Endorsed:—"Primo Julii, 1595."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**33.** 14.)

News from Abroad.

1595, July 1.—Paper of news, headed, Rome, 1 July 1595.

On Sunday morning the bishop of Cassano, an Englishman, said "messa cantata del corpus Domini" in the English church, where all of that nation were present, and one of the scholars made a very beautiful oration in praise of the most holy sacrament, detesting the heresy of that Englishman who was burned last week. In the evening the Pope created the Prince of Transylvania's agent here a knight of the Spur of Gold, a great sign of favour to that prince. The same evening arrived from Loreto, Signor Flaminio Delfino, summoned by the Pope to consult upon measures to free this *Campagna* from bandits, and on Monday it was decided to send two companies of mounted arquibusiers against the bandits. On Wednesday the Spanish ambassador presented the accustomed tribute, &c., for the Kingdom of Naples. Great hospitality shown by the Grand Duke of Florence to Signors Marco Pio, Paulo Sforza, Ascanio Sforza, and Gio. Francesco Aldobrandino on their way to Bologna. It is not true that the bandits to be sent to Hungary had turned back, Signor Flaminio said they continued with the other soldiers. These Frenchmen continue their preparations for the coming of Mons. di Perona and have hired the palace of Signor Francesco Censi. On Tuesday morning, in the courtyard of the English College, one of the scholars there, "pronepote" of the late Cardinal Pole, of the blood royal of England, held public conclusions (*tenne publiche conclusioni*), 17 cardinals being present. The Duke of Parma has sent Cardinal Farnese a young savage, eighteen years old, whose face and forehead are all covered with whitish hair. Cardinal Sfrondats is said to have purchased, for his brother, the county of Gaiazzo in Naples for 110,000 crs. On the 26th ult. 3,000 foot left Urbino for Piedmont. Letters from Spain of the 8th report that the dispersed vessels of the fleet have arrived at Seville with 2,000,000 of gold. The captain of the vessels had not arrived but was safe in Porto Rico. In September the fleet of the East Indies is expected with 8,000,000. The King is quite recovered. The Genoese galleys have, in Carthagena, embarked 16 companies of Spanish infantry for Italy. The matter of the four millions of gold settled with Ambrosio Spinola. In Portugal the fear of the English armada was over; and a damsel of the Infanta's, *enceinte* by the Prince, had borne a fine male child.

The Grisons urge the Pope to make a bishop of Cuno of their nation. From Florence we hear that in the vale of Pisa has fallen hail of 20 ounces weight, which has killed almost all the cattle and done great damage to the olives and vines. Other Florentine and Roman news.

Italian. 4 *pp.* (**172.** 12.)

Richard Kelly to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 2.—I have continued at Rouen in France upon some affairs I have there with Mr. Ottwell Smith for a patent which he hath obtained

from the King of France to bring into his realm some quantity of alum; which patent I have bought of Mr. Smith, and have unladen at Rouen two ships of alum and some other goods, which is the cause of my staying so long abroad. I have written earnestly unto my factor Tucker long since for his speedy return into England to discharge himself of all such matters as are supposed against him. I have received his answer, that he will not fail to be at Middleburgh about the end of June. And because I have heard of late that other complaints are advertised against him for his factions abroad, I have most carefully considered my dutiful allegiance in that behalf, have embarked from Rouen to come for Middleburg and there to take such order as I hope to bring Tucker quietly into England, with all his papers and other furniture, without any manner of difficulty, not doubting he will discharge him well and prove an honest merchant, for any factions or other blemish that may be truly approved against him touching his travels in Italy or otherwise; for he is well known to gentlemen of long credit which are travellers of long time, that may advertise you of his behaviour better than myself. It may be some malicious people envy his being there, and practise to put us from that trade by some means at home or in Italy, for so it appeareth by his letter unto me. I beseech you to stay upon this determination without further judgment in that behalf; for I do verily think Tucker will clear himself from all those complaints, when otherwise it may be my undoing, for he hath a great part of my merchandise under his keeping.—From Middleburgh, 2 July 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* *Seal.* (**33.** 15.)

Sir Harry Winston to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 2.—The suit I once heretofore presented to your father and yourself I do renew by these, that at the next levy of men for the service of Ireland you will grant me the levying of 150. If you shall think me not unworthy of this favour I assure myself of the good liking of the lord Deputy. And though I cannot take upon me to do any especial service, yet my best endeavour shall not be wanting to make you know that I desire this favour for no other respect than to bestow my time and means in the service of her Majesty and my country.—Standish, 2 July 1595.

Endorsed:—List of 18 knights, beginning "Sir H. Wynston."

Holograph. ¼ *p.* (**33.** 16.)

John Blynkoe.

1595, July 5.—Petition to the Queen.—Is sought to be disturbed in the possession of the parsonage of Lawrence Merston, Northampton, by Bartholomew Smyth and Francis Lynnell. Prays for new grant of the same.

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition, upon terms.—The Court at Greenwich, 5th July 1595.

2 *p.* (633.)

Cholmeley v. Barkley.

1595, July 5.—Order of the Court of Wards in the cause between Henry Cholmeley and Morice Barkley, confirming the former decree in favour of the plaintiff.—July 5, 1595.

1 *p.* (2125.)

Geoffrey Story.

1595, July 6.—"Whereas instance is made unto us by Geoffrey Story to make certificate of his employment under our several leadings, forasmuch as upon his petition to the right honourable the Lord Deputy of recompense for his relief we find endorsement that certificate to be made thereof; we have thought good accordingly to satisfy his lordship according [to] our knowledge, in manner and form following, by testimony thereof under our hands this 26th of October, 1591" (*sic*).

Certificates, seemingly copies, by Sir Henry Harington, George Harvie, George Thornton, William Warren, Sir Warham Sentleger, Harry Moyle, and Captain Giles Cornewall are given, similar to the following, which is the only one signed by the person actually making it.

"I, also, Sir Warham St. Leger, knight, do also know and testify the said Geoffrey to have been a servitor there 30 years and upwards, and hath to my knowledge very valiantly demeaned himself in sundry good exploits and services, as namely in the insurrection of Shane O'Neal, the rebellion of the Butlers and James fitz Morris, the rebellion of the Earl of Clanricarde's sons, and lastly in the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond in Munster. In all which time he hath shewed himself very forward to the good example of others, and in the said services proceeded to be in several offices of credit and lieutenant to Captain Wm. Smyth, and lost many horses of service, whereof some were killed under him. And for the more credit hereof I put my hand. Warham Sentleger."

Endorsed:—"6 July, 1595."

1 *p.* (**33.** 18.)

Thomas, Lord Burgh to the Earl of Essex.

1595, July 6.—The States' army is already set down before Groll which is not weak in fortification nor without a competent garrison for so small a place, but not provided sufficiently of victuals nor other means to resist a siege; this is the advantage under which it is attempted. There be in the town, as I am informed from Mr. Barnvelt, ten companies; the forces are without near 7,000, their battery is intended of 36 cannons. The enemy stirs in Brabant, and gathers head near Brussels about Turnhout, and is retired out of the land of Waste from before Hulst; and, as is advertised, will join what he may to relieve the town before which ours are encamped. It is supposed those of Brabant and from the land of Waste will make strong above 6,000. If they come on and be not fought with, yet our trenches will give them danger no less if not more than an encounter: they will be in good defence I assure me, for the Dutches are great masters of the spade. It was supposed the jealousies between the Counts Maurice and Hohenlo would have kept this man at Delft, but he is gone after, so as what is not between them compounded is dissembled. I will behold all, and embrace with exceeding gladness this occasion of exercise; whither at this instant I haste with all possible speed, whence I will write what befalls. I find her Majesty's town in good peace; the soldier and burgher cutting meat on the same trencher, and entertaining mutual society. I have committed the charge to Sir Fernando Gorges who, I dare answer, will with discretion and every sufficiency perform the office of a worthy deputy; for whose fault I dare in this case answer with my life. The other yet continues his pay, for I have not been sudden in displacing him; but I will no more credit the town with

him who hath made himself a patriot with them of whom her Majesty hath this for a security of conditions which by this (Brill) and Flushing they are only tied to observe. He hath made his estate, purchased lands, and built a fair house in Holland: and what I like not at all, when out of England by letters I warned him to take another course, he wrote to me he would sell all; and after, upon farther admonition, he returned answer he had already passed all away,—which now I find untrue. I also perceive he hath run a popular course with the burgher after his gross capacity, neglecting many things in the order of the government to give them ease where it was requisite for nothing but for a base insinuation, and hath argued a great remissness in the martial discipline. I shall in my next have other matter, and you shall be called from these to more serious intelligences.

July 6. [P.S.] The Count of Buren is expected in Brabant with the Cardinal of Lisbon.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**33.** 22.)

Estate of the Earl of Essex.

1595, July 6.—Draft memorandum of an agreement of 6 July 1595, 37 Eliz., whereby Ric. Broughton, of the Inner Temple, who, with Thos. Newport, deceased, was administrator of the lands of Walter, late earl of Essex during the minority of the present earl, is to receive from the present earl 1,222*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* disbursed for himself, 210*l.* "disbursed in exhibition of Henry Bourgcher, gent., and his sister," and 400*l.* disbursed for the earl since his full age; and in return is to present his accounts for scrutiny. Broughton undertook his office at the special instance of the Lord Treasurer and earl of Huntingdon who, with many others, were trustees for the performance of the will of the late earl of Essex.

2½ *pp.* (**172.** 14.)

Export of Coal.

1595, July 6.—Petition of the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the Council, against the granting of a suit made to the Queen by Mr. Poynes for the monopoly of the export of coal from the realm. Certain townsmen, called "oastmen," had always had the sole export of coal from Newcastle and had paid 4*d.* a chalder, ordinary custom, besides a benefit to the town chamber, by which the town was mainly maintained. The petition sets forth the damage likely to ensue to the town.

Endorsed:—"6 July 1595." *Also:*—"The lords of the Council desire the masters of requests to inform the Queen that such a suit as the petitioners mention seems unmeet to be granted."

Signed, W. Waade. (**172.** 16.)

Oswestry and St. Martin's, Salop.

1595, July 6.—Petition to the Lord Treasurer from the inhabitants of the parishes of Oswestrie and St. Martin's, Salop, the parsonages whereof belong to the Crown and are let for 56*l.*, and are worth at least 200*l.* a year more, that their churches may be repaired. No repairs have been made for 30 years, except such as the poor inhabitants have done at their own cost; for the farmer says he is not bound by his lease to keep

them in repair. Referred to Mr. Beynham, Queen's receiver of the said county.

Endorsed, 6th (?) July 1595 (?), with a note of the contents and a direction by Lord Burghley that it is to be referred to the auditor and surveyor of the county. 1 *p.*

II. Certificate made, "according to your lordship's direction", by Robert Berry, surveyor, that he has viewed the parish church of St. Martin's and finds "the foundation is ruinated and perished, the roof and covering in the timber and shingling is much decayed and the glass in the windowes for the most part is blown down", and that unless speedily repaired it will fall down. Estimates cost of repair at 13*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

1 *p.* (**172.** 17.)

William Wayte to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 7.—Apologising for not having presented his affectionate and dutiful service to Cecil since his liberty. So soon as things shall be agreeable, will (God permitting) accomplish duly in all points. Possesses health, liberty, and hope of better fortune through Cecil's means.—7 July, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**27.** 27.)

The Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges at Cambridge to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

1595, July 7.—They are sorry he conceived so hardly of their proceedings against Mr. Barrett, as they understand by Dr. Clayton's message and report, which offence is conceived, as they do impute, rather to the sinister reports of Mr. Barrett and his favourers than of his own disposition. They have in a schedule enclosed [*wanting*] set down a brief note of the truth of doctrine publicly and generally received, and of the contrary errors taught by Mr. Barrett, and another note of the lawful and orderly manner of their proceedings, which are warranted by their statutes, privileges, charters, usual custom and practice. Their humble suit is that it would please him to have that regard of this Government, and of them in respect of their places here, that such a bold, corrupt and unlearned young fellow may not in any sort receive encouragement in his bad course, having here kindled a fire like to grow to the disturbance also of the whole Church, if it be not speedily met withal, and to the break-neck and confusion of good order and discipline in this University, by his seeking by sinister means to make head against the Vice-Chancellor and his assistants, but that according to the Chancellor's allowance of that is done, and direction and reference to their Statute, he may be further here proceeded against, as the nature and quality of his fault requireth.—Cambridge, 7 July, 1595.

Signed:—Jno. Duport, Vice-Canc'; Roger Goade, Robert Soame, Umphey Tyndall, William Whitaker, Edmund Barwell, John Jegon, Laurence Chaderton.

Copy. 1 *p.* (**136.** 32.)

News from Abroad.

News from Venice, 7 July 1595.

1595, July 7.—Letters from Vienna of the 24th ult. relate that the *sposa* had departed thence towards Transylvania, that some Walloons

had passed towards the camp, which would probably attack Strigonia, and that the Turks in Giavarino made great mourning for the Count of Ardech. From Cracow, 16 June, they write of great rejoicings for the birth of a male child to the King who is over 75 years of age. Maximilian must now give up his pretentions to that kingdom. The Tartars are about to attack Hungary, but the Transylvanian is ready for them. The Cossacks have captured Ossa', on the *Mar Maggiore*, and made progress against the Turks. There is a report that the King Catholic will marry the Infanta of Spain to the Cardinal Archduke, with Flanders as dower, "con levarla dalla corte, con sua satisfattione et del principe." Secret letters from Lyons state that Umena, in haste to succour the castle, would not tell the Constable of the arrival of Navarre in Dijon. Tavanes, however, in despair of succour, surrendered Talan. After this the Spaniards mistrust both Umena and Nevers, who is ill at Anneci in Savoy. The King had promised to be at Lyons for the feast of St. John; but the importance of Cambray may detain him, seeing that both the Count of Fuentes and Verdugo are advancing in that direction, and Count Maurice collecting forces against them. Other news from Cracow, of 19 June, touching the Tartars. The Pope's persuasions to Maximilian to renounce his claims to Poland. The edict published in Constantinople against Christians is only against merchants who had gone to reside there within the last five years. The procurator Barbaro died on Monday last, and Gio. Mocenigo was on Tuesday elected to succeed him. The galleys of Naples returned to Genoa. Navarre has written to Mons. Burlaco, a Frenchman at Rome, to inform the Pope that Mons. di Perona left on the 10th ult. Some say he is already at Brescia or Verona. The surrender of Talan confirmed, and that of the castle of Dijon expected, with other French news of the 27th ult.

Italian. 4 *pp.* **(172.** 19.)

JOHN SCUDAMORE, priest, to NICHOLAS FITZHERBERT, at Rome.

1595, July 7.—Begs him to show what favour he can to their countryman Mr. Douland, whose "exquisiteness upon the lute" and "cunning in musick" will have come to his ears long ago. Favour may be shown to him safely, though he comes from England; for "I do assure you *in verbo sacerdotis* that he is no meddler but rather inclined to the good, and only for the fame of Lucca Emorentiana and love of music hath undertaken this voyage."—Florence, 7 July 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* **(172.** 93.)

EXPORT OF ARMS.

1595, July 8.—Warrant to Lord Burghley, at the request of M. de Sourdeac, governor of Brest, on behalf of the French King, to allow Ives Quermoller to transport out of the realm to Brest 50 armours with their furniture complete and 100 pikes for the said King's service, on payment of the customs.—Greenwich manor, 8 July, 1595, 37 Eliz.

Sign manual and signet. 1 *p.* **(33.** 17.)

LORD KEEPER PUCKERING to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 8.—As soon as this morning I heard you would have the decree sent you I sent for Mr. Mill to bring it, who told me that Mr. Talbot's man that brought it hath also taken it away again, and so it

cannot be sent you until he bring it in again. The first part of the punishment is to be performed to-morrow at Mr. Talbot's request.—From the Bench of the Chancery in haste.

Endorsed:—"8 July 1595. The decree concerning Wood."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**33.** 21.)

Lord Keeper Puckering to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 8.—The draught of the sentence you sent for is now come to my hands and herewith I send it you, desiring to have it again as soon as you may yield it. It hath been seen to my Lord Treasurer and Sir John Fortescue; Mr. Attorney hath also perused it. The paper with the new addition I have given order to have brought to me as soon as it can be learned in whose hands it is. The bill left with you for her Majesty's signature, for the qualifying of the 13 persons in the Fleet for the "weres," it may please you to remember, because their harvests cometh on, and the longer they continue in the Fleet the less able will they be to pay the fines, their charges there be so great. I desire to know her Majesty's resolution for the Lord Anderson, which circuit he shall go, because the circuits be at hand.

Endorsed;—"8 July, 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 26.)

The King of Scotland to the Queen.

1595, July 8.—Since the return of my secretary from you, Madame and dearest sister, I have patiently abided the trial of time to serve for a proof of my course by my actions that, thereby all cause of doubting being removed, a common danger might by a common assistance be prevented. But, upon the one part, finding you slower herein than either your will or your vows do require of you; and, on the other, imputing it to no lack of your good will but of true information, I have now at last made choice of the bearer hereof, my servant, to inform you truly of all these things, as the fittest messenger to inform you of the whole progress of my actions in this great cause, since by him I did also advertise you of my first proceeding therein by law. Surely, Madame, if it shall please you to weigh it, you will find that we both are but at truce and not at peace with the Romish and Spanish practices. These Spanished rebels of mine that are fled the country are but retired to fetch a greater "fairde," if they may; and (believe me) if any would persuade you otherwise, they but abuse you for their own gain, or at least thinking it sufficient gain to them to annoy whom they hate. How can I wonder enough that you who was so watchful for my well at the first breeding of their practices, as you never wearied from time to time to forwarn me of my peril, resenting it as vividly as if it had been your own, should now in the very height and ripeness thereof be fallen in so lethargic a sleep as you are; so far from either advertising or aiding that you do not so much as once to enquire what hath been here adoing these nine months past. But pardon me, I pray you, to complain of you to yourself, for, use me as you list, you shall never shake me off, by so many knots am I linked unto you; neither shall your slowness this while past be able to blot out of my thankful memory your manifold proofs of kindness shewn towards me in all times past; only I crave that you remember we have a common enemy, and that now we must either concur to hold them under our feet as long as we are treading upon them, or else, if they get leisure to rise again, it will but learn them experience to wrestle the more cunningly the next time.

I trust my part be now past *fieri*. I pray you let your assistance appear now in *esse*, but remitting the more large discourse of all things to the bearer, whom I pray you favourably to hear and firmly to trust, I commit you, Madame and dearest sister, to the protection of the Almighty.—From my palace of Falkland, 8 July 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1¼ *pp.* (**133.** 137.)

News from Abroad.

1595, July 8.—News from Rome, 8 July 1595. Mons. di Perona, ambassador of Navarre, has sent word of his arrival at Mantua. Some think he will obtain absolution for the King of Navarre ; others are doubtful. The famine in Naples, a sea fight between the Knights of S. John and the Turks, the bandits in the Campagna and other Italian news.

Italian. 3 *pp.* (**172.** 21.)

Geo. Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, July 8.—Since my last of 23 June, "his Excellency and the Count William of Nassawe, with their troops, met at the place and day appointed, and, after that all the necessaries were ready and order given to proceed further, the camp marched, with 16 pieces of artillery, and the carriages and provisions. And then was Monsieur de Locres sent to the lady of Anhalt, by whose means, it was hoped, the castle of Brefoord, which is hers, would have been gotten, at least to have held as neutral, being but 100 soldiers in it, of her appointing to keep it but paid by the K. of Spayne. But, it seemeth, she hath not been able to do so much ; and would have steaded his Excellency greatly, being on the right passage from the Rhine to Grolle, and within 2 leagues of it, in a marsh ground and very strong. The 3rd of this month, the camp was at a village called Zuelem, where a general muster was made and the companies found fair and strong, the foot above 7,000 and the horse between 11 and 1200, a number sufficient enough to besiege the place and abide the enemy if he come not far stronger, which it is thought he cannot. There was a letter of the Count of Stirum, that commands in Grol, written to the Count Harman Vanden Berghe, intercepted, which in effect contained that the state of that town was not unknown unto him and, therefore, requested that the succour might be hastened. The women, children, and baggage were sent out long afore, and the men are some 700. There was also a company of 40 or 50 horse but, fearing the want of fodder, removed towards another garrison ; and, being met in the way by those of Lochum, they t[oo]k 10 or 12 prisoners, amongst the which their cornet was one. [I]n Shoer, where they had a court guarded with some 50 men, they wanted all necessaries ; which made them abandon it, and now is possessed by ours, being of strength, and annoyed greatly those of Deventer and Swoll.

"The 4th, before the break of day, his Excellency was afore Grol and encamped. The rampyre is broad and low, with 4 bulwarks and a large ditch, the counterscarpe high, so as the cannon cannot do any great harm but must be done with the spade, and that will ask the more time. We understand that the enemy continueth to assemble forces at Turnhout in Brabant, whither the troops he had near Hulst are also gone, having brought the scaunces they made to hinder our men's passage into the land of Waes into defence. It is advertised they have a meaning to enter into the land of Altena ; but can do there little harm, for Worcum is too strong and well provided, and the other petty

scaunces are not worth the getting, for they cannot keep them when winter comes, and those men that were employed to defend the land of Hulst may now be spared and drawn thence, so as there is no likelihood that th'enemy can any way prevail; and want of money is so general a sore amongst them that they fear all their soldiers will fall into mutiny and endanger their state. The Italians are as far out as ever and will now deal no more with Fuentes and the Council of State in Bruxels, because they kept not promise, but have written to the states of Brabant offering to do them any service. Whereunto the D. of Arschot answered, requiring them to continue together and that he would do his endeavour for their contentment, and to be employed when time and occasion should serve. The regiment of Burgowgnions, over the which Vanamben commands, hath sent deputies to the Italians offering to come and join with them. There is still a practise under hand to alter the other provinces and divert them from the Spaniards, which some of the noblemen there do entertain: but such as are of the soundest judgment here do think it to be done only to entertain the people in hope of further good, and so by little and little to establish the Spanish government. It is much feared here that if her Majesty send to insist upon the restitution, it may chance to cause some alteration if, at the Cardinal of Austria his coming, he proceed with the matter of peace motioned by Ernestus ere his death, and since renewed by letters from the Emperor, or that his provisions be such that he come upon them with main force and drive them from the offensive to a defensive; besides, while the camp is busy to recover the places held yet by the enemy and to free all the provinces beyond the Rhine, whereto they must continually contribute, such an alarm would greatly trouble them; and so the service ceasing, or missing of their purposes, your honour can consider where they would lay the fault. And, if Mr. Bodly or any other come, all that the general States can do, as one of the chiefest in private conference told me, should be to send the proposition unto the respective provinces, and they to call a meeting of their towns and afterwards frame and send their resolutions hither, which would ask time, and then were they here to consult and determine upon the answer, and what that should be was uncertain, but most likely that they would persist by the treaty and send unto her Majesty an ambassade; for which the time was thought to be yet unseasonable, in regard that their camp is in field, that at the Archduke's coming they look to be assaulted [with] an offer of peace, to which end it is for certain reported he brings the prince of Orange with him, that if the Emperor's war should cease he would trouble their frontiers with ill neighbourhood, and if by means of the Pope, who laboureth it hard, a peace or truce of 4 or 5 years were made between the KK. of France and Spain, they here should have all the forces of Spain on their necks, it might drive their people to some extraordinary and desperate course, which would cause many inconveniences, and hath ever been sought to be prevented. I meant not to have held your Lordship thus long with this subject, but my L. Burgh, passing this way yesterday towards the camp, having been with his lordship and discoursing of matters, he wished me to touch thus much. Daring not to presume further in that I have not been employed, only thought it my duty to say thus much to your Lordship, whose care and endeavour for her Majesty's service are manifest to all men. It is here held most certain that Du Mayne is reconciled to the K. Fuentes hath won Chastellet and is gone to Han; being now so far engaged in those wars that we hope he cannot give them over, nothing being feared but the Pope's practises to make the truce. The Count of Egmont hath obtained, of the States of Holland, the use of his lands, but not to sell, mortgage or alienate them without

their knowledge and special licence, and must return into France, there to continue his service to the King and do all hostility against the enemy; which he hath promised and is to depart shortly. Embden matters proceed slowly."—The Haegh, 8 July, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 4 *pp.* (**172.** 23.)

Sir Ed. Norreys to the Earl of [Essex,]

1595, July 8.—Recommending the bearer, Captain Fludd, who is forced to repair to England for his health. He is "a very honest man and a tall soldier." Little has happened since his last.—Ostend, 8 July, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**172.** 25.)

Sir Thomas Cecil to Sir Robert Cecil, his brother.

1595, July 9.—This base place where I live yieldeth no matter worth the writing to a court, nor to one in your place. I am very glad to hear by your letters that the Earl is not to be touched *in capite*, whereas here it was in common report doubted, by reason of Williamson's committing to the Tower. The news of Ireland is better than was reported here, where we heard that Sir Edward Yorke's company of horse were defeated; but here we buy all things at the second hand, and we have no cherries ripe until they be rotten with you.

I am very glad to hear of my lord's [Burghley's] health, and I pray God you and I both may live long to see it.

The news of my son Read doth not a little touch me in conceit, both for his own sake and my daughter's; for of all worldly things it is hardest to recover a wit lost. It is a great cross to his friends but a much greater to himself, for to lose it is much more unfortunate than never to have had it. Here we live quietly though not solitary by reason of often visitations of gentlemen here about me; and for lack of other sport I was at a race that was run lately at Garterley where my lord of Rutland's horse won the wager. I think there was above 1500 horse at it, and not three good horses of service nor of beauty. I went thither rather to see horses than men and so returned back meaning to see no more races in Yorkshire again. Thus, Sir, I have entertained you with dumb show with bare sallets for lack of good dishes.

I left the moon in the wane at my last being at the Court; I hear now it is a half moon again, yet I think it will never be at the full, though I hope it will never be eclipsed, you know whom I mean. Thus I have taken occasion by your own discoursing to draw out a letter not much worth your reading; and I can grace it unto you with no better a farewell than to assure that you shall never find friend next your father and your wife that shall more truly love you than I will; and upon that pledge I hope I shall be assured of yours. I pray you in all your letters let me hear from you of her Majesty's health, and with all humble duty to be remembered unto her. Commend me effectually to my good sister and tell her I do not forget yet her kind coming to Wymbleton.—From Snape, this 9th of July.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**33.** 27.)

Lord Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and Lady Katherine, deceased.

1595, July 10.—Memorandum that Sir Thos. Heneage, Vicechamberlain, has by her Majesty's special command delivered to Lord Treasurer

Burghley a written book of paper and parchment containing 80 folios bound in vellum parchment, containing a process against Lord Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and Lady Katherine, deceased, daughter of the late Duke of Suffolk, attainted, in a cause of pretenced matrimony, and a definitive sentence given against them both by the late most reverend father in God Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, Edmund bishop of London, Sir William Petre and other commissioners, authorised for that purpose by a commission under the Great Seal dated January 31, 4 Eliz., which commission is also delivered. And the said book and commission are by the Lord Treasurer to be delivered to remain of Record in the Treasury of her Majesty's Exchequer, not to be removed thence without special warrant from her Majesty to the Lord Treasurer or any his successor as Treasurer of England. Signed and sealed by Burghley for testimony hereof and in discharge of Sir Thomas Heneage.. —10 July, 1595.

Draft. 1 *p.* (**33.** 28.)

Sir Francis Godolphin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, July 10.—I have signified unto all your lordships some examinations which I took in Scilly. If there be truth in the parties' speech there may be some Spanish ships taken by an Irishman, one Captain Cadett's device, and by procuring his return some further practices against her Majesty discovered. I urged this examinate to know what practices. He saith, touching practices between the King of Scots and the Spaniards. Also the friar, one of them that should have betrayed Bayonne, confessed that he lately saw an Ambassador from Scotland in the Spanish Court. These two testimonies from places so divers concurring, I thought it necessary to give you this note thereof. In my last I wrote my conceived fear for want of more men to defend the new fortification in Scilly yet scarce finished ; I rest still of the same mind that it needeth a stronger garrison, for the gathering of these Spaniards seemeth as a cloud that is like to fall shortly in some part of her Majesty's dominions.—Godolphin, being upon special occasion newly returned from Scilly, 10 July, 1595.

Holograph. Portion of Seal. 1 *p.* (**33.** 29.)

Council of the Admiralty of Zealand to M. Caron.

1595, July 10.—Some weeks ago, discovered a person calling himself George Herbert, a native of Dorcester in England, arrived hither from the enemy, having been several years in the King of Spain's service. Send his confession signed by himself, and would have sent him to England, to the Queen's council, but thought to learn more from him. Send him to be presented to the said Council.—Middelbourg, 10 July 1595.

Add. "Mons. Caron, sieur de Schoonebvalle, agent of the United Provinces with the Queen of England at London."

Countersigned:—Adr. Nicholas.

Seal. French. 1 *p.* (**172.** 26.)

Otwell Smyth to [the Earl of Essex.]

1595, July $\frac{19}{29}$.—Yesterday the Admiral's body and he that carried his cornet were brought through this town to be buried at Rouen. There was 8 Italians took him and had thought to have saved him,

but the Spaniards did kill both him and the Italians. They gave the Admiral 26 wounds. They have slain the Conte de Blynne (?). Of 600 or 700 men that were slain at that rencontre I do not hear of many of account slain, but all they that have been Leaguers that have turned to the King for money; a great judgment of God upon them, and the King well rid of them, thanks be to God. The Admiral's men say the Duke de Bouillon did betray them, but his trumpet saith it was his own ambition; besides all his men ran away from him and left him alone. The enemy is 16,000 men before Dorland.—In haste, Dieppe, 20 July, 1595.

Endorsed:—"20 July, 1595, new style."

Holograph. Unsigned. ½ *p.* (**33.** 44.)

THOMAS BODLEY to [LORD BURGHLEY.]

1595, July 11.—Vouchsafe to call to mind, and make it known to her Majesty, that the sudden decease of my brother and factor, who for five years together had all my substance in his hands, hath brought me so much cumber as first of force I must have leisure to recover mine own, and then after to dispose it, to maintain my poor state; but most of all to find a friend to whose custody and charge I may commit all my dealings. For *difficilis est cura rerum alienarum*, and a person of that trust is not easily gotten. If her Highness upon this (which is as great an allegation as can any way concern a man of my quality), be not moved to release me, I have nothing more to plead, but to conform myself to all that she shall command. I have only this petition to make unto her Majesty, wherein I humbly beseech you of your honourable furtherance, that in regard of almost seven years' continual employment in one place, during which time I have had little comfort of my country and friends, but have been greatly damnified through my absence from home, and shall be more and more whensoever I do return, it may please her Majesty to allow me that which is behind of my ordinary entertainment, sith others of those countries that return upon licence receive it always of course. Of 14 months' pay I had a warrant for 3 in January last: but there remaineth unpaid from the 11 of June in the year '94 to the 4 of May ensuing, which if I might obtain, it would repair in some part my domestical detriments. I could use many reasons to prove the equity of my suit, but it is not my intent to be troublesome that way; only this I would desire to be considered in my favour, that in all this time of my service in the Low Countries I never craved allowance for the postage of letters, which have been chargeable to me, nor for the expenses of many messengers, which I have purposely employed by express commandment and with promise of remboursement, sometimes upon her Majesty's own letters, sometimes by order from the Lords of the Council, from your lordship and Sir Francis Walsingham, about the causes of Skencke, of the Amon of Tiel, of Mons. Sonoy, of the banished men of Utrecht and Leyden, of the town of Gertrudenbergh when it fell from the States, and for sundry businesses besides: for which all my charges being put in a reckoning will grow to a greater sum than I have reason to neglect. Whereupon, if for these and more respects than I do signify, I shall either be considered in my foresaid petition, or discharged altogether, which I do chiefly desire, I will account it such a benefit conferred upon me as, if any endeavour in my power can deserve it of your lordship, I will omit no opportunity to prove my gratitude unto you.—July 11.

Copy. Unsigned. 1⅔ *pp.* (**33.** 30.) [*See Cal. of S.P. Dom.*]

John Harpur to Lord Burghley.

1595, July 11.—Understanding that her Highness hath given order for the discharging of Mr. Pearsalls, Mr. Hacker and the rest, which were sent for concerning my Lord of Shrewsbury, I cannot but signify unto you my grief of mind that I, which for these 24 years have with all sincerity of heart faithfully served her Majesty and endeavoured to make manifest my loyalty and unfeigned zeal, should now be worse conceived of than any of them. And touching those letters wherewith I am charged for saving recusants from indicting, whereby it is gathered that I have been a great hinderer of the due proceeding of justice in my country against such dangerous persons; first, I do assure you that sithens the time that I was of the commission in Derbyshire there was never any person indicted for recusancy but that I was present at the service and a principal actor therein. Secondly, I do also affirm that I never kept any recusant from indictment but only in hope to win him to conformity, and have conformed all such as I have kept from indicting, as the archdeacon of that county and divers others can bear good testimony, and that I have conformed above 40 persons that have been recusants, although I never saved from indictment above two or three that I can remember. And for my Lady Clifton, being my wife's mother, although she was a recusant, yet I trust no justice of peace in that county of Nottingham where she dwelt but thinketh that she was a good and loyal subject to her Majesty, and one that never gave occasion of offence by entertainment of any seminary, Jesuit, or other suspected person. And for my own disposition in religion I can say no more but that I and my wife and all my whole family, both men and women, do go to the church and do hear divine service every Sunday in the church, and every other day privately in my house or in the church, and that there is not any tenant I have dwelling upon my ground which is a recusant. But if my own testimony in this case may not be taken, I beseech you to be informed by the Justices of Assize of that county whether I have always borne myself clear from any suspicion of recusancy, and from giving encouragement or relief to any persons whose religion or life was suspected; and how I have otherwise behaved myself in her Majesty's service. And I do most humbly beseech you to be a means unto her Highness for her gracious favour towards me, to whom I do most humbly submit myself; being heartily sorry that I have by my error and want of good regard procured her displeasure towards me. But whereas I fear that the hard opinion which her Highness hath conceived towards me proceedeth partly of some information from the friends of Mr. Edward Talbot and Sir Thomas Stanhop, I do assure you upon my faith and honesty that I never sought to continue any suits or quarrels betwixt them and the Earl of Shrewsbury, but have ever greatly misliked their unnatural and unkind courses. And for the Earl of Shrewsbury, I protest before God that I never held or intend to hold myself more at his devotion than, with regard of my duty towards her Majesty, I lawfully and honestly may.—11 July, 1595.

[P.S.]—If you desire any further testimony touching the disposition of me and my wife in religion, I trust my lord archbishop of Canterbury will fully satisfy you therein.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**33.** 31.)

Richard Percival to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 11.—This book between Sir William Hatton and you is fully agreed upon and will be engrossed and ready to be sealed by to-

morrow, 8 of the clock in the morning. Myself and Mr. Willis are named to the intent the whole moiety shall not settle in Mr. Beeston, who is very desirous to lay out 88*l.* more, which maketh a full third part. The book between Longford and you is not yet agreed, being a conveyance so intricate as Mr. Hesketh desireth to have Mr. Serjeant Warburton's advice, which shall be had. Mr. Longford will move you that he may receive his rents, over and above his third part due at Whitsuntide last, because he reconciled himself to the church before that time; meaning by this stratagem to draw some 100*l.* more from you. But he may be answered that the land is in extent for arrearages due for many years past to the Queen, which cannot be discharged by his coming to the church; whereas if all arrearages were paid and that he stood on even ground at Whitsuntide, you might shew him that favour which now you cannot.—From your house this present Friday morning.

Endorsed:—"11 Julii, 1595."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**33.** 32.)

Sir Thomas Heneage, Vice-Chamberlain, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 11.—I am very glad of your progress, the rather because you make your return by my poor lodge at Copthall, where I will make as much of you all as I can, though it will be far short of that I would, and where you shall not be least welcome. The Jests I would be glad to have a copy of, when you be fully agreed thereon. Myself am troubled greatly with an unkind and injurious son-in-law, and being to meet with him with my learned counsel this afternoon at my Lord Keeper's, I shall not be able to see you till to-morrow at night at the Court; and upon Monday next you shall be sure, God willing, to have the book ready for her Majesty's signature. If you have any news out of Ireland let me have some taste thereof. And so I and my wife commend us to you and my best beloved cousin as to those we specially love and account of.—At the Savoy, 11 July, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**33.** 33.)

Noel de Caron to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 11.—The States of Zealand have sent hither an English prisoner of whom I spoke at my last audience with her Majesty. They have sent a special war-ship, with their *prevost de l'admiraulté*, to bring him safely; for they believe him to be a Jesuit and consequently a traitor to her Majesty. Asks what to do with him and encloses his confession and their letters.—Bethnal Green, 11 July 1595.

Signed. French. 1 *p.* (**172.** 27.)

George Goring to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 12.—My Lord Treasurer hath had the officers of the Court of Wards with him, and upon due consideration of my father's debts and his estate left unto me, with the many encumbrances upon the lands, it is thought her Majesty shall be best paid by an extent of the lands, myself having consented to a greater value, to be paid yearly, than the profit of the lands will rise unto. Mr. Attorney of the Wards hath set his hand unto a writing wherein the debt is cast up, with his opinion how fitliest her Highness may be paid; and the same my Lord Treasurer hath taken unto the Court to show her Majesty. I desire

you will now further it with my Lord Treasurer, for I hope in God it is likely to have an end. Mr. More and myself did yesterday wait upon my Lord Treasurer with an inventory of all things left at Chelsea ; yet there was some abuse against our will by a carpenter that fetched more than was appointed him, but we had him in the Gatehouse for it. We have taken such a course with the rest of the executors as, at my Lord Treasurer's and your best liking, you may order the house and take it into your possessions.—12 July, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**33.** 34.)

[Captain Fournier] to M. De Chaste, the Governor of Dieppe.

1595, July $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{2}$.—Je n'ay eu aulcunes nouvelles du Roy depuis ma derniere que sa Majesté partit de Dijon pour aller vers le compte de Bourgougne avec son armee pour suivre les heureux progres qu'il plaist à Dieu luy donner sur l'armee de ses ennemis. Vous verez par la coppie cy enclose de celle qu'il escript d'Auxonne à Madame la continuation des advantaiges qu'a sa dite Majesté sur ses dits ennemis et l'esperance qu'il donne d'en mander de plus grands bien tot apres. Sa divine bonté les fera reussir s'il luy plaist aussy favorables que les precedens et de plus en plus a l'advancement du bien et reppos de cest estat. Je la prie cependant vous donner (et plus bas) Monsieur, en sante tres hureuse et longue vie. De Paris ce vingt deuxieme Juillet 1595. (Et plus bas) vostre humble et affectionné serviteur Poceer (?). Et sur la suscription est escript a M. M. de Chaste et en son absence a M. de Cusson, commandant es ville et citadelle de Dieppe.

Marginal note by Essex :—"A letter from the King's camp to Dieppe."]

Endorsed :—"Captain Fournier's letter to the Governor of Dieppe."

Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* (**33.** 20.)

Enclosing :—

The French King to his Sister.

1595, *July* $\frac{6}{16}$.—*Ma chere sœur, J'envoie a la guerre le Marèchal de Biron avec deux cens chevaux et aultant d'harquebusier a cheval. Il rencontra de bonne fortune cinq cents hommes de pied Lorrains qui estoient routy gousty qui arrivoient a gre, qui furent soudain deffaicts, tous les cappitaines tues ou prins ; cent demeurez sur la place, le reste a genoux criant Vive le Roy. Monsieur de Guise se desroba d'avecq le Marechal de Biron avec sept ou huict des notres et alla trouver Victry et Fouquerolles qui estoient les premiers, et fut unggentil traict ; car ung capitaine Lorain l'appella ea cavallier trois coups despee. Il partit droict a luy. Laultre le voyant venir resolu voulut tourner pour fuir, mais il le joignit et donna de l'espee a travers du corps, le tua tout voidde a trente pas de leur retranchement d'ou ilz ne tirerent pas ung coup tant ilz sont estonnez : Et encores ung plus grand tesmoignage cest que deffaisant cest infanterie les valletz et laquais de sa trouppe trouverent en ung village joignant les deux cornettes des gardes du Connestable de Castille, les deffirent et prindrent bien quatre centz chevaux : car ceux de leurs vivres et artillerie y estoient. Devant qu'il soict deux jours j'espere vous mander encores quelque chose.—Du seizieme Juillet*, 1595.

Marginal note by Essex :—"The King's letter to his sister."

Copy. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (**33.** 20.)

[*For other copies of the above see S.P. Foreign in the Public Record Office.*]

William, Lord Cobham, to Sir Robert Cecil, his son-in-law.

1595, July 13.—Entreats his favour in obtaining her Majesty's hand to a license, already drawn, for one John Fynnett to travel, who hath no intention therein but to enable himself the better to serve her Majesty and the State.—From my house in the Blackfriars, this 13th of July, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**33.** 35.)

The Attorney-General (Coke) to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 14.—The manors that were assigned for my mother's dower were these: in Norfolk, the manors of Mecton *alias* Meyton, Ashill, Kanesham, Uphall Callards, Monnox, and North Pikenham; and in Suffolk the manors of Erseweli Chamberlaines and Bedingfield, &c. I am right well assured that these manors be of the yearly value of 700*l.*, for albeit my mother accepted 550*l.* per annum, yet for assurance of the payment thereof the manors abovesaid, of the yearly value of 700*l.*, were assigned, besides the profits of courts and other royalties which are casual and not of any certain yearly value.

I am at this time about the performance of the last duty to her to whom in her lifetime I was most bounden; and yet I will with all the speed I can endeavour myself to satisfy that which you require by your letters. And because I must now alter my former course and presently dispose both of mine own and her poor living which she left (of all which she took the charge and disburdened me in her lifetime), and now wholly address myself and my family to remain about London that I may the better attend her Majesty's service, I desire you that I may be spared some small time in the country (without displeasure) for the effecting of these things. Thus, purposing to certify you as soon as possible I can of your own business, I humbly take my leave.—This 14 of July.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 36.)

Jean Nicolas, fiscal to the Admiralty of Zealand, to M. Caron.

1595, July 14.—After the departure of the prisoner whom their Council sent, with their *prevost*, to England, the lieutenant-governor of Flushing sent word that the son of the said prisoner, arrived in this country some weeks ago, enlisted in his company, a youth of 17 or 18 years; and that, learning the imprisonment of his father, to whom I had refused him access, he had stolen away, under a feigned passport, to Antwerp. Although I refused him access to his father he seems to have spoken with him from the street through the window bars. It will be for his father to answer whether his going over to the enemy was at his instance. As for the prisoner, coming from Antwerp, he first addressed himself to me for his passport: being dissatisfied with his looks and answers, I brought him before the Council, where he discovered himself still more, both in regard of his hair and beard, disguised and dyed black, and in respect of the declaration which he made to us upon the causes of his departure from England and of his journey—undertaken, as he said then, to bring back a son of his, who had fled from his obedience eight months ago, and that towards Cologne. Subsequently, in prison, he made the confession sent. I think that his skin covers a Jesuit and a traitor; his looks and manners betray this, and his gestures in speaking are such as Jesuits use, "de se frapper la poictrine, *contractis in orbem digitis iisque pectori applicatis.* Ce sont gens de mesme calibre dont l'ennemy s'en sert pour accomplir ses desseins tiranniques."—Middelbourg, 14 July, 1595.

French. Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**172.** 28.)

William Essex, a Ward of the Queen.

1595, July 14.—Petition to Lord Burghley. Of his suit against Edward Essex, his natural uncle. Prays for the benefit of certain sequestered lands, for present maintenance.

Endorsed :—14 July, 1595.

½ *p.* (P. 171.)

Another petition from the same, in connexion with the same matter.

½ *p.* (P. 172.)

News from Venice.

1595, July 14.—Letters from Lyons of the 23rd ult. report (among other news) that Tavanes, Umena's lieutenant, has made his peace with the King, who gives him the rank of marshal. News from Vienna of the 1st inst., severe discipline enforced by Mansfeldt, Turkish losses, &c. Mons. di Perona has reached Florence. Italian and Austrian news. *Added in another hand* :—Mons. de Perona has reached Mantua and Florence. A truce for 30 months between Navarre and the duke of Savoy was published on the 8th inst. Other news of France, Austria, and Italy.

Italian. 4 *pp.* (**172.** 29.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir H. Unton.

1595, July 15.—Your man will tell you what he found hath been done for you, that is, that they that promised to undertake it had not yet moved the Queen. I could wish you did call upon them somewhat earnestly, for if they mean *bonâ fide* they know they must not be thus slack ; for if even of those that are industrious things be hardly gotten, what is to be hoped of them that only solicit by wishing ? I am not much deceived for I looked for no other. What you think I may do, do you direct and I will execute. But I am so handled by this crew of sycophants, spies, and delators, as I have no quiet myself nor much credit to help my friends. Perhaps once in a year I shall cry quittance with them. Your true friend Essex.—15th of July.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 37.)

Examination of Bartholomew Gilbert.

1595, July 15.—He saith that one Madox, a merchant of Ipswich, brought him to a seafaring man that had the diamond at Limehouse, where Gilbert first saw the stone, in a tavern called the Lion. Next day they met all at John Terry's house in Cheapside where Gilbert did bargain with the seafaring man for the stone ; and the same day, in part payment of 680*l.* and odd which Gilbert had agreed to pay for the stone, he delivered the seafaring man certain pieces of plate amounting to 46*l.*, and a ring with a diamond to the value of 46*l.* more. The next [day] after this the party came for his money (which Gilbert had provided in gold) being 600*l.*, so that Gilbert will depose that the diamond stood him (with 20*l.* which he gave to Brooke for taking up this money) 700*l.* and odd pounds, besides the exchange of the gold which came to some 4*l.* more. He saith that when he bought the stone of this seafaring man there was not any man present but they two.

He did promise Madox for his friendship in helping him to this bargain that he should have part of the gain.

He knows not the seaman's name nor where he dwells, and denieth that he ever saw him since.

Brooke had the stone because he took up the money, and Gilbert did receive of him so much money as (the former parcels accounted) came to a full 1,000*l.*

He saith further that Ro. Howe had 100*l.* for being surety to Brooke for Gilbert, so that the stone lies Brooke in 1,100*l.*

Signed. 1 *p.* (**33.** 38.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to the Earl of Essex.

1595, July 16.—Thanks him very profusely for lord Burgh's "most kinde respete unto me and of my repetasion" (reputation), which he perceives proceeded by Essex's means. There is no news but what lord Burgh will write save that Mounte Dragon "is marched with 7,000 men towards our men to see if he can possibly levy the siege, or at the least by any means give succour unto the town, the which is said to be in some distress," and unless relieved must shortly surrender.—Brill, 16 July.

Signed:—"Fard. Gorge." *Holograph.* 1 *p.* (**172.** 31.)

Dr. Tho. Bilson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 17.—Learns from Sir Thomas Gorge and others, Cecil's favourable opinion of him. Has always striven to do what he might in the church of God, and disliked the open and eager pursuit which some in these days make "after such places;" but when favour is extended to him unasked he is not ungrateful, and esteems it the more from such as the Queen trusts with her greatest affairs.—Winton, 17 July '95.

Endorsed:—"Do. Bilson, Warden of Winchester College, to my master."

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**172.** 32.)

Lord Chief Justice Popham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 18.—According to her Majesty's direction, comprised on the backside of this enclosed petition, I had done what I could to be informed of the truth of the matter, and do find it in such sort as I have certified under the said petition. And although the now widow of the said John Wright have had loss by the match, yet it seemeth that Harry Wright, brother unto the said John Wright, who is bound for the payment of 260*l.* unto the son's behoof now at Christmas next (and which now is to go between the widow and her daughters, sisters unto him that was slain) is like to sustain the greatest loss; the widow now having also some 10*l.* by the year during her life to live on. Whereof I have thought it my duty to certify you.—At Serjeant's Inn, 18 July, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. (**33.** 40.)

Nicholas Williamson to the Attorney General (Coke).

1595, July 18.—The success of his letters had hitherto been unfortunate, having written therein of matters both probable and sufficient, as he judged, to have delivered him from offence and been acceptable for good advertisements; yet his imprisonment has continued almost half a year more closer and straighter and in place of greater discredit than at the first, without the smallest comfort afforded him. Is almost desperate to be relieved but that his hope still liveth in the compassionate

dispositions of those two honourable personages and of Coke, by whose mediations he daily expects her Majesty's accustomed clemency if multitude of weighty causes do not make him remain there forgotten; the fear whereof has forced him to write. "If the contents of my last letters to Sir Robert and to you were of any estimate, if my lord [of Shrewsbury] deny the matter of the weir or of the *Scandalum*, or my lady disavow the extremity intended against Mr. John Stanhope, I have since remembered other matters more sufficiently to prove them, and many more I could have alleged if I might have conferred with others about them; but these in the meantime I will send you if I shall understand them to be needful: reposing myself in those comfortable speeches you gave me at your departure this day month from the Tower, where I remain most afflicted.—18 July 1595.

P.S.—Though I have no means to solicit Mr. Stanhopes, I hope my deserts will work that impression in their virtuous natures that they will also further my enlargement.

My former keeper at the Gatehouse detaineth certain necessaries I left there at my coming to the Tower, though I have paid him the extremest due he could demand and in larger measure I am assured than I should have done if I had complained thereof. I procured Mr. Lieutenant to write also unto him, but he hath refused to deliver them. I most humbly request you to send your warrant straightly commanding him to deliver all such things as he hath of mine, otherwise he will retain part, and so give me occasion further to trouble you."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**33.** 83.)

Geo. Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, July 19.—My last I sent two days agone and there enclosed one from Sir Fr. Vere, since the date of which matters are suddenly changed at the camp; for where we looked to have heard that the special battery should have gone to make the breach whereby to have forced the town, all the quarters being come with their trenches even to the very counterscarf, and the ditch sounded already to be filled, the news of the enemy's passing the Rhine with more forces than was looked for made his Excellency, after consultation with the chief and commanders about him, leave the siege and retire the camp, so as the 15th of this month it came, with th' artillery, ammunition and carriages, unto Borcklo, a town hard by Lochem; and [it] is thought that ere this the forces are severed and placed in the frontier towns, as well to defend them if the enemy should go about to attempt thereupon as to annoy him in his passage. Mondragon is their chief and the Counts Herman and Frederick Vandenbergh are with him. Their number is reported some 1,000 horse and above 7,000 foot. Ours were as many, but being the chief strength of the country and that a blow would bring further inconveniences with it in all appearance, these men here have written to his Excellency not to hazard to fight, seeing the enemy as strong if not stronger than he, and to maintain the siege and abide the enemy's coming was impossible without more men, the seat of the town being on a dry and heathy country. If the enemy after the providing of that and other towns return, then shall we be doing somewhere else; and if he stay, then must his Excellency also remain in those parts to hinder his attempts, for many towns are but weak and in some of them few good patriots, which was in part cause that the States did not think it so expedient to adventure upon a battle, knowing best the humours of the people in those provinces and how soon an alteration cometh.

France's wars must "steede" these countries, or else they would soon be put from th' offensive to a doubtful defensive.—Hague, this 19th day of July, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1¼ *pp.* (**33.** 41.)

Sir Henry Cocke to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 19.—Now the time draweth near wherein (as knights of this shire for the late Parliament) we are to name and appoint the collector for the fifth fifteenth due therein unto her Majesty. And forasmuch as Mr. William Newce, of Haddam, a very honest and sufficient gentleman, hath already very well and dutifully paid and discharged the former four fifteenths, if you so like of it, I think him very fit to have the collection of this also. I have already written unto him, whose answer is that although the collection thereof be very troublesome (which I know to be true), yet if you and I shall think him fit so to continue the same he is very willing to accept of it.—From Punsborne, 19 July 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**33.** 42.)

Thomas, Lord Burgh to [the Earl of Essex].

1595, July 20.—I will of this army give you a plain account, referring the judgment to yourself. I found our forces before Groll, from whence we dislodged the fourth day after I came thither: the army compounded of 2000 Friese under Count William; 1000 of South Holland under Count Philip; 1000 of North Holland, the army of the young Count Nassau; 1200, with the three companies of her Majesty's pay, under Sir Francis Vere; 1000 Scots under Colonel Murray; and his Excellency's guard and mine, both 400. Horse companies 13, making the number of 700; the whole, 7300. The approaches advanced by every regiment to the counter-scarfe; by the English into the edge of the ditch; by the South Hollanders into the middle of the ditch with a gallery. 16 cannons did beat the parapet and bared all the flanks: battery was not intended, the course being to lodge in the foot of the rampart and to run along by sap. How far we were proceeded your lordship perceives; why our works made their full point there you shall know. Our espials advertised us of the enemy's coming forward, of his forces equal, if not superior, to ours; of his diligence in marching, resolution in the enterprise, and of the courage given by his "sighnes" to them within. Hereupon a council called and no doubt left untouched: the particular debates unnecessary, and every man's opinion as needless to speak of; that which prevailed and removed us I will not omit. The enclosure of our camp was so large as by reason thereof our quarters were far sundered, and because the circuit might not be unmanned anywhere we could nowhere make defences strong enough: so as to make good our trenches was concluded impossible. (Before I go farther your Lordships shall understand we could bound our siege in no less compass, for the town stands upon a plain flat, so as of necessity the works must be enlarged otherwise than where the seat gives advantage.) The next thing offered to consider was to retire the whole into one quarter, and so to attend if any means served us to do something against the enemy. Against this was propounded the scorn of beholding him send in his convoys, and the despair of victory there against him where he would stand upon his best guards. The last question, whether we might rise and give him battle, or abandon all and dispose our troops to garrison. The first not

liked, for account must be given to the States, who allowed not so great a hazard ; the latter not safe, for then many places lay in danger, which could not all be suddenly provided for if the army were dissolved. A mean between these, to keep the field and to lodge strongly, was our uttermost counsel. In this we be firm, and having "dispestred" ourselves of artillery (saving five demy cannons) and all needless carriages, we encamp, coasting him as we hear he lodgeth. Hence what will grow I cannot say, neither have patience to expect with longer deferring to acquaint you what hath passed. As new matter riseth I will inform you and I will, God willing, see the end of this journey. We be now 4 leagues asunder, old Mondragon commands theirs in chief. Principal persons besides are the Counts of Berke ; their forces of foot, as we are advertised, 5,000, and horse 1,700. The Governor of Groll is a young Earl of 24 years, his country Stizem, whence he is named. He commanded 11 ensigns within, which we hear were complete but 900. We left him in great necessity, for it hath been confessed he had not scarce a loaf of bread ; and yet being summoned he answered he would hold the town for the King of Spain. He hath the honour : of us I will give no judgment, but as I present you with a naked truth, I leave with you, who in these martial matters can best discern, the interpretation which you will make. Our forces since we levied our siege are enforced 1,000 which were employed under Count Solmes in the land of Vast, and Count Hollock's guard of 200 and 5 companies of horse which be all in number 400 ; so as now we be in the field strong 8,900. Our discipline of embattailing our army is according to the Roman dizeniers, every tenth man knowing his place and the soldiers distributed into lines after their tenths, who going before them bring them to their ranks. Our form is curious and ready ; I would the exercise against our enemy might commend our order.—July 20.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**33.** 43.)

JOHN HARPUR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 20.—As I do acknowledge myself most infinitely bounden unto you for the means you have made in my behalf unto her most sacred Majesty, so I beseech continuance of the same, not knowing otherwise to satisfy her Highness. The two letters for which her Majesty, as I hear, is most offended with me, one was for my wife's mother, deceased, a harmless creature if you will examine her life ; the other for Williamson with an intent to conform him, as after it was effected : and although the man since hath proved, as I hear, disloyal, yet at that time there was no suspicion thereof. For my religion it is well known that I am no papist or favourer of such, other than in respect as aforesaid. And for Williamson he hath been my deadly enemy two years and a half, which I do humbly thank God for ; so my trust is you will be a most special mean for me to her Majesty for the remitter (*sic*) of her gracious favour, and not to conceive hardly of me for him. I do acknowledge myself to have offended her herein, craving her gracious mercy, which with the six weeks' imprisonment I have sustained to my exceeding grief, being more restrained than any other, I hope will move her to release me to make trial of my future life, which hereafter shall be so guided as shall, I hope, gain some part of that favour which foolishly I have endangered.—20 July, 1595.

Signed. ¼ *p.* (**33.** 45.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, July 20.—The eighth day after our sitting down before Grolle we had certain news of the enemy's being near the Rhine and of his purpose to pass towards us. It was some while in deliberation what course we should hold; in the end finding our forces neither able to environ the town so that we might impeach a stronger army to succour it, nor the States resolved to hazard the battle, the best course was, they thought, to raise the siege, to bestow the greater part of the artillery in some place of safety, and with the army to grow near unto the enemy, both to cut off his victual and to wait some good occasion to give them a blow, and if they retired to accompany them to their passage. With this also to assure the small towns of Anholt, Zerenbergh and Doteum, which might easily fall into their hands. This no doubt was the safest counsel and yet hardly assented to of some, as well for that our works were very far advanced, as that they could be content with little disadvantage of numbers to try what should become of them: but they were the fewer in number. We are now within three leagues of the enemy, who lieth at a village called Brun, and from thence by strong convoys victualleth and furnisheth both Grolle and the other towns of all necessaries. We are constrained to lie still a day or two for the refreshing and victualling our army, during which time, if the enemy seeketh not us, we shall remove towards him. The Count Harman of Bercke commandeth their army as governor of these quarters, but Mondragon swayeth all. Their army is of 8000 foot and 1800 horse, the humour of the chiefs is undertaking, and therefore we hope they will visit us. Stay long in these parts they cannot, both for the difficulties they shall find in victualling their army, as also for that they have left Brabant and Flanders exceeding bare of forces. Our troops are about 7000 foot and 1400 horse. What will ensue I will not fail to advertise you by the next. Sir Charles Percy arrived here yesterday to whom I shall be ready to do all curtesies. I most humbly beseech you to retain me in your wonted favour.—Camp near Wolft, this 20 July, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**33.** 48.)

Sir Thomas Dennis to the Earl of Essex.

1595, July 20.—Since writing my letters unto the Privy Council I have received advertisement from Mr. Philip Bevill, of Cornwall, who this night supped with me, that on Sunday last the Spaniards with four galleys presented themselves before a little parish called Saint Evaull, three miles to the west from Padstow, and offered to land some men at St. Evaull. To impeach the landing Mr. Grenvile, son unto Sir Richard Grenvile, bent those bands which are committed unto his charge.—Exeter, 20 July, 1595.

[P.S.] I hear of few men taken or killed at landing or otherwise. Sir Francis Drake came into Plymouth on Sunday night last, who went to discover the fleet. I think you shall hear more from him than certainly I can advertise.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**33.** 57.)

Thomas, Lord Burgh to the Earl of Essex.

1595, July 21.—In my last I opened to your lordship the condition of our army, our dislodgement, and coasting the field towards the enemy, our renforcement since, and such like circumstances, together with our

adversary's strength and number of both. I shall now advertise you that they withdraw to repass the Rhine, glorifying themselves in this they have done. We are irresolute whether to follow them or to give leave to their passage, to the end that after they be gone we may attempt again both that we quit and other small places which are held in this country against us. The part which I conceive we shall bend unto (and whereof I find probability resolution will be taken upon the coming of the States which is attended within a day) is to give no impediment to their retreat, but since they have given little refreshing to the towns and castles in their hands, to begin with some of the weakest and to proceed to the rest, whereof upon good reason we doubt not to become masters. For by occasion of the Count Fuentes' ill success it is likely these can no more return, and our forces were increased as I certified, and within 3 days shall be augmented 1,500 more, so as where we sit down we shall be in state to make good. And as this people fight in the nature of mechanics for commodity and have little sense of honour, so they lie in wait to catch without hazard, and the reducing of this quarter to the union of the rest will bring home a great contribution. I will despatch to you the first occurrents that offer, not that I expect to have a worthy subject, but that you shall have such fruits of my service as the time yields. I must confess to your lordship I grudge these idle commanders and think scorn to have my name amongst these digging moles, whom with undeserved fame the spade hath raised. I rest in all faith to attend your commandments, and vow unto your voice more willingness than to any earthly call, esteeming my happiness can be no greater than to be eased of part of my debt to you.—21 July.

Addressed :—" To the noblest my most honoured Earl of Essex."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 46.)

Forces in Ireland, &c.

1595, July 21.—" A briefe declaracion of the yssue of two Privie Seales conteyning the some of ix^{ml} xxi^{li}, viz., one Pryvie Seale of the viiith of Marche 1594 assigned for the 1000 Footemen sent out of Englande and aryved in Irelande *mensis Aprilis* 1595—v^{ml}; and by one other Pryvie Seale of the thirde of Aprill 1595, assigned for the paie of the forces sent owt of Brittanie into this realme—iiij^{ml} xx^{li}. In all the some of ix^{ml} xx^{li} sterling."

[Followed by particulars of sums and names of officers to whom paid, etc.]

Endorsed :—" 21 July, 1595."

9 *pp.* (**139.** 49.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, July 22.—Two days since I wrote you what passed here, so that now, nothing being altered, I shall not need to make repetition of the same.

As to Captain Baskerville, and the course you have taken for the continuing of his company, I shall be very glad that one whom you favour so highly, and myself so affect, may be pleasured in that sort; but should have had more cause to rejoice if the power had wholly rested in me to have fulfilled your request. For though I may bestow the places that fall, yet had it been too hard a matter for me to induce the States to licence a captain for so long a term, especially now that they have so great occasion to use their service. And I judge a far greater matter would have been more frankly assented unto by them at

your request. I suspended to give the place till I were assured of his being at sea, and then intended to bestow it on my brother Horace, with full purpose at his return to have used my best means to have procured him another. But since your lordship is otherwise disposed my brother shall stay. I most humbly thank you for breaking of such plots as tended to the drawing hence of my regiment; though I assure you no man shall be more ready to bend any whither where either the troop or myself may do her Majesty service: and to your summons no man living shall more willingly give ear than I, who must acknowledge my chief good from you and have vowed myself wholly to do you service.—Camp near Wolft, this 22 July, 1595.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**33.** 47.)

WILLIAM, EARL OF DERBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL, his uncle.

[1595], July 22.—Thanks for your honourable favours; assure yourself to have as great interest in me and as much power to prevail in what you please as any of my dearest friends, Your grave advice, whereby I do desire to be directed, hath bound me as well in unfeigned friendship as in alliance; for I mean to satisfy the Scottish ambassador with a truth, for it seems the King is misinformed.—22 July, Cha[non] Row.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**33.** 50.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to his servant MAURICE HORNER, keeper of Norwood Park.

1595, July 22.—To deliver to his loving cousin Sir Francis Hastings, or to the bearer to his use, one buck of this season to be taken in Norwood Park.—At the Court at Greenwich, 22 July, 1595.

Signed. ¼ *p.* (**33.** 51.)

ANTHONY KEMIS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 22.—That he has not written the news ere this was for lack of opportunity; for he longs to show his desire to spend his life in his service by whose means he has received it. Reports the certainty of the death of Mons. la Mote, as he heard it recounted to Count St. Paule by one that came from the enemy's camp. The enemy coming before Durlane, upon Sunday, 12th inst., La Mote "went to view the ditch of the castle, being armed at all points with musket proof, and having, for his more security, a target of proof, which holding somewhat lower than his eyes, as he stood upon the counterscarp to view the ditch, a musket bullet came from off the wall and hit upon the edge of his target which, glancing up into the sight of his casque, killed him stark dead without uttering at his death one word. The viijth day of this month it was my chance to be at Muttrell where, going to the wars with them of the town, we overthrew an hundred horse of the garrison of Hedden, an enemy town five leagues off. Monsieur de Menye, governor of Mouttrell, for fear of the siege which was then expected there, caused all his moveables and household stuff to be carried by night out of the castle, which to me seemed so strange as that I could not choose but send it to your lordship for news." On Monday, 20th inst., Count St. Paule went to relieve Durlane and Mons. de Villiers was slain, entering pell mell into the enemy's trenches, where 400 or 500 of the Spaniards were defeated but our army forced to retire.

Presently on the death of Mons. de Villiers, the Count sent the Governor of Dieppe to Rouen, to confirm the people there who would be

apt enough to sedition. Report says the King has taken the treasurer of the enemy's camp, on his way through Savoy towards the Low Countries, and also the Constable of Castile, and slain 1,200 men. Begs favour for procuring his pardon; for, his horse being shot and "little entertainment allowed," he cannot live any longer in the wars of France.—Abavill (Abbeville), 22 July.

Endorsed:—"Captain Kemis, 22 July '95."

Holograph, 2 *pp.* (**172.** 33.)

JOHN CALLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 23.—In regard of your great care always towards my dear lady and mistress, I could no less do in duty than upon ending our assizes at Sarum this last week, and before my repair unto her ladyship, advertise you of all proceedings there concerning Sir Walter Longe. First, touching my lords the Judges of that circuit, they had an upright regard to yield equal justice unto all her Majesty's subjects, neither did they any whit intermeddle in the sheriff's office for returning the grand jury, but the sheriff himself did return a very substantial and indifferent grand jury of gentlemen of the best sort of all parts of the shire; insomuch that things being carried with an indifferent course, we of our side at this assizes preferring one bill for the killing of our man better than a year past, the same was found accordingly; as also some of Mr. Danvers' neighbours preferring one other bill against one Broome, a very base and lewd fellow and a chief countenanced and abetted witness by Sir Wa. Longe for indicting of Mr. Danvers at Lent assizes, is now at this assizes indicted of felony for robbing of a church. As for Sir Wa. Longe, he offered no manner bill of indictment at all against Mr. Bainton or any of his people, but the judges have discharged Mr. Bainton's people from further attendance, having been so often bound over to appear. Touching my poor self, whom Sir Wa. Longe doth malice in the highest degree, notwithstanding many his father's speeches at the court, or his own reports here in the country, being prevented by your letters and others for [from] having any uncles, near allies, or kinsmen in this grand jury, for anything we could perceive [he] did attempt to do nothing, save only did expostulate his wonted malicious affection in some speeches towards me, now only giving out again that he will be doing with me at the next assizes if he wist in what. As I am sorry to behold his continual malicious proceedings, so can I assure you still that he shall never reprove me for a disobedient subject towards her Majesty or her laws; although I could find out probable matter enough against him sufficient for his utter disgrace. Howbeit, I beseech you in all right and justice to have compassion on me, being destitute of my singular good master or any like stay until my lady's [Danvers'] sons shall with her Majesty's favour return again, which I hope in God will be the speedier through your continual kind means.—23 July, 1595.

Endorsed:—"The Lady Danvers' servant Calley to my master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**33.** 52.)

OTTYWELL SMYTH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 24.—I wrote, by the letter I sent to Mr. Gayner of Rye, of the death of the Admiral and his carrying through this town towards Roane. He remains in Fort St. Catharine until his brother Chevalier Doyes comes, who is looked for daily. The enemy began to batter Dorland on Monday with 32 cannon at 6 a.m., and at 8 p.m., after

three assaults, took the castle and town. "Some of the soldiers retired into a strong house of stone and set two streets on fire, and the enemy did set that house of fire and burned it, for the Spaniards would not receive them per compossyon [composition ?]. There was in the town 1500 soldiers and 150 gentlemen. How many be escaped as yet it is not known, but it is said the enemy lost about 2000 men before Dorland. Since he hath summoned Pounde Dormy to render; so that the Count Sayent Polle and the Duke de Bowleyon and the Duke Denvares have put 1500 men into Mowterell and into Pounde Dormy and Pykynye great garrisons." But if he take Pounde Dormy or pass the Somme, this town will be soon be taken, for there are but 200 soldiers in it, little powder and ammunition, and the forts fallen to decay. "Them of Abbeville and Amiens do demand garrisons. They fear so far the Spaniards. The taking of Dorland so furiously maketh them all to tremble. It is to be feared that if the King come not into Picardy all stands in great danger to be lost. The enemy is 16,000 men strong and yet looketh for more forces daily. This Compte de Foyentes is cruel. Yesterday the Duke Monpansyr arrived at Roane with 300 horse. He was well received both by them in the town and them that keep the forts; so both Roane and Newhaven be quiet, thanks be to God. The governor of this town and the *premier president* do write for certain that now the Duke de Mayen is accorded with the King, and that the governor of Soysson caused the Spaniards to go forth to wars saying, 'There be some Lutherans within two leagues.' As soon as they were out of the town he shut the gates against them and would not let them come in, but said, if they would have passports, he would give it them. The King is still in the Franche Compte where he hath taken two good towns, Pasme and Byssansons, and is going to besiege Dolle, and the constable of Castile is not able to rescue it; his troops be not strong enough to do it."—Dieppe, 24 July, 1595.

P.S.—The company of horsemen of the governor of Dieppe has just arrived. They say the enemy entered by a breach which, at the lowest, was the height of a man, but the 2000 soldiers within the town lacked courage and fled into strong houses; which caused most of the town to be burnt and few escaped. They had victuals and ammunition to have kept it four months longer.

Addressed:—"At the Court."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 34.)

E. Lady Raleigh to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595,] July 25.—Prays his favour in behalf of her kinsman, Mr. Brett. "The matter is a falling out betwixt Sir Rafe Horei [Horsey] and himself, which has grown further than I wish with all my heart it had, they both being my very good friends; yet for that the greatness of the one may by his friends inform most favourably on his side, and so cause more condemnation on this my kinsman than there is cause, I earnestly entreat you, good sir, to stand indifferent for my sake in this matter when it shall or if it do come before you. I am the more bold to write for him, for I well know the honesty and plain truth of the gentleman such as he will inform, no, not on his own side more than a truth; only his choler is something to be condemned, which men that stand so much on their 'trew onnest,' as I know this man doth, will be moved if they receive wrongs."—Sherborne Lodge, 25 July.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**33.** 53.)

Sir Thomas Heneage, Vice-Chamberlain, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 25.—I am not so well here (having had some touch of the gout) but I would be glad to know that you did better and hear her Majesty still did best, or otherwise you and I were like to do little better than worst. I hear you talk no more of progress there; and if any such thing be meant it were good the gentlemen that have best will to give her Majesty best welcome to their houses have some warning for to provide themselves. But whatsoever become of you I hope her Majesty will hold her determination towards the end of gresse time to visit this poor lodge, which I love for nothing so much as that she gave it me and that I hope, ere I die, to see her Highness here, though not pleased as my heart desires, yet contented with such mean entertainment as my most power can perform with most goodwill; and so give her Majesty occasion to like better her forest that lieth so near here, and of late her Highness hath come so little in.

For her Majesty's ordnance at Dieppe, I am sure your father hath taken order with my Lord Admiral to have it brought home. Otherwise I perceive by Otwell Smith at the change of the governor there it may be in some danger.

For poor Parker I pray you remember her Majesty, and let her know from me that I am sure, to give his wife and little family meat, he sells his household stuff; and except her Majesty give him some present relief or leave I hear he will steal away.—At Copthall.

Endorsed:—"25 July, 1595."

Holograph. ¾ *p.* (**33.** 54.)

Sir Nicholas Clifford to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] July 26.—"My lord, according to Sir Fr. Drake and Sir John Haukins desire I have been with Sir Fr. Goodolphyn in Cornwall, where, before our coming, the Spaniards, out of four galieys, had landed some four hundred soldiers, which burnt Moldsey, a small village, and Newland, with Pensance, a very good town. For the town of Pensance, had the people stood with Sir Fr. Goodolphyn, who engaged himself very worthily, it had been saved, but the common sort utterly forsook him, saving some four or five gentlemen." Further, it is reported, by prisoners whom they set ashore, that for want of fresh water, they would have landed again, with some 500 of Don John's best soldiers; but the wind shifting north they took the opportunity to avoid the fleet at Plymouth and retired again to Bluit. Had they landed again, the writer, with Captains Poor, Raisshe and Garrett, would have accompanied Goodolphyn "either to have buried them or ourselves. And had we been there before their landing I see no reason, by all description, that ever they should have returned."—Goodolphyn, July 26.

P.S. The prisoners reported many things which Goodolphyn has certified to Essex, but they seem uncertain.

Signed: "Your poor kinsman and servant."

1 *p.* (**172.** 35.)

William [Morgan,] Bishop of Llandaff, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 27.—Having waited on Friday last from 3 to 8 p.m. in the closet for Cecil to come out of the Privy Chamber, he was finally forced, by urgent business, to go towards Westminster. His intention

was to crave Cecil's word to the Queen that restitution might date from the translation of my lord of Exeter, 11 March, for the revenue is very small and the charge very great. Protests his thankfulness for Cecil's favour.—Westm., 27 July, 1595.

P.S.—Begs he may now depart to his home, which for seven or eight months he has not seen, and leave the bearer to bring the restitution after him.

Holograph. 1 *p.* *Seal.* (**172.** 36.)

Francis Langtery and Richard Huysh to the Earl of Essex.

1595, July 27.—As to offers made by Mr. Cure. the Queen's sadler, to one Thomas Kendall, prisoner in the Marshalsea, in relation to a bond given by Mr. Cure for the debt of one Longe.—27 July, 37 Eliz.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**27.** 53.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 27.—Though indisposition of body should make me wish not to stir hence till I have found some remedy, yet if I thought her Majesty did either miss my attendance or my service I would quickly be at the Court. Her leave signified by my lady Leighton doth warrant my absence, which shall be no longer than Saturday, for I will but rest one night after my letting blood. And so, being very thankful for your kind letter, I rest.

[P.S.] I pray continue your favour to Mr. Savile; you shall do yourself honour and her Majesty service by his advancement. He is married but 3 or 4 years ago, and her Majesty hath known it long and never shewed to mislike it, nor indeed hath no cause, since by his marriage her servant's state is much more enabled.

Endorsed:—"27 July, 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 39.)

The Lords of the Council to Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer and Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln.

1595, July 27.—By direction from her Majesty there were four horses assessed on the county of Lincoln under your lieutenancy for the service of Ireland, which being levied in that county and sent to Chester, we do understand from Captain Deering, who had order to view the same, that of the four horses two geldings were very insufficient, and the furniture and pistols bad and insufficient. These shall be to pray you to be informed who of the justices had the care to provide the same, and by whose fault so bad horses and furniture were provided, being unmeet for service, that we may by you be certified of the same.—From the Court at Greenwich, 27 July, 1595.

Signed. *Seal.* ¾ *p.* (**33.** 55.)

Sir Henry Cocke to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 28.—Since the receipt of your letters touching the collector for the fifteenths within our shire, I have very carefully examined how Mr. Newce hath performed his duty therein, which I do find to be very justly and truly discharged by him and in as convenient time as any other whatsoever, for the which he hath his *Quietus est.* His two former collections were each of them two-fifteenths, and this next is but for one single fifteenth. The gentleman is a very honest man and of

good ability, having lands to the yearly value at least of 400*l.* Yet notwithstanding (although the statute doth not require it) I have always used to take a sufficient surety to be bound with the collector for the payment of it. Wherefore, if you give your allowance of him, I will proceed to take his bond accordingly.—From Punsborne, 28 July, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**33.** 56.)

ARTHUR GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] July 28.—Yesternight I heard some conceit of my Lord Admiral's going to the seas, and myself being no less ready to expose my life and fortune in the service of her Majesty, do beseech you to make known unto her Highness my dutiful disposition to attend that noble gentleman in such employments, having heretofore served four or five several times in her Highness's ships. I do not affect the sea service with any hope of benefit, but only as ready to follow true honour in the loyal service of my prince and country.—28 July.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**33.** 58.)

OTTYWELL SMYTH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July ¹⁸⁄₂₈.—"Upon Monday last the Count Seynt Polle, the Duke de Boullyon, with the Admiral, determined to put into Dourland 500 men, and the Duke de Boullyon with them, with 3000 of powder, for they lack powder in the town. They defeated the enemy's horsemen and took three cornets, but when they came to the trenches they could not pass, they were so strong. The Admiral did amuse himself in fighting with them in the trenches. The Duke de Bollyon told him it was not fit for horsemen to fight with footmen in their trenches. He did so long amuse himself upon a 'stoomake' (?), that the enemy came forth with 4,000 foot, with 6 pieces of cannon, did enclose him and the footmen. He was taken prisoner. The Flemings and the Spaniards striving who should have him, one of them shot him through the body and slew him. His body is sent to Amyans. The vidame de Amyans, the baron Pounde Sayent Pyerrdre, and Monsyeur Sesevalle slain and all the footmen cut in pieces; the powder taken. The most of the great men that be slain have been Leaguers against the King, so God hath punished them. The Count Sayent Polle, the Duke de Boullyon, and the governor of Dyepe saved themselves and fled to Amyans. Within two hours after the Duke Denvars did arrive with 800 horse 3000 foot. This day they do ride to give a battle to the enemy. God send them the victory! If they do not now raise the siege, Derland is lost; for the enemy is strong and hath 30 pieces of cannon."

The Governor of Dieppe has gone to Rouen and Newhaven, to assure them for the King. The parliament and inhabitants of Rouen want him for their governor. This were well, if M. de Cewsson were continued governor of Dieppe; but "if Chevalier Doyes have it he will not permit them of the Religion to have the preaching in the town as they have now." The Duke de Mayne is accorded with the King. Sends copies of Capt. Fournyer's letter and the King's letter to his sister. The Duke Deparnon has declared for the Spaniards. God grant that the governor of Boulogne, who was put in by him, hold for the King. "I would I might have leave to send home her Majesty's ordnance and munition before there be a new governor placed in this town."—Dieppe, 28 July, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 37.)

Edward More to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 28.—Is going into the country for a time. As Cecil directed, Mr. Goring and he moved the Lord Treasurer (as the suit of all my La. Dacre's executors) to receive Mr. Billot to his service, who promised to think of it. Yesterday, however, he told Mr. Goring that "it was his disease already to have too many servants." Begs Cecil to take him if the Lord Treasurer will not.—28 July, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 38.)

The Duke of Nevers to the Queen.

1595, $\frac{\text{July 28}}{\text{Aug. 7}}$.—Ayant pleu au Roy me commander de venir en ceste province pour avoir l'œil à la conservation d'icelle, comme aussy a celle de la Champagne, pendant le voiage qu'il a juge luy estre necessaire de faire avec son armee, tant en la Franche Comté qu'au pais de Lyonnois, je m'y suis acheminé le xviij^e^ du passé que les forces qu'il m'avoit destinees arriverent pres de moy ; et suis arrivé pres de M. le Comte de St. Paul, gouverneur de ceste province, le mercredy au soir xxvj^e^ du passé, qui a esté seulement quatre jours auparavant la perte de Dourlans, pris par assault, plus par faute d'ordre qui estoit en la place que de nombre d'hommes, qui estoit grand et bons et tel qu'ilz n'en ont voulu avoir davantage, bien que par diverses fois nous leur en ayons offert tant de pied que de cheval. Car ilz se sont seulement arresté a nous poursuyvre de faire lever le siege par les ennemis autour de leur place, se defians d'eulx mesmes pour le peu d'ordre qu'ilz y avoient, ce que n'estant en nostre pouvoir de faire pour n'avoir pas deux mil cinq cens hommes de pied qui n'estoient suffisans pour hazarder un combat si dangereux a toute ceste province, Dieu a permis que la place s'est perdue, ainsy que vostre Majesté l'aura peu entendre : ce qui m'a tellement touché au cueur, que je me suis resolu de m'enfermer en ceste ville de Corbie, ou de celle de St. Quantin ou de Cambray que les ennemis attaqueront, resolu d'y perdre la vie plustost que de permettre que l'une d'icelles se perde par faute de la bien deffendre. Mais dautant qu'il ny a forteresse si bonne qu'en fin ne se perde n'estant secourue, et tant plustost celles qui ne le sont comme est ceste cy et celle de St. Quantin, je suis contrainct d'avoir recours a vostre Majesté pour l'avoir cogneue fort affectionnee au Roy mon seigneur et maistre, afin de la supplier, comme je fais tres humblement, de vouloir nous assister de quatre mil hommes de pied seulement pour trois semaines, et avoir agreable de les faire descendre dans quinze jours, sil est possible, pres d'Abeville, pour estre le lieu plus propre et commode pour nous venir joindre au lieu ou il sera besoing ; ausant vous asseurer, Madame, que moyennant ce secours j'espere en la bonté de Dieu que non seulement empescherons les ennemis de rien effectuer au prejudice de ceste couronne, mais que les batterons, de quoy il en demeurera a vostre Majesté une gloire eternelle pour avoir esté cause d'un bien si grand a ceste couronne. Je scay bien, Madame, n'avoir encores merité en l'endroit d'une si grande Royne grace et faveur qui me puisse faire si effronté que de la suplier en mon nom de vouloir nous accorder ce secours ; c'est pourquoy je ne veulx me hazarder de luy faire ceste requeste, mais bien me dispenser de l'interpeller et semondre par son brave, generaux, et vertueux courage de ne deffaillir au Roy son bon frere par ce secours, petit a vostre Majesté et tres grand a mon Roy pendant son absence, pour luy tesmoigner que vostre Majesté l'ayme vrayement, et qu'elle desire de l'assister plustost en son absence que presence ; ce qui accroistra l'immortelle renommee que vostre

Majeste laissera a nostre posterité. De ma part, Madame, je me sentiray infiniment obligé a vostre Majesté s'il luy plaist nous tant favoriser; et si par le passé j'ay grandement honnoré ses rares vertuz et desiré d'avoir cest honneur que d'en jouir en presence, cela m'obligera du tout a effectuer ce mien desir, engravé dans le cueur des l'année 1564, que le feu Roy Charles, que Dieu absolve, me destina vers vostre Majesté pour jurer la paix accordee entre vos Majestés, esperant que Monsieur le Comte de Lestre deust venir de par deca; ce que n'ayant peu succedder m'a laissé ce mien ardent et continuel desir de saluer une si rare et vertueuse Princesse et destre honnoré de sa presence.—De Corbie, ce vij[e] Aoust, 1595.

Addressed :—" A la Royne d'Angleterre."

Endorsed by Cecil :—" The D. of Nevers to her Majesty."

Signed. 2 *pp.* (**33.** 97.)

M[ary], Countess [Dowager] of Southampton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 29.—You do well to comfort those that love you, specially when with one labour you can comfort us both; Mr. Heneage taketh your sending and I your saying very kindly. This hath been a painful night to him; I hope better of the day. Little do I doubt of your readiness upon any occasion to do that I desired and may have need of: believe, I pray you, to find my true thankfulness for that and more that I lay up in store.—At Heneage House, well freed from visitation, which at this time would be very cumbersome, 29 July.

[P.S.]—I pray you commend me to that wicked woman that loves you and likes me. They call her my Lady Katherine.

Holograph. Two Seals. 1 *p.* (**33.** 59.)

John Harpur to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 29.—The continual grief and sorrow of mind I daily sustain by reason of her Majesty's indignation conceived towards me for my offence, are the causes that I do so often importune your mediation in my behalf. For although my imprisonment for these two months cannot but work me great disgrace amongst my friends and others, yet to myself no imprisonment can be so heavy or irksome as her Majesty's displeasure, so long and so deeply conceived towards me. I therefore beseech you that if my long and loyal service heretofore, which I never thought either too long or too painful, or if my present pensive mind, or the hope which yet remaineth of an old worn servant and vassal to her Highness, whose father and himself have for a long time under her Majesty's most gracious and blessed favour lived with good account and honest credit in her service, may mitigate her indignation towards me, that you will be a means to remit me into her most desired favour.—At the Fleet, 29 July, 1595.

Signed. ¼ *p.* (**33.** 61.)

Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkyns to the Earl of Essex.

1595, July 29.—Since their first writing of the Cornish news they have sent better news by two several messengers; and now Sir Thomas Gorges is coming up, who will report everything.—Plymouth, 29 July, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**172.** 39.)

The Lords of the Council to Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, and Lieutenant of the county of Essex.

1595, July 30.—Upon the late discovery of some Spanish galleys on the western parts of this realm, and some attempts made by them to land and burn on the shore, her Majesty and we have had occasion to enter into a better consideration for the defence of the maritime countries and of those preparations that shall be requisite for the withstanding such attempts. And for that we have not these later years received any certificate from your good lordship of the state of the trained bands of horse and foot in that county of Essex under your lieutenancy, we doubt how they are in a readiness and complete, and whether in the places of such as are deceased, gone out of the country, or set forth into other services, there have been other sufficient and able men supplied; and how the same are furnished with weapons and other furniture, and likewise under what captains and leaders they are. Her Majesty, therefore, doth think it requisite at this time that a view shall be taken as well of the footmen as of the horse, both in the said county and in others also; and any defects speedily supplied. And because the chiefest matter doth consist in the disposition, readiness, and ability of the men, it is thought meet you shall consider what gentlemen there are at this present resident in the said county that have been brought up in the wars and have knowledge and experience to train soldiers; whose names we pray you to certify unto us, and to appoint them to aid the captains and officers of the particular bands to train their companies with their armour and weapons, as they ought to be. And if you have not men of that knowledge resident in the said county, her Majesty may be moved to send down unto you some captain of good knowledge to train and put in order the soldiers of that county. And in like manner her Majesty would have you, by conference with such as have knowledge in sea service, to consider how the places upon the sea coast that are most to be doubted for landing of the enemy, may be provided to have some special men of value dwelling near thereunto, to have the charge of some convenient numbers under the rule of particular captains, who may have authority to assemble the said numbers upon any doubtful occasion, and to lead them to the places doubtful, there to withstand the landing of any enemies: and that also order be given to other captains of bands adjoining or bending towards those places, to repair with their numbers to second the former; and in any wise to foresee that all persons that shall thus be appointed to repair to such landing places be furnished with armour and weapons meet for the service, for that otherwise a concourse of unarmed people shall but hinder the service, and give the enemy occasion to pursue his actions with more earnestness and hope of success.

Where likewise there was of late years a proportion of powder, match and bullet appointed to be kept in divers places within that county, we pray you to cause the same to be reviewed what doth remain of the store, and if serviceable; and for such quantity as is spent, you may, by some reasonable contribution of that county, cause the same to be supplied, for which purpose we will give direction that out of her Majesty's store such quantity as you shall send for shall be delivered at such prices as her Majesty doth pay and allow.

Lastly, where there was other provision of carts, horses for carriage, nags and other necessary things contained in former instructions, we pray you to consider how the same are continued, and especially to cause the beacons to be duly watched by honest persons with more care

than hath been used, until there shall be other direction given from us. —From the Court at Greenwich, 30 July, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 2½ *pp.* (**33.** 62.)

Sir Thomas Heneage, Vice-Chamberlain, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 31.—Your advertisement of the Spanish bravado, which I hope (if Sir Fr. Drake hold on) will be no cause for them to brag of, doth satisfy me better than that I have otherwise heard thereof; and if I might hear from you a certain resolution of her Majesty's progress, you should do much for me. A letter shewed me this day by a man I love, to whom it was written, I have thought good to send you, to acquaint her Majesty with and then to return to me; and when I have recovered that health that may better enable me to write you shall hear more from me.

Endorsed:—"Ulmo. Julii, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**33.** 64.)

The Company of Haberdashers to the Council.

1595, July 31.—In furtherance of the suit of Thomas Walker and Edward Akeret, cappers and brothers of their Company, for the reformation of wearing of caps, according to the statute. The suit is for the general good of the commonweal, and a mean to set the poor of the said trade in work again, who now are greatly impoverished.—London, last of July 1595.

Signed by Henry Billingsley *and* 10 *others.*

Contemporary copy.

1 *p.* (**204.** 18.)

William Lane to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July.—Has obtained Burghley's assurance of furtherance in his suit, which he prays Cecil to move her Majesty in. Has not expressed the rent, which is some 100 marks a year. The liberty and some commandment it carrieth with it, being near him in his own country and very lately possessed by his ancestors, gives him more desire to be restored to it. Knows her Majesty's indisposition to hear of suits, yet assures himself Cecil's wisdom and judgment may easily prevail with her where her own honour and the equity of the case so justly concur.

Endorsed:—"July, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**33.** 65.)

Penelope, Lady Rich, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July.—Entreats him to continue his favour towards the bearer, whom she exceedingly desires may be graced with the matter he knows hath been long in hand. Her brother's own troubles make him unfit to deal in it yet, therefore if Cecil take some course to do him that honour which he hath deserved as well as many that have lately had it, he will make her infinitely beholden to him.

Endorsed:—"July, 1595."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**33.** 67.)

William Cecil to his Uncle, Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595,] July.—His friend, Mr. Richard Braconbery, writes to him to crave Sir Robert's favour for his brother, the bearer, Mr. Anthony Braconbery of this country, to be a captain of soldiers if any be raised in these parts. He has already given proof of sufficiency.—Nuarke, July.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Signed. 1 *p.* (**172.** 40.)

The Queen to the Generals [Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins].

1595, Aug. 1.—We have returned you this gentleman with as much expedition as the consideration of such an affair would permit us, with some instructions in writing signed by our Council agreeable to our directions, which our pleasure is should be followed by you for the present action; requiring you both, in these and all other things which he shall impart unto you, to give him full and ample credit. By this our sending one so near unto us thus suddenly after his former painful journey (to whom you are not a little beholding for his report of the exceeding care and pains of you and our servant Baskervile for all things belonging to our service), we trust that you very well conceive that we are full of care for you as persons to whom we wish all happy and prosperous success, not doubting but you will think that if we did not much rely upon your faiths, valour and judgment, we would not commit to you so great a charge, and especially in such a time, considering the nature of this action, where matter of money is one of our least adventures in comparison of the rest. And therefore be thus persuaded, that our extraordinary experience of your former merits is the only and chiefest cause of this so extraordinary an affiance in those courses to which you have conducted us both for the honour and benefit of our estate, which we assure ourselves shall so be managed by you as conclusion of your actions shall prove the great and general expectation of the beginning; wherein we doubt not but you will affix your surest anchorhold, as well as we do in all things, in God's good favour and providence, who can and will direct both your counsels and actions to the good of our estate and your particular honour and reputation. There is nothing more acceptable to us, nor any greater argument of your discretions and affections to our service, than the report which this gentlemen delivereth of both yours and Sir Tho. Baskerville's good and mutual conjunction of love and kindness.

Endorsed:—"Primo Aug. 1595. Copy of her Majesty's letter to the Generals by Sir Tho. Gorges."

Draft, corrected by Cecil. 1½ *pp.* (**33.** 68.)

Sir Edward Norris to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 1.—We have of late been wonderfully tormented by the sea storms, not without danger and loss, as this bearer shall better declare unto you; but I hope it is for the best, and that it shall be made stronger than ever it was, and to that end there are deputed to the States the bailly, the commissary, and burgomaster, who I doubt not but will speedily procure all things necessary for the speedy redressing of all.

I have received letters from the States to make my present repair to them into Gelderland, there to give them satisfaction of all old and new

complaints against me. I desire nothing more than to come to answer all that can be laid or objected against me; but in respect of the Count Hollock's quarrel I cannot but suspect that place, so that I desire I may come to my answer in any other place rather than where my enemy shall be so strong, that I may be fain not only to put up the old but to bear new disgrace. I have written to the States that I will always be ready to answer all my proceedings, but that I dare not depart from hence without her Majesty's leave, to whom I have written about it. Not that I would anywise defer to come to any trial of my government, but that I would gladly know her Majesty's pleasure, and so proceed accordingly; either there or anywhere else where her Majesty shall appoint. And yet I beseech you to allow of my reasons of not going to Holland, but rather in England or Zealand, where deputies may be appointed to examine all that shall be objected against me.—From Ostend, 1 August 1595.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**33.** 69.)

Edmund Wiseman to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 1.—Signor Peres embarked the 30 July about 7 o'clock in the evening. The ship he came in was the *Quittance*, accompanied with the Admiral and Vice-Admiral. The Admiral's company was most pleasing notwithstanding Signor Peres' marvellous fearful protesting never to sail more upon the seas were it not to see your lordship. He arrived in Dieppe the 31st about two of the clock. The Lieutenant in the absence of the Governor met him at the water side, accompanied with ten or twelve gentlemen, brought him to the councillor's house of the town where Sir Henry Umpton was lodged at your being here, and sent a post to the Governor which was at Rouen. The Governor came this first of August; the Lieutenant before his coming showed Signor Peres the Castle. Upon his coming he came to Signor Peres' lodging, and invited him and Sir Henry Palmer with their followers to a very great supper. The Governor, as I understand, meaneth to go in person with him on Monday next to Rouen where the Duke Montpensier is. The Admiral's body is not buried as yet; there lieth the body of Hacqueville, governor of Ponteau de Mer, which he sold to the enemy. Their two bodies lie in the monastery of the Celestines. The King is near Lyons; they have not heard from him since the death of the Admiral. Here was one Machemulle beheaded, a notable freebooter, born in this town and a gentleman of good means.—From Dieppe, this 1st of August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**33.** 70.)

Ed. Wilton to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 1.—"We have now twice embarked at Dover to go our journey; the first time after we had sailed as far as Rye, Senor Antonio Perez finding the wind contrary would needs return, doubting both the rage of the sea and the encounter of some enemy by reason of the late news out of the west. Sir Henry Palmer at his return arrived at Dover, whose authority of earnest persuasions drew him to embark the second time, much against his mind, the wind then not being very fair, and he infinitely desirous to hear from you before his departure. Notwithstanding the passage proved very good. We embarked the 30th of our July, landed the 31st. The day after the Governor came from Rouen, invited him that night to supper, giving entertainment fit for such a

personage, and I think imparted him the King's pleasure. This only I hear from Senor Perez that on Monday next we depart towards the King." Other news as above.—Dieppe, 1 August, 1595, *stilo antiquo.*
Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**33.** 71.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 2.—Though my fortune have hitherto destinated me to over-thwarts, whereby this outside, subjected to the world's frowns, is deprived both from the contentment of your presence and means to express my sincerity, yet since you be possessed of the inward and purest part over which none hath power with me but yourself, neither can any worldly accident remove it. Dear lord, receive it and esteem it for the singleness. I protest to your lordship I am at this instant unquiet, and shall be till I may hear from you, because from Holland I am advertised that you be retired from the Court. I doubt not but before these be with you you will return thither; therefore my care is not so much for the danger of the matter as my despite is that you are so unworthily dealt with as that any have strength to offend your noble spirit. Your lordship hath two virtues which will make you master above the practices of your adversaries: your courage, which can as well overcome yourself in suffering something with time as triumph over your enemies when by another revolution you may make it actual against them; and your judgment, in which none of them can prevent you, whereby you shall discern their drifts and either repel them in their own ways, or become strong in some other new counsel to defeat their purposes. These be foundations of my faith that nothing can be amiss with you; nevertheless the infirmity of nature is never well assured, and therefore my desire striveth for certainty from yourself; of whose good I shall partake in the full measure of joy, and in every other trial will run the course with you which I shall ever believe well of, and never ask other question. For I am confident in this that a virtuous and perfect mind is more glorious by proof, and if any thwarts assail you they shall but serve as instruments to your more reputation, and the end shall yield you that honour to which the Mightiest guide you.

In my last I certified you that the enemy was drawing away, and that upon some disrout in the Count Fuentes' army. Themselves to give us more scorn of that wherein their intention was to vaunt, retired towards the Rhine and passed a small river called the Lip for better commodity of lodging, and spread abroad that the King's had beaten theirs in France: but hereof our gladness no sooner apprehended than choked with counter news and with their fires of joy threatening to burn the skies. Hereof your lordship knoweth better the particulars than we.

August 2.—[P.S.] We keep the field and are irresolute to approach them; fain we would, but the strife is in daring.
Holograph. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**33.** 72.)

M[ARY], COUNTESS [DOWAGER] OF SOUTHAMPTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 2.—Your letter shewing her Majesty's liking to continue her purpose in coming to our poor lodge at Copthall, hath given him [Sir Thomas Heneage] more comfort than anything else, the rather for that he esteems it grows from her own goodness. That he most desires is to know the certainty of her time of coming, without the which

he shall be evil able to do that he desires and shall become him. In this he specially reposes himself in you to be assured so soon as you can. He thanks you for your letter, which he will return.

Endorsed :—" 2 August, 1595."

Holograph. Two seals. ½ *p.* (**33.** 73.)

Ottywell Smyth to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug 2.—Wrote, in his last, of the taking of Dowrland, "the which was but little defended after the Count de Dynan was slain ; for Monsieur de Harowert (?) did open the gate, and he went out with his treasure and horses. The enemy let him pass and entered in at the same gate : so it is said he did betray the town. The enemy doth fortify the castle and hath made Monsieur Domall governor of it, and there is a thousand Spaniards in it. He carrieth but the name ; for the Spaniards do govern all. There is 500 horse come to the enemy with pay for four 'monteres.' They be called the Mewtyners. There is four English trumpets with them and great store of English traitors. The trumpet of this town saw them ; for he was sent into the enemy's camp to seek for some gentlemen that were slain. Their army doth increase daily. Upon Saturday last Amiens had like to have been delivered into the Spaniards' hands by the priests and other *bourgeois* of the town, that would have delivered a gate to Monsieur Domall; for he had sent into a house hard by the gate 200 men that should have entered at the opening of the gate, and 300 men did lie in ambuscade to have seconded them. And M. Domall did lie hard by the 'Goustys' with 1,100 horse and 3,000 foot to have executed the rest. But, thanks be to God ! it was discovered by one that carried 'tyketes' to those houses that were of the treason, that should have the next day delivered the gate to Monsieur Domall. He was taken by suspicion and declared all : so there be many priests and other prisoners. They stay for the Count Sayent Polle to cause justice to be done. If that town had been taken, all this country stood in great danger ; for here is no forces to resist the enemy. The Duke de Bowllyone is gone into Mowterell with 800 Swyshes. The Count Sayent Polle is gone with forces into Rowne. The Duke Denvars is gone to Pyekenye. The Pounde Dormye is broken down ; so the enemy cannot pass there with his ordnance. So it is thought the enemy will go to besiege Mowterell. If he get that he will come over the river to take Sayent Valleyrs and Cawxe, and then to this town. If he come hither, this town, I fear, will be lost, unless they have some help from her Majesty : so the governor hath writ unto your honour to be a means to her Majesty to let him have six hundred men with pikes and muskets, to be ready as soon as he doth hear the enemy is about to come over the river of Somme. Your honour doth know what a hindrance it will be unto all England if the Spaniard should get this town. No shipping were not able to pass the Narrow Seas for the enemy ; so it would undo all the merchants. So I desire your honour to be a means that her Majesty will let the governor of this town have six hundred men to defend this town, if the enemy doth come ; for he saith if he have not the Englishmen, the enemy, if they pass the river, will take this town ; for small trust is to be had by the French footmen if the enemy doth come. He hath also written to my lord Treasurer to help him in the same. I trust her Majesty will not let this town be lost for six hundred men. If this town should be taken this part of Normandy is in danger to be lost. The coming hither of Sir Henry Palmer from her Majesty doth greatly encourage the governor

which was altogether before discouraged. He telleth me he will send the copy of the letter to the King and to the army in Picardy to show her Majesty's good will in offering to help them when they stand most in need of it, the which will much encourage them; but it will encourage them the more when they see that her Majesty doth send over some six hundred or eight hundred men with pikes and muskets.

"The Chevalier Doysse is come to Roane, and hath been at Newhaven with Monsieur de Incarvylle that have taken all the soldiers sworn to the King and the Duke Monpansyer; and so hath the Chevalier Doysse done, and all the captains of the strong places of Roane do; and they be governed altogether with the governor of this town. So those places be well assured for the King, thanks be to God!"

Begs to have the transporting of the lead into Normandy, to enable him to maintain himself in the Queen's service. The Duke of Montpensier stays at Rouen until the King appoints a governor there. Hopes it will be the governor of Dieppe; but Chevalier Doysse demands all his brother's offices except the admiralty.—Dieppe, 2 Aug., 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 41.)

The Governor of Dieppe to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] Aug. $\frac{2}{12}$.—Je ne manqueray pas à rendre tout honneur et le service qu'il me sera possible au seigneur Anthonie Peres, tant pour la recommendation qu'il vous plaist de m'en faire que pour son merite; il ne partira pas de cette ville qu'en ma compagnie, car j'estime tant sa personne que je ne la veux commettre à autre. Je vous supplie de croire que j'auray soin de tout ce que vous comuanderez comme de la personne de ce monde que j'honore autant et auquel j'ay plus voué de service. La serenissime Reine m'a faict cet honneur de m'escrire et de m'offrir par le sieur Palmer, de s'emploier aux occasions qui s'offriront durant l'absence du roi, mon maistre, pour le bien de ses affaires, le qui m'a faict prendre la hardiesse de faire une treshumble requeste à sa Majesté par celle que je luy escris; qui est de me vouloir secourir de quelque nombre de gens de guerre pour la conservation de cette place. A quoy je vous supplie tres humblement, selon votre bonté accoustumée et pour l'affection que je vous ay tousjours recongneue porter au bien et advancement de cet estat, de me vouloir ayder de votre autorité et faveur envers la dite Reine pour obtenir ma requeste, et que je puisse bientost avoir les dits gens de guerre. Le dit sieur Palmer vous pourra faire entendre la necessité en laquelle nous sommes reduit maintenant, et ce qu'il a appris icy de l'estat de nos affaires. Auquel me remettant je ne vous en feray plus long discours que pour vous supplier m'honorer tousjours de la continuation de vos bonnes graces.—A Dieppe, le 12 jour d'Aoust.

Endorsed:—"The governor of Dieppe. 12 Aug. 95, *novo stilo.*"

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**133.** 15.)

Francois d'Orleans, Count of St. Pol, to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. $\frac{2}{12}$.—"Mensieur, lesloignement du Roy a rendu ceste province de si mauvaise condition que sil ne plaist a la Royne, continuant a regarder ce royaume de son veul et favorable, lassister du secours quelle y peult donner, j'en voy une perte inevitable; dont je m'asseure que sa Majeste auroit trop de regret, en affectionnant, comme elle faict, la conservation. Monsieur le Prince de Comty, par avis du Conseil laissé a Paris, a despesche a sa Majeste le S^{r} Chevallier, du quel vous entenderez plus particulierement, Monsieur, le besoing que

sa Majeste a d'y estre assisté de ses moyens. Je n'y adjoutteray que ma supplication que je vous fais bien humble, Monsieur, de voulloir en cela estre intercesseur affin que nous puissions par le secours de sa Ma^te^ rongner si bien les esles de l'Espaignol quil nestende son vol si loing que cela le rende puis apres trop insolent pour voulloir usurper sur chascun. Sa domination est trop insupportable pour le souffrir. Aussi me prometaije, Monsieur, que par le pouvoir que vous avez, joint avec l'inclination de sa Ma^te^, nous ne serons refusez de ce secours, duquel je vous demoureray particullierement obligé, pour en demourer eternellement, Monsieur, vostre plus humble a vous faire service.—A Corbye le xij Aoust 1595."

Holograph. Endorsed:—"Le Comte de S^t^ Paul 12 d'Aout '95, *novo stilo*." (**172.** 45.)

LADY MILDRED READ to SIR ROBERT CECIL, her uncle.

1595, Aug. 3.—Recommends to his favour her servant, Thomas Kedwarn, who wishes to enter his service. His behaviour is very good and honest.—3 August, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**33.** 74.)

CHARLES, LORD MOUNTJOY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 3.—In favour of his cousin, Mr. Henry Lyghe, who desires in his suit to the Queen to find Cecil his honourable benefactor. Is proud of his cousin, though they are all poor, for in all his life he has done nothing unworthy of a gentleman.—From Portsmouth, 3 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**33.** 75.)

SIR THOMAS POSTHUMOUS HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 3.—Since my return from the Court I have delivered a letter from my Lord Treasurer unto the Earl of Huntingdon about Mr. Sydney, and I found my lord of Huntingdon very honourably bent to shew me favour. Nevertheless I beseech you to move my lord therein when you see him. I find my mother forwards in the cause, so as I have no reason to doubt of my good success, except I should be crossed by some prerogative suitor that shall obtain her Majesty's letters for his strength; therefore my suit is you would use some means to cross them if any shall attempt those proceedings.—3 August, 1595. [P.S.] Give me leave to remember unto you my cousin, William Cook's, suit.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**33.** 76.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 4.—If my miseries had not been already brought to a consummation your message sent me yesterday by Mr. Lieutenant would have made up their full measure. But more extremity cannot be ministered unto me, for more would sooner enable me to pay nature her last tribute, the end of all sorrows, which less maketh me the longer in providing, and in the mean time to lead a languishing life until the day of payment, when the due of inevitable necessity must be performed. Seeing, therefore, it appeareth (as your message importeth) that I have hitherto halted in the disclosing of matters of

greatest moment, and have informed only of toys and trifles, I confess myself judged by my own mouth—having avowed the contrary both by word and writing upon my uttermost peril—to the just reward of her Highness's most rigorous justice, and would therefore willingly have used silence (because I could only reiterate what I had formerly written) both for a submission to this my judgment and answer to your message; but Mr. Lieutenant would not so be satisfied, but that I should by my letter to you make known his delivery thereof; which as I here acknowledge, so shall I not soon forget to have received such an uncomfortable message from Sir Robert Cecil, who, with the most honourable Earl, now half a year past committed me to close prison, wherein I have ever since continued without any relief, though by my own sundry examinations and voluntary assertions, as also by the examinations of my friends, and search and peruse of all my former letters, by the practice of his honour's most rare wit and experience and of others most learned, and by advertisements from all parts, the quality and quantity of my offences is well known unto him—as also that he is the best witness of my greatest penitency and offer to make satisfaction by any serviceable mean to the uttermost of my forces. Yet, it seemeth, I am still thought further faulty and exempt from all pity; I will therefore resort to a resolute patience, and seeing I am now *exhaustus omnibus viribus*, will daily pray the Almighty God to bless and prosper you and to continue me in all humility and patience to submit myself to your power and pleasure, seeing I cannot further satisfy your expectation.—Tower, 4 August, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 90.)

Ralph, Lord Eure to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 4.—According to your letter to me for the ending of the controversy betwixt Connyers and Mr. Warburton touching the wardship given by my Lord Treasurer, I have satisfied both the parties to their contentment.—Ingelby, 4 August, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.* (**33.** 91.)

The Governor of Dieppe to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. $\frac{4}{14}$.—Depuis celle que je vous ay escrite par le S^{r} Palmer, j'ay en advis que les ennemys ont change le desseing qu'ils avoient d'aller à Montreul, et font acheminer leur armée vers Cambray en deliberation de l'attacquer, y ayant esté sollicités et persuadés par le prince de Chimay, et des villes d'Arras, de Lisle, Doué et autres villes, qui se ressentent incommodés du dict Cambray, et aussy que c'est la volonté du Roi d'Espaigne. Je vous supplie d'entretenir et disposer la Roine en la bonne volonté qu'elle a d'assister le Roy, mon maistre, et luy remonstrer, s'il vous plaist, qu'elle ne le scauroit secourir en meilleure occasion que cellecy. Si j'apprens quelque autre chose digne de vous, je ne faudray vous en donner advis.—A Dieppe, le 14 d'Aoust.

Endorsed:—" Y^{e} Governor of Dieppe. 14 Aug. *novo stilo.*"

(**34.** 25.)

Thomas, Lord Burgh to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 5.—At length so much is gained of the Count Maurice as he purposeth to advance towards the enemy, and to encamp so near as

for commodity of quarters he may. If he be constant we shall be in the face of them before these be in your hands; where some of us have agreed to engage his army to fight if it be possible. Of all your lordship shall be advertised with the first opportunity. Our hope is his deliberation will not alter, because he hath been plainly dealt with in the point of his honour, whereof he seemeth sensible. I assure you he hath had his ears filled with continual sound of reputation, and the contempt which will be spread to the disgrace of him if he repair not the fault before Groll. If now he waver I protest I will never come amongst them again, and will blaze the slackness of courage with these people.

Our troops are as I wrote lately to you, saving the decay which hath grown by runaways and sick folk and some prisoners in straggling for booty, which is no great number. Here appeareth a general desire to fight; of the horse I believe not too well, of the foot so much better because there is a mixture of the best men to assure the worst, the English being appointed to fight with the squadrons of Holland and the Scots with those of Frieseland and Zealand, and the guards of Count Maurice, Hollock, and myself to join with such companies as are not under any other regiment and lately sent from sundry garrisons since we rose from before the town. If nothing fall out many honest gentlemen in this camp will be deceived.—August 5.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**33.** 92.)

John Harpur to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 5.—Finding the continuance of my grief by remembering her Majesty's heavy indignation laid upon me justly for my offence, am enforced daily to importune your mediation to her sacred Majesty for release of my deserved punishment, which having endured above two months hath renewed my grey hairs to their first colour of white. And I doubt not but you will censure when you see me, that howsoever my body hath been restrained, my mind hath been and is most grievously afflicted, in that I find myself so much dejected by descending from so great hopes of her Majesty's good favour to my just imprisonment here and general disgrace throughout the whole realm, as except by your means I may in some measure be recomforted that her displeasure is assuaged, I am careless of my liberty or what otherwise shall become of me. And if her Highness shall of her most wonted gracious disposition remit me to her princely favour and make any trial of my service, which I dare not desire, my diligence and performance thereof shall well manifest that I only serve her Majesty and no other, and that without respect of any man I will do as I shall be commanded.—At the Fleet, 5 August, 1595.

Signed. ¼ *p.* (**33.** 93.)

Sir Thomas Gerrard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 5.—I send you by this bearer a sparhawk, which is an excellent hawk for anything you will fly her at; she will kill a "pye" very well if your man be skiiful to make the flight. I am going towards West Chester and I mean to take shipping so soon as the wind will give me leave. I humbly entreat your favour in my absence.—From my lodge, 5 August.

Holograph. Seal. ¼ *p.* (**33.** 94.)

Foreign Emissaries.

1595, Aug. 6.—"Description of certain suspicious persons like to arrive shortly."

They are: a Burgonian, said to be named Nicholas Manfay, but at Naples and in the Low Countries he is commonly called Malfatto: an Italian, name uncertain, for sometimes he is called Piero, and other times Geovan. Maria. Both these do attend their despatch from the camp at Dorlance, and are to come into Ireland, guided with an English young man who sometimes served certain noblemen in the Low Countries; he is of sanguine complexion and called Edward Stanley. An Irishman, name not certainly known but usually called Messer Jacomo; and an Englishman. These two were, July 29, to depart together from Brussels into Holland, to embark at Amsterdam or Enchusen to pass directly into England.

1 *p.* (**33.** 95.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 6.—Hitherto we have lain still without attempting anything expecting what course the enemy would take, who, we thought, would ere this have passed the Rhine. But their affairs in France prospering, and this army being from the time that Fuentes went into the field ordained to answer the attempts of the States' army, we are now fully persuaded they will not leave these quarters whilst our army keepeth the field. I was therefore once determined for a few days to have dissolved the troops, and then upon a sudden, if the enemy had departed, to have begun anew. But upon better consideration the States have found it a safer course to stay the enemy in these quarters, fearing lest, they being nearer France, they might be employed to the great prejudice of the King, his forces at this present being not the strongest; and to this end the army is now presently removing nearer unto the enemy.—Camp near Wolft, this 6 August, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**33.** 96.)

William Webb to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 7.—Has received his letters on behalf of the wife of one Harrys, urging a likelihood of some hard measure offered her in her husband's absence. Trusts no hard measure has been hitherto given, for she has yet 4¼ years to come during which he purposes not to trouble her—although for want of reparations (part being ready to fall down, to the great danger of her neighbours) he might find just cause so to do. But true it is he has passed a lease in reversion unto a tenant of the said Harrys, who is interested unto a great part of the same house, for as many years as Harrys has to come; which lease being passed he cannot call back. Harrys holds by lease from one Bagnall for 14 years, and paid for a present fine for it 120*l.*, of which Bagnall he purchased the fee simple for 340*l.*, which he did the rather for the quiet of his tenants on either side, who, notwithstanding, were never more disquieted than they daily are by the disquiet order of Harrys' wife. For avoiding whereof, as also for that he would not be found to offer her any hard measure, he yesterday preferred present payment of 60*l.* so she would peaceably depart at Christmas next, at which time she shall have only four years to come. She utterly refuseth, and yet she paid Bagnall but 120*l.* when she first entered.—"From my house in London," 7 August, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**33.** 99.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 7.—A friend writes from Middelbourg that he has recent letters from Lisbon of a new armada being there prepared by King Philip. There are 10 Biscayan ships and 30 others, and some of the Levant (or, perhaps, Ragusa) not yet arrived there. Provision was made of 1,000 pipes of wine and 16,000 *quintals* of biscuit—enough for 10,000 men. The whole was to be ready 20 July. Is at last free from fever.—Badburham, 7 Aug. '95.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 42.)

The Governor of Dieppe to the Earl of Essex.

[1595.] Aug. $\frac{7}{17}$.—Il ne se passera une seule occasion que je ne vous escrive et donne advis de ce j'apprendray digne de vous. Il n'y a rien de nouveau en ce pais depuis ma derniere lettre. Les ennemis n'ont bougé d'un lieu depuis le premier logement qu'ils ont fait au party de Dourlan, et sont tousjours autour de Corbie et St. Quentin. Ils font courir le bruict qu'ils vont attaquer Cambray, mais ils sont en lieu ou ils peuvent aller à St. Quentin, Corbie ou à Han, tellement qu'on ne peut encores bien juger le dessein qu'ils ont. Soudain qu'on l'aura recogneu, je ne faudray de vous en advertir; cependant je vous supplie bien humblement d'avoir souvenance de ce pauvre estat et considerer, s'il vous plaist, par combien endroits le Roi d'Espagne le fait attaquer et les fortes armees qu'il emploie. Le Roi est maintenant à Lion. L'accord de M. du Mayne n'est pas encores signé; mais lon en a bonne esperance. M. de Guise a esté fort malade et la on tenu pour mort; toutesfois lon m'a asseuré cejourdhuy que se commence a bien porter. Je viens tout presentement de recevoir une lettre de M. Dincarville, qui me mande que Monseigneur de Montpensier a eu des advis que les ennemis ont de grandes entreprises sur ceste ville. Mon voisin qui est au Neufchastel, que vous cognoissez, le scait bien. C'est un meschant et desloial homme. S'il plaisoit à la seren^me^ Roine m'envoyer icy promptement quelques gens de guerre, seulement cent ou deux cens hommes, j'espere que cela feroit rompre leur desseing et donneroit peut-estre occasion au Roy, lorsqu'il plaira à la dite Roine retirer ses dits gens de guerre, de m'en continuer d'autres en la place. Je scais que vostre faveur et auctorité peut beaucoup en cela. Je vous supplie, Monsieur, de m'en vouloir assister envers la dite dame, et me continuer tousjours, s'il vous plaist, en l'honneur de ses bonnes graces et de vostres, en qualité de celuy qui restera à jamais vostre tres humble et tres affectioné serviteur.—A Dieppe, le xvij^e^ jour d'Aoust.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**34.** 35.)

The King of France to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] Aug. $\frac{7}{17}$.—Is despatching to the Queen M. de la Barauderye on an occasion he will inform him of. Begs him to continue his good offices, for without the assurance of his friendship he would never have enterprised that affair with the Queen.—17 August, Doublans.

Endorsed :—"'95."

Holograph. French. ½ *p.* (**147.** 111.)

Salagnac to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. $\frac{7}{17}$.—Would like, because of his virtue and merit and courtesy, to be of service to him. "Noz souhaits le veulent ainsi, mais

votre bonheur, le repos de votre patrie et les precedens secours et bienfaits fait que nous avons tousjours recours a vous. Cela est cause du voyage du Sieur de la Baranderie, present porteur. Aides nous de votre faveur, Monsieur, nous lesperons et nous y attendons et tous les liens qui peuvent lier et les princes et les pais nous donnent ocasion de nous y fier." Refers, for particulars, to the King's letter and to the bearer, whose merits he highly commends. Fortune always accompanies the King, and if he could be everywhere they should need no assistance.—Camp of Chateau Chalons, 17 Aug., 1595.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 46.)

CHARLES, LORD MOUNTJOY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 8.—You are so able to do good and so nobly disposed unto it that I know you receive many men's protestations in requital of your favours; and therein I must go with the rest, but no man can love you more, nor none shall show it so much.—Portsmouth, 8 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**33.** 100.)

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] Aug. 8.—I received your letter of the 7th this day at 2 of the clock in the afternoon at my house of Blechyngly. with the enclosed from the two generals. And for my opinion, I do not see how they can alter from their course of their voyage but that the whole charge must be her Majesty's. For the service of Ireland, I do not see how Sir H. Palmer can have any more ships made ready for him than those five he hath ; for if we should go now to make ready two more, by that time they will be ready the doubt of Ireland will be past for this year for any great ships from Spain. I did not think there was any meaning that they should with their fleet run into St. George's Channel, but alongst the coast to Cape Clear, which would not have been out of their way very much, whatsoever they write. And to you in private they needed not to take such exceptions for going so little out of the way when they have retarded their going so long as they have done, promising they would have departed the first of May the "sonner" (sooner ?) at the first. If the Queen's Majesty do not go to Highgate to lie there I will be at the Court to-morrow ; but if she go I know not where to lie and therefore will stay. I do assure you I am not courant nor have been since I saw yon. For making more ships ready I will not take it upon me, for there is scant any left fit for Ireland service, I do assure you not passing one. There are these in service and in the docks that be in the margin, so all the rest be of the ships royal or in the dock to make good for the next year ; and I am sure Mr. Quarlors (Quarles) is not in a month able to provide victuals for two ships more, for he was put to all his wits for this that is done.—This 8 of August.

Marginal list of ships mentioned above:—With Sir F[rancis] D[rake] and Sir J[ohn] H[awkins]: The *Garland, Defiance, E. Bonaventure, Hope, Foresight, Adventure.* With Sir H[enry] P[almer]: *The Vanguard, Rainbow, Dreadnought, Quittance, Tremontain, Sun.* With Capt. Cross: *The Swiftsure, Crane.* In the Narrow Seas: *The Answer, Advantage, Scout, Advice.*

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**33.** 101.)

Edmund Wiseman to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 8.—The news of these parts is that the Duke Mercure hath declared himself enemy to the King, that M. de Soissons standeth upon terms, if not enemy; the Duke of Guise slain with some part of the bed falling on him, playing with Monsieur Tremolie. The enemy hath gotten Perfonn, the Count Maurice forced by Mondragon to raise his siege. The King of Spain made proclamation that it should be lawful for any Low Country man being a Catholic to traffic in his countries, whereupon many went and all but two stayed, which stole away. Here hath been one Senor Pinillia, a gentleman of Aragon, which is come out of the Low Countries, employed by the French King often in those parts; he is one of those which left his country for the cause of Senor Peres. He passeth in those parts for a Portuguese. The King is at Lyons. It is not known yet who shall be Governor of Rouen; some say M. d'Epernon, others say he hath gotten Marseilles. The D. de Maine hath accorded with the King and shall have the government of the Isle of France. The Marshal D'Aumont's son and the Marshal Matinion's son both slain, one the other in single fight, the Count Turin and M. de 'Shateo Roy.' That a ship of war of Dunkirk is taken by those of Flushing. The Duke of Bouillon hath sent a letter to Senor Peres offering his service in person were it not for important business of the King's. Here hath been a play in their church counterfeiting the Apostles; Senor Peres would needs have Mr. Wilton and me go with him, fearing his person. There is not any man more fearful. I think Senor Peres shall stay here till the governor heareth from the King.—From Dieppe, 8 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**33.** 102.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 8.—Stay of all shipping that was to go from that river into Spain, upon a stay made in Spain of all Dutchmen's goods and books of accounts. Some think the King had opinion he should find great wealth, to entertain his many armies; others, that Count Fuentes hath persuaded him these countries would not be able to continue war but for the money that comes out of Spain; out of question the States have no small means by it. This stay is by them of Zealand; if the merchants would not obey, his lieutenant was to stay them by force. They say there was towards 500 sail. Foukerolles is sent again by the King to demand assistance by sea and land; after the defeat at Dorlans the King will have occasion to insist more than ever, for all Picardy is in great trouble. Foukerolles has also charge to insist upon a resolution for besieging Dunkirk, to which the King of France promiseth 4,000 horse. Does not see how they can do the one or the other, for the further provinces will never send their troops thither, and Holland and Zealand, except her Majesty will send some brave succour, of themselves have not forces sufficient. Count Fuentes will venture anything rather than let that place be carried, for then all means of intelligence between Spain and these countries were taken away, saving by land, which he sees with what difficulty it is done. It is reported they of Dunkirk brought in prisoners the last day to the value of 20,000*l.* Cannot see how the States can spare any men for France; besides, the soldiers which were the last journey in France were so distasted they will rather leave their colours than go thither any more. Sees that the

occasion of the not well joining together against the King of Spain will be laid to the Queen and her Council.—At Flushing, 8 August, 1895.

Holograph. Seal. [Murdin, *in extenso*, p. 688.] 2 *pp.* (**33.** 103).

JOHN DRURY, WILLIAM GORYNGE and WILLIAM BARTELLOT to LORD BUCKHURST and the Privy Council.

1595, Aug. 8.—Enclosing the information of Joan Ayling, an old woman above threescore years. Have caused "hue and cry" and diligent search to be made for the apprehension of the party into all parts of the country, but cannot as yet find him, nor learn into what parts he is gone. Have thought it their duty to certify his lordship thereof that such further speedy course for his apprehension may be taken as his lordship in his wisdom shall think convenient.—Fittleworth, near Petworth. 8 Aug. 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**34.** 1.)

The Enclosure.

1595, Aug. 7.—*Information of Joan Ayling, wife of Robert Ayling of Fytleworth in the co. of Sussex, husbandman, taken the 7th of August*, 1595, *about* 7 *of the clock in the evening.*

Who saith that yesterday, August 6, *about ten of the clock in the forenoon, there came to her door a tall man, yellow bearded, with a wart on the side of his face, wearing a medley russet mandilliane of red and blue, with a red silk scarf about his neck, and a black hat lined with taffatie, with a red feather on the hat; a pair of medley russet venetians laid down with a red silk lace the breadth of two fingers, and a pair of blue stockings with a pair of white silk garters fringed with gold; and about his neck a chain of silver with a silver whistle thereat, and a crucifix of silver with a heart in it, and upon his arm a broad target, with a green scarf tied to the target, and with a sword and dagger. He asked an alms and she gave him a penny and drink, and being about to depart she asked whence he came? He said out of Hampshire. Then she asked whither he was bound? He said to London, and that the child in the cradle should rejoice at his coming down: and that it was never merry since we had a woman Queen, and that he did hope shortly we should have a man king. So he departed.*

Signed:—"Jo. Drury, Will. Gorynge, William Barttelot."

½ *p.* (**33.** 98.)

The COUNTESS [DOWAGER] OF SOUTHAMPTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 9.—We hold it a great infortunite for us that any occasion moved her Majesty to speak of us to so great an enemy as we esteem yourself to be to us both, assuring ourselves you took the present occasion to pour forth your malice, which we must bear and desire no better. Mr. Heneage was much revived by your letter, as indeed he is ever glad to hear from you, believing in your love; and of his desire to see her Majesty well content in Copthall, I think you are sufficiently persuaded, but that we may have certainty is that we wish, and in such time as may leave us possibility to shew our hurts to her in some measure, and the rather now than any other time, yet am I at this time much troubled with hearing that the smallpox is full at Epping, at Waltham and in some houses between that and Copthall. Of this my Lord Chamberlain takes no notice upon the return of the Guard, which

makes me cast doubt of worst kind; unfit it is for us to speak of it but to yourself, to whom we leave the consideration, praying you to believe we have no meaning to cast colours before your eyes but plainly to deliver to you our hurt that desires to see her Majesty at Copthall, but fear afar off it might be thought we were careless of her danger, which we would be glad to shun. Herein do I pray you agreeably to the care we conceive you have of us, and we will deserve it by loving you and yours as much as we can.

P.S.—That I received now I have thought good to send you herewith, to impart to her Majesty.

Endorsed:—"9 Aug. 1595."

Signed. 1 *p.* (**34.** 2.)

Lord Thomas Howard.

1595, August 9.—Warrant for a grant in fee simple to Lord Thomas Howard, the second son of the late Duke of Norfolk, of the manors of Abshall otherwise Wigborough, Salcott and Tollesburye, co. Essex, and of Dowdick, co. Lincoln, which have escheated to the Queen by the attainder of the earl of Arundell, the remainder whereof is of right in the said Lord Thomas after the death of the late attainted Earl and of his son dying without issue male, all which manors are in lease for many years yet to come, and without any woods, as it is said.—Manor of Greenwich, 9 August, 1595.

Sign Manual. Privy Signet. 1 *p.* (**34.** 3.)

Lord Buckhurst to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 9.—This day was sent unto me this enclosed; and, although I cannot think that any person of mischief and cunning would handle his practice so fondly as to publish the effect of his wicked intention before he had effected the same, which were the next way both to bring himself in danger and to overthrow his purpose, whereby I conclude that this person is either so foolish or frantic as he is not to be feared, yet in a matter of so great importance the best way is rather to fear too much than too little; and therefore I thought good to send this enclosed to you, to be further considered and dealt in as shall be thought convenient. Though my right hand yield you these few lines yet is my left so full of pain and torment as in my life I never felt a greater. But I thank God it lesseneth, meaning to wait upon her Majesty so soon as I shall be able and to render most humble thanks for her so gracious remembrances of me, her poor faithful servant, which bringeth infinite comfort to my heart.—This Saturday, 1595.

Endorsed:—"9 August, 1595. L. Buckhurst to my Master with the information of one Aylinges wife."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 4.)

Lord Mountjoy to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 9.—This morning there arrived a barque from Salecom in Devonshire, by whom I am informed that yesterday morning there came thither a barque that was bound for Ireland, and meeting between the isles off Scilly and Cape Clear fifteen or sixteen sail of Spaniards, whereof six of them were very great ships, he returned. He tells me that further he hears that as many more ships ride off the other side of the Scillys.—Portsmouth, 9 August, 1595.

Signed. Part of seal. ½ *p.* (**34.** 5.)

JOHN HARPUR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 9.—It is no small increase to my most discomfortable present estate after nine weeks' imprisonment to hear that her sacred Majesty is informed of some new offences by me committed. The former, which I so foolishly entered into for the love I bare to Williamson at that time, I do acknowledge with all humbleness to be most gross, and that I have justly deserved so much as is laid upon me; but I know my own innocency to be such for any other offence to her Highness or the State as from the "intrells" of a most grieved and afflicted mind I humbly beseech your honour that I may answer it. And although it hath pleased God, by the malice of Williamson, now my known and sworn enemy, whom once I loved so well, to manifest my foolish pity which I extended to him six years past upon hope of his conformity, by whom her Majesty may know my love and duty to her, yet I know my own integrity to be such to her Highness and the State as I dare justify myself and doings against him and all others whatsoever that shall charge me with any disloyalty or neglect of my duty in any other of her services. And, therefore, with hope of the suspension of her Majesty's further displeasure towards me, and that my passed services, with the acknowledgment of my offence from the bottom of a most grieved mind, will work some gracious mercy in her, who is the patroness of all mercy, whereby the worn time of an old servant may finish his gray hairs and last days in peace by the enlargement of his unwonted restraint.—At the Fleet, 9 August, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**34.** 6.)

SIR THOMAS LEIGHTON to SIR GEORGE CAREY, [Governor of the Isle of Wight.]

1595, Aug. 10.—Finding this subject of yours, won [? one] of Yarmouth, ready to depart, and understanding by sundry of your being come to your government upon the late alarm given by the Spaniard in the west country, I would not fail to write you these few lines, and by them to acquaint you with our occurrents from St. Malo and Mirlas, which are these. That the Spanish army which was in preparing in Biscay at the Passage is broken up and dissipated, except six ships only to carry men and munition into Brittany.

On Thursday the last of July, the Spanish galleys being 4 in number, with three tenders (*pataches*) of 30 tons a piece or thereabouts, with some other small shallops, were at the Isle de Baze before Morlay. They made offer to land there but were beaten off. The like proffer they made at Conquest before but were by the people beaten away. These galleys sithens we do hear are returned back unto Blavet; the which I do the rather believe because that the north-west winds were very great, and such as galley could not well dwell upon that rocky coast.

The Duke of Mercœur beseecheth pardon. There is a bruit come hither that the Duke of Guise is dead, and this is as much as I can write unto [you] for the present. Wherefore let me now yield you my hearty thanks for two of your fat bucks which I had at my being in in your isle; and so, in presenting unto you my best friendly salutations, I will commit you to the blessed protection of the Almighty.—At Guernsey Castle, 10 August 1595.

P.S.—If your honourable lady be with you, I pray that my humble salutations may be presented unto her.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**34.** 7.)

The Lords of the Council to Lord Burghley, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Hertford.

1595, Aug. 10.—Whereas we are credibly certified from Chester that sundry of the men lately levied in that county of Hertford by her Majesty's direction for the service in Ireland are run away from their leaders, some before they came to Chester and some after, namely these whose names are hereunder written, to the hindrance of that service, and evil example of others if it should be let slip unpunished, we have thought it expedient, and accordingly in her Majesty's name do require your lordship forthwith by all possible means to cause them to be apprehended and committed to the gaol until further direction.—From he Court at Greenwich, 10 Aug., 1595.

Names at foot :—John Oliver. John Evans. Thomas Carter.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 8.)

Lord Buckhurst to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 11.—Perceiving by your so friendly advertisement the most lewd, false and villainous dealing of Hatcher, if it be true he so report of me, which methinketh, being so utterly false, is impossible he should dare to speak, I cannot but render many infinite and hearty thanks unto you, perceiving now and always your true, faithful and constant love unto your friend, for the which I do protest I do more esteem of your friendship than of a great deal of riches, assuring you that it is and for ever shall be as faithfully requited from me to you again as you can wish or the virtue of true friendship can require. I do write this private letter to you, not knowing whether you could be content that I might take knowledge of your advertisement unto me, and so to have written such an answer touching that cause unto you as both her Majesty might know what an execrable, damnable wretch this Hatcher is, as also how much I am bound to her Majesty, that she would hastily believe so vile a slander by so very a false wretch against her faithful servant. Thus remaining as much yours as I can be I end this Monday, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**34.** 10.)

Lord Buckhurst to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 11.—By the hasty sending away of my footman unto you and myself in great pain of my left arm as yet I am, I omitted to send you also this enclosed from the justices, whereby you may perceive they dealt carefully and discreetly. It were good the porters and marshal's men had information of the description of the party, and if you send me a copy thereof and that her Majesty think it fit, I would only write out the description of the party and leave out his words, and cause a privy search to be made in London and all the places adjacent. I am most sorry that I cannot wait on her Majesty. I assure you if I might have a 100,000*l.* given me to do it I cannot touch my head with my left hand. It is an extreme cold which only warmth and time can cure. In the meanwhile I pray for her Majesty, to preserve her and bless her with all health and happiness for evermore amongst us.—This Monday morning, 1595.

Endorsed :—" 11 August. With a letter from the Justices of Peace of Sussex."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**34.** 9.)

English in Rome.

[1595, Aug. 11.]—Doctor Lwies [Lewis]: he is bishop of Cassano; his bishopric is in the kingdom of Naples, given him by the king of Spain; worth 20,000 ducats a year. He hath been a hard friend unto our nation. Some say that he doth now tolerate his wrath in hope to be a Cardinal.

At Christmas last Thomas Frogmorton came to Rome. He liveth in house with the said bishop. These two are counted the greatest dealers with the Spaniard, and so with other nations since the death of C[ardinal] Allen.

Harry Constable is departed from Rome and gone into France. They do not trust him in anything, so I learn by their own speeches. Thomas North is gone from Rome into Spain to serve the King. They do not trust him although he doth promise to do true service.

The Scots of late have been much in Rome and it is thought they deal with the Irish nation. The principal Scot, they call him father Gordon, a jesuit; they say that he is near kind unto their King.

For the conveying of their letter, I know not other than from Rome to Antwerp unto Doctor Worthington, a man to me unknown. It is spoken by divers of our nation that the King of Spain will have a cardinal English to serve his turn.

Touching mine accessories; that one letter excepted which I sent for Fitzherbert, being forced upon me, I do promise and protest unto your honour that in all my travel or life I never carried, conveyed nor received letter, bill, scroll nor other to nor for any priest, prelate, or any other "stravagant," living without our Queen's Majesty's dominions or otherwise. I thank God, I have not in all my life been any familiar dealer whisperer with any of this kind of people. And for my honest and quiet living in England, I refer me to the whole shire of Devon where I was born and brought up to this day. And if any of these mine accessories do think that I have lived abroad on pleasure, I say God send them better than I have found. For I do wish within my heart that I had never known Italia. It cost me seventeen months in prison in their Inquisition in Rome with loss of 2,000 ducats. I shall be the worse in body and purse while I live. Such hath been my hope and gain among them. If I had recovered my moneys or any good part thereof, I would promise never to come amongst them nor see them again. Further, in this time which I have lived abroad, if I have done or consented to do anything more than other merchants and factors do which use their trade and country, then let me have blame. So I do pray and hope that your honour will favourably consider of my sorrow.

Headed:—"The Inglish Nassion in Rome. 1595."

Endorsed:—"11. Aug., 1595. Tucker. *Re* English Nation in Rome."

Unsigned. 1 *p.* (**34.** 11.)

Edward Wylton to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 11.—The former report touching the affairs of Brittany is lately countermanded. It is said that the duke Mercœur hath yielded to a truce and that the greatest part of the Spanish army there transporteth for Dieppe. The matters of Picardy stand as yet upon ill terms. They of Artoys and Hennault offer largely for the besieging of Cambray. The town is ill manned and the governor not so well affected to the State as is requisite for the present necessity. The King's return is wonderfully desired into these parts, whose presence (they say) is only

able to give end to these troubles. There are many freebooters in this country, which maketh Sir Ant. Perez resolve not to depart from hence till he receive order from the King for his safe conduct. He expecteth daily to receive his letters to the same effect. The infinite desire he hath to hear from your lordship, I think hath made him defer his journey somewhat the more willingly. Thus I most humbly take my leave for this present.—Dieppe, 11 August, 95, *stilo antiquo.*

P.S.—The Maitre de Request is despatched from the Council of Parliament at Paris (as one of his company told me) to her Majesty to crave her assistance for Picardy. He stayeth at Dieppe for a wind only.

The Admiral's funerals are solemnized this week at Rouen. The charges they say will amount to 8,000 crowns.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 12.)

Advices from the Low Countries.

1595, Aug. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{1}$.—Son Excellence a faict marcher le camp le 16 de ce mois de Servolde et arrivasmes le mesme jour de bon heur à Elten; le 17, à Bienen inde Heter, pays de Cleeff, passant pres la ville d'Emmerick; et le 18 sommes venuz icy à Bislick, vis-a-vis de Santen, et une lieue au costé de deça la ville de Wesel, ou avons eu nouvelles que l'ennemy de Walssam estoit venu à Ham, autant à l'autre costé de Wesel comme nous en sommes deça, puisqu'on entendoit que l'ennemy se renforceoit, et que par tant il n'estoit d'intention de repasser le Rhin, on pensoit faire marcher le camp plus hault devant Wesel, mais d'autant qu'il n'y auroit commodité ny fouraige pour la cavaillerie ce ne fut trouvé bon, mais de ne retrencher encores le camp le mesme jour de notre arrivement icy ny le lendemain pour veoir la contenance l'ennemy tendroit. Ce que se fera cy-apres, le temps nous monstrera. Cependant, il me semble que nous arresterons pour quelques jours icy pour autant que le jour d'hier son Excellence a faict faire les tronchées encores plus hautes et profondes qu'à Silwolde. Hier au soir apres souper l'ennemy est venu avec quelques chevaux attacquer nostre cavaillerie, et nommeement celle du capitaine Doncq, qui tenoit la garde devant notre camp ou a esté faict une petite escarmouche, laquelle par adventure eust esté plus grande si le dit Doncq eust esté secondé de deux autres compagnies qui estoyent à l'autre costé d'un petit eau ou riviere icy environ, lesquelles ne se pouvoyent sitost joindre avec luy, parquoy il n'osoit fonser que la cavaillerie qui se presentoit, ne sachant de quelle force estoit celle qui se tiennoyt encores derriere. On dit que el dit Doncq s'est monstré vaillant. Cette escarmouche a causé une alarme en nostre armée, d'autant qu'on pouvoyt aysement ouir les coups de pistoles qui se donnoyent de part et de l'autre. On pensoyt que l'ennemy nous eust venir veoir, mais on n'a autre chose apperchеu de luy. J'estime que la perte de part et d'autre ne peut estre grande.—Au camp à Bislich, 21 Aoust 1595.

Unsigned. 1 *p.* (**34.** 44.)

Lord Burgh to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] Aug. 12.—Your servant found me between a physician and a surgeon who had but almost recovered me of a dangerous disease, whereunto the ill 'ager' of this country, hateful to my disposition, brought me, beginning with a continual fever and distemper and descending into an immeasurable swelling from my shoulder to my fingers, whereof it

was resolved by them I must needs have died if I had been in the corrupt savours of my own garrison, where, according to their opinions, in the few days that I abode after my arrival I sucked the venom.

I shall be sorry that Sir Fernando Gorges be removed (unless for his greater profit) for I have engaged him in the lieutenant's government of Brill, whence I purposed not more to withdraw him, which I have made known to his predecessor, but your liking shall lead our wills.

Monsieur Foukrolls from the King of France hath solicited reinforcement into Collis [Calais] and Ardres of men and munition, and hath satisfaction of both, 400 men for Calais, and 200 for the other place, and of every sort of munition a convenient proportion, which I cannot particularise. He hath required their forces to be sent for Flanders but that falls out unseasonable at this instant. What other charge he hath unto them I doubt not you will be informed from Hague.

We are encamped within 7 English miles of Mondragon, and there we stick, and I fear will not easily be spurred on, but they will sure come to us, for they have gathered forces from all their garrisons and disdain that we lodge so near them. They have already visited our guards with 600 horse; but retired as the alarm grew hot in our quarters.

Dear lord, pardon an abrupt breaking off, for my pain is exceeding in my right arm and I would cherish it to give a blow. I commend to the most virtuous earl my service in all truth and constancy against death and whatsoever this world may encounter me withal.—12 August.

(*Signed.*) "Thomas Burgh." *Holograph. Part of seal.* 1 *p.* (**34.** 13.)

Sir Edward Drury to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 12.—Is given to understand that his pleasure is not any longer to entertain in his service Barnet that keeps his fowls at Chelsey. Is very desirous to recommend this bearer, William Hartwell, lately servant to the very honourable Lady Dacres, whom he served faithfully and diligently, as the writer is informed. Beseeches Cecil to accept of him, having occasion to use him.—From Beechlane, this 12 August, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**34.** 14.)

Sir John Gilbert to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 12.—I have according to your directions made Mr. Carye acquainted with the whole truth of the matter touching Arthur Radford; I hope he will advertise your honour of the truth. I wholly deny any dues to him, but this matter is wholly followed of Mr. Hull for malice. But howsoever it be, yet in respect of your honour's favour I will do anything that it shall please you to direct: yet, if it please you, my desire is that you will be advertised of the truth by Sir Walter Raleigh, who, I trust, will now shortly return.—Compton, 12 August, 1595.

P.S.—I beseech your honour to be a mean for the speedy despatch of my servant touching my suit to the body of the Council for my discharge of my band of men; and, as I am credibly informed, the enemy doth seek daily to annoy us, as my servant can somewhat advertise your honour thereof.

Signed. Part of a seal. ½ *p.* (**34.** 16.)

Ottywell Smyth to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 12.—My last letter was sent by Sir Henry Palmer, since which time the enemy hath taken the castle of Pyrfount by intelligence, and now hath more forces come unto him and is gone to besiege Cambray, the which he hath invested. The Duke de Boullyon is gone with forces into St. Quyntans to assure it for the King. They fear much the taking of Cambray, for there be but few soldiers in it, and the governor is not well beloved of the inhabitants, so they fear it will be lost unless they have some English pyckes to make an army to encounter the enemy in the field, so that the King's Council have sent Monsieur Chyvallyre, Master of Requestes, to go into England to desire her Majesty to have some English pyckes*, or else all Picardy stands in danger to be lost, for now they look for no succour out of Flanders, seeing they hear that Mont Dragonne with 8,000 men hath forced Compt Maurice to raise his siege. There is no need to send any Englishmen to this place till the enemy doth come this way again. I have received a letter from a friend in Rouen, that was told him by one that had served Sir Francis Walsingham long in Spain, that being at St. John de Lussi fell into the company of ten Spaniards that durst not go into Spain because they had slain a man, they declaring unto him that the King of Spain had good friends in England, and told him how they had intercepted a letter that came forth of England that was sent to the King of Spain that did impart how that he would cause Sir Francis Drake spend much money of his voyage, and in the end would break his voyage, and he said he saw the letter, signed "Charles Hayward." I have sent to Rouen to cause a letter to be written to Paris to him that reported this to know if he could get that letter, and I will pay for the charges with a good recompence. As soon as I have his answer I will advertise your Honour; in the meantime I thought it my duty towards her Majesty to advertise what I had, for it is needful that Sir Francis Drake go to sea with all speed to detain the wicked practices the King of Spain is about in staying of all the strangers' ships, in seizing of the factors, their books and all their goods. It is not known yet wherefore, but it is written so from Rouen from merchants that have interest therein, and some ships be come into Flanders that report the same. He doeth what he can now both against England and France, therefore it were good to join together against him. I send your Honour a copy of a letter written by the Comte de Soissons to the King and the King's answer to the same, how that, for the case that was laid upon him about a practice that should have been done in Paris by some of his men, he doth deny it. At the King's coming to Paris, the original will be found out and where the fault is. The King is at Hons now, and hath left Doll beseiged by the Marshall de Byronne. If that were taken all the Franche Comte were for the King. As yet the Duke de Mayenne is not agreed with the King; he makes new demands, and the Duke d'Epernon is not accorded with the King. It is thought at Hons they will agree. At Amiens there hath been but three traitors executed, and they have been put upon the rack, and they would confess nothing nor their adherents, so that interprysse doth continue still. If the enemy doth take Cambray, both Abbeville and Amiens will render, for they will not endure the siege for fear the enemy use them as he did Dourland. They have great need of help, for if that her Majesty do not send over 3,000 pyckes and muskets, Picardy will be lost, or else the

* A note in the margin of the original misreads these words as "fresh troops."

King must be forced to agree with the King of Spain. Better if they were kept abroad than at home. Little help now will do good when hereafter it cannot be helped. I pray God put it into her Majesty's mind to help now those in Picardy being so persecuted by the Spaniard. As yet it is not known who shall be governor of Rouen. The Duke Montpensier doth remain there till the King hath appointed a governor. —Dieppe, 12 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 17.)

EDMUND WISEMAN to the EARL OF ESSEX, at Court.

1595, Aug. 12.—In my last of the 8 of this, I sent you my letters enclosed within Señor Peres', sent by him to the Duke of Buillion. Here is one Monsieur Chevalier, Master of Requests, which cometh for England, sent by the Council of Parliament of Paris. They report Cambray is besieged, and that those of Artoys and Henholt have offered the King of Spain 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse, 100,000 crowns a month during the siege. The Governor hath received a letter to-day from Rouen from an especial friend, although not subscribed, wishing him to get soldiers in readiness, for that the enemy is determined to visit him. The letter the governor sent to Señor Peres, and after came to his lodging, as daily he doth, besides inviting of him to many feasts. They report the King meaneth to be at Paris by the 5th of this next month. The Admiral's brother is looked for daily to come out of Provence to his burial which shall be very shortly; and, as the report goeth, they mean to bestow very great cost of his burial. The Governor of Newhaven hath entertained many of the Admiral's followers.—From Dieppe, 12 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 18.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

1595, Aug 12.—News dated Rome, 12 Aug. 1595.

The Pope and the proceedings there touching the "absolution of Navarre." News from Madrid of 22 July touching the Indies. The war in Hungary. Duke of Nemurs on the point of death.

Italian. 3½ *pp.* (**172.** 43.)

The GOVERNOR OF DIEPPE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. $\frac{12}{22}$.—Vous aurez veu par ma derniere lettre comme les ennemys tiroient devers Cambray, qu'ils ont investi maintenant. Tellement qu'il n'est plus de besoing, puisqu'ils sont recullez si loing de nous, que la Roine envoie des hommes pour la conservation de cette place. Ce n'est pas que je vueille espargner ses moiens qu'elle m'a offert par la lettre dont il luy a pleu m'honorer, mais je serois marry qu'elle emploiast un escu pour mon particulier mal-a-propos. Il est arrivé icy un maistre de requestes de l'hostel du Roi qui a passé par la Picardie et s'en va trouver la Roine de la part de Monseigneur le Prince de Conty et de messieurs du Conseil de Paris. Il vous fera voir des lettres que M. de Balagni escrist a M. de Bouillon, ou vous cognoistrez le mauvais ordre qu'il y a dans Cambray, et crains fort que nous n'en ayons bientost de mauvaises nouvelles, si ce n'est qu'il plaise à la Roine nous y assister et secourir promptement. Je vous assure, Monsieur, qu'il en est temps, pour les raisons que vous scaurez du dit sieur maitre des requestes, et d'autres particularitez de noz miseres que je ne vous

puis mander. M. du Mayne n'a pas encores conclu son accord avec le Roy: et, dit on, qu'il a fait de nouvelles demandes. Qui fait croire que tout ce qu'il fait n'est sinon que pour mettre le Roi d'Espaigne en deffiance et faire mieux ses affaires avec luy. Je ne vous en diray d'avantage que pour vous supplier continuer l'honneur de voz bonnes graces.—Dieppe, 22 Aoust, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**34.** 46.)

M. du Montmartin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. $\frac{12}{22}$.—Sending to him M. de la Haye, one of the oldest and best of Huguenots, to represent to him the misery of Brittany, which has no hope of deliverance from the servitude of Spain except at the hand of the Queen of England—[R?]enn[es], 22 August, 1595.

Endorsed:—"22 Aug. 1595, *novo stilo.*"

Signed. French. 1 *p.* (**20.** 14.)

Sir Thomas Baskervile.

[1595, Aug. 13.]—First. To have them set down what entertainment I shall have for this my office of Colonel General; which, if they refuse turning me to the venture of the journey, then to set me down under their hands and seals what part I shall have out of the said adventure.

(*Margin:*—He is to have 500*l.* adventure. *At foot, in Burghley's handwriting.* He shall have three parts of any four shares that any of the generals shall have.)

Secondly. Seeing the command of the men of war is delivered to me by her Majesty's commission as Colonel General, I challenge as of due the making of all inferior officers under me; as hath been ever in all wars permitted to every particular colonel by the law of arms.

(*Margin:*—For this they are both sides content to be overruled by my Lls.)

Thirdly. That all moneys I shall lay out for the better furnishing of myself in this "vyage," upon due proof made to the generals (if I am turned to the fortune of the "vyage"), may be allowed me out of the venture, as likewise such reasonable other charges as I shall be forced to spend at Plymouth or elsewhere in attending the said "vyage" after their departure from hence.

(*Margin:*—This article is answered before in the first.)

Fourthly. Since the captains and men of war must go upon the "fairdes" only and not in her Majesty's pay, I desire that this agreement may be signed indenture-wise between the said General and the colonels and other chief officers of the men of war, and that we may have an officer, paid by us, to be permitted to look into the treasure and other commodities that shall be gotten and to take inventory of it, and that division may be made there of our parts before our return.

(*Margin:*—They are content to let him be acquainted with all, or any other principal men of quality.)

Fifthly. I desire that the captains and other chief officers may have some imprest for their better furnishing themselves of ensigns, drums, arms for themselves and for their officers; and that every one of them may be appointed by the generals in what ship he is to go, and that the benefits of the best places in the ships may be divided between the sea and land captains indifferently, and that they and their officers, with the rest of other gallant men of war, may be permitted to go by sea to

Plymouth, and not forced upon their own charge to go by land, which they are in no case able to do, having attended this journey past all expectation.

(*Margin:*—This shall not be stood upon, for the captains shall be helped by them that named them.)

Sixthly. That if division shall not be made before our return, and that there be, by her Majesty's appointment, commissioners sent down to view the things gotten both from her Majesty and from the other venturers, my request is that I may likewise be appointed one of them in the behalf of the men of war who are to have the three parts out of the said booty.

(*Margin:*—Her Majesty is content to make him a commissioner.)

Lastly. I desire (since there is an equal division between the owners of the ship, adventurers and men of war in that shall be gotten in this voyage) that the like course may be taken with us for the security of our part as is taken with them in all things, and in as full and ample manner.

(*Margin:*—This is likewise granted.)

Headed:—"Certain demands which are to be made to the Generals."

Endorsed:—"Sir Tho. Baskervile's demands touching the voyage.—Abt. Aug. 13, 1595."

1½ *p.* (**34.** 21.)

Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 13.—This morning we received a letter from her Majesty, in which we were required to give answer presently unto divers particular services which her Highness hath now commanded us, upon some intelligence lately come out of Spain. The which letter we answered that, if it please her Majesty to command us to any other services than first was agreed upon, it would please her at our most humble suit to take upon her the whole charge, as well of the tonnage of the merchant ships as of victuals and wages, both for land servitors and mariners.

The charge hath been and doth continue very great, and it hath been the more for the keeping the whole companies together. Were it known to the better sort that there were any other purpose than the first they would most away, although it hath been very chargeable unto them, which will much discontent them. And for our own particulars, we humbly beseech your good lordship that if her Majesty do alter our first agreement, that you stand strongly for us that the whole charge may be borne by the Queen, else look we for nothing but the like discontentment or worse than that of the Portyngall voyage. Thus in haste we most humbly take our leaves from Plymouth this 13 August, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**34.** 19.)

Sir Thomas Baskervile to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] Aug. 13.—I would not have failed to have written more often had there been means to have conveyed safely my letters. Now I write because it pleased you to tax me in your last letter with negligence, which though I excuse not, yet I humbly desire your lordship to think that my not writing grew not by any want of desire to do you service. For I hope the testimony I have already given doth sufficiently witness how much I am yours and with what little respect I have esteemed the favour of other men, keeping myself only clear to you, without engaging

in the least point to any other; with the self same affection I serve you still and will ever without alteration. Yet can I not by any means drive out of me the opinion I have conceived that you only hath been the occasion of my going this journey of so great expence, by which I protest I am already half ruined, and shall be wholly if the journey go not forward according to the first plot, which I fear is, or will be, wholly altered. What hopes then remains to bear out this mighty charge I have been at? Anything from her Majesty I utterly despair of, the example of her refusal being so fresh in my memory. And this I know, the least of my enemies can cross me more than the greatest of my friends can do me good. It rests, therefore, to seek some way myself to repair this so great decay; which I know not but by intreating your lordship that, seeing you are the first cause, it will please you now with your favour to second this our journey in such sort that we may go forward in our first pretended course without being limited to so short a time, whereby we may not only undo ourselves in our purses but also in our reputations, for who is he so unadvised to undertake the performance of such a 'viage,' wherein there is so great expectations of so great things to be done, in so short a time. For my part I rather desire to be buried alive than to live with disgrace, and though I have the least part in this enterprise, yet know I some part of the burden will light upon me. The whole fortune of our journey depends upon the length of time, for by time all things are done and without it nothing can be done. I wish, therefore, that I were well quit of it, or else that the first determination might stand. I beseech your lordship to give me a little leave to argue the matter more at large. Your lordship best knows such forces as these cannot be held long together without a prince's pay or hopes of great spoils; both them being taken away, of necessity confusion must grow. Our long stay here hath already wearied the most part, and no doubt, if they had but the least inkling that the course of the journey should be turned some other way, they would all be gone. I beseech you, therefore, to have a care of us your poor friends, and to favour us so far that if her Majesty will alter the first course, we may have from her some means to bear out the greatness of my charge, for I protest there is in me no longer ability to endure it. And so, giving your lordship humble thanks for the graces you have done me, I humbly take my leave.—Plymouth, 13 August.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**34.** 20.)

Sir Thomas Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 13.—I have conferred with Mr. Champernoune, as you desired me, but cannot accomplish anything to your liking. I have also sent you herewith his letter of answer, the effect whereof I know not. What you will else have me to do here I am ready with my uttermost power to perform it. Here be a company of gallant gentlemen that daily expects some good news from you. I assure you their long stay doth breed discontent amongst them, but they are encouraged by the best means that we may. The generals do agree very well. I should be glad to hear of some resolution for their departure, the rather that I may repair homeward.—Plymouth, 13 August, 1595.

[P.S.]—I pray you remember me to my lady and give her many thanks for her kind remembrance of me.

Endorsed:—"Recd. the 15 of the same at Greenwich."

Signed. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**34.** 22.)

Mons. de Sourdeac to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. $\frac{13}{23}$.—Je n'auray jamais rien si cher que de vous faire service en tout ce que je jugeray vous apporter contentement. Pour le subject de celle que vous m'aves fait l'honneur de m'escrire, le tout est passé par devant les officiers du Roy à ce que j'ay peu apprendre. En ce qui dependra de ma charge vous me trouveres tant vostre particulier serviteur qu'il n'ya rien qu'il n'execute avec toutes les fidelités que vous pouves esperer.—Brest, 23 August 1595, selon nostre date.

[P.S.] Sachant la bonne affection que vous aves au bien et advancement du service du Roy, mon maistre, et Dieu m'aiant le mardi quatrieme du present mois de juillet faict la grace de defaire six regiments de gens de pied, qui estoient toute l'infanterie françoise du duc de Mercure, et trois cornettes de cavalerie demeurans mortz sur la place, le sieur de la Courbe, son mar[al] de camp, avec plusieurs autres capitaines, cinq drapeaux et plusieurs autres capitaines en chef prins, et le reste mis en vau de route, je n'ay voulu faillir en cest endroict de vous faire part de cette nouvelle.

Subscribed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**34.** 58.)

Thomas, Lord Burgh to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] Aug. 14.—Worthiest Earl, it shall be without purpose to write of this dull army, which is patient of all misery and injury of weather, and never moved to anger against the enemy who braved us to our teeth. I find by the council of States who are here following the camp, that Mr. Bodley's employment is unpleasing; and they say their estate is now as bad as then it was when first they besought her Majesty's assistance, and in what danger the country stood when the Queen granted them aid, into the same they must fall if now that money by which they have made head against the King of Spain be extorted by importunity for the renboursement; neither have the towns which they have won benefited them so much in contribution as for the getting of them to levy forces hath brought them in arrerages; and in account those which they lost since the English came with my lord of Leicester, or a little before him with Sir John Norris, exceed both in number and value those recovered since under Count Morice. What they will be drawn unto, your lordship will hear hereafter; but if with such dislike they be compelled, you may guess what taste it will leave with them. Wherein I fear will be checked the thankfulness due to her Majesty for the grace done, and will also succeed an entrance towards a new alliance (as it may appear how they prepare the King of France) or else a necessity to compound their cause with the public foe; either of which will breed a noisome neighbourhood to England. Small cities will pay dear for a fortification; a kingdom for so good a rampart on one side were better not to spare for cost than to stand in the doubt of an open passage. I should forget myself if I proceeded farther to trouble you with my opinion. These affairs are to be digested by greater wits; from them I depart. To your lordship I return with my wonted conclusion, which is that I am yours only ever and in all, Thomas Burgh.—August 14.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 23.)

Thomas Treffry to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 14.—Our haven of Fowy being opposed to that part of Brittany possessed by the enemy, we understand daily the affairs of those parts, and I think sooner than any other part of England, by reason of the shortness of the cut and our common intercourse of merchandise. This hath emboldened me to advertise your Honour such matters as I have heard by some of St. Maloes, wherein I pray to be excused if I be misled of them or by my own weakness.

The four galleys on their return from the spoil of our west parts encountered a fleet of hulks of seventy sail, and gave chase to fourteen of them being severed from the rest of the company, where in fight they lost 140 of their men, and had one of their galleys so torn as they could not carry her to Bluet. They sunk one of the hulks laden with salt, and did great spoil to their admiral. The other three galleys are now remaining at Bluet. The 9th of this month a ship of Bristol was chased into this harbour by two Spanish fly-boats, and they report (coming from St. Maloes) that there are five men of war, Spanish, in the road of Conquet.

The 2nd of this month by a barque of Roscow we be ascertained that Captain Fontenel is building a fort at Dowarnynyes, about fifteen leagues from Bluet. It is a kind of island on the promontory and guarded by above 1,000 of the enemy. They might soon be famished there if they were besieged, as this Frenchman reports.

He further affirms that a great army is preparing at Biscay, part to be sent to Lisbon to withstand Sir Francis Drake, if he land there, the other part for the aid of those at Bluet.

The 12th of this instant, one Spurway his barque of Bristol arrived here from St. Maloes, which they affirm to be very wavering in their constancy to the King: but the master of the said barque, called Wescot, and the company affirm that at St. Maloes were landed out of an English barque, as they suppose, one Paskowes of Trewrow in this county, sixteen iron pieces of demi-culverin, saker and minion, and two fair pieces of brass, having the arms of England engraven on them, and that both barque and ordnance were there sold. Thus eftsoons most humbly craving pardon for my boldness, remembering my brother's humble thankfulness, I leave your honour to the protection of the Almighty.—From Fowey in Cornwall the 14 August, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Received at Nonsuch the 23rd of the same [August]."

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**34.** 24.)

The Governor of Dieppe to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] August $\frac{14}{24}$.—Je vous ay donné avis de l'arrivée de Monsieur le Chevalier au sette ville, qui va depeche de M. le Prinse de Conty et de Messieurs du Conseil du Roy vers la Royne, votre metresse. Il a commandmens du dit sieur Prinse et de ses Messieurs de vous communiquer tous se qu'il a negocier, et esperons tous, Monsieur, que si nous optenons quelque chose se sera par vostre moyen. Je ne vous pas ajoute mes prieres avecques tous ses messieures, la qui seroyent inutiles, mais je vous dis bien que vous ne saurres jamais avoir meilleure occasion temoigner au Roy et a set etat vostre bonne volonté.—Dieppe, 24 August.

Endorsed:—"Monsr. de la Chaste, 24 d'Aoust 95, *novo stilo*, at Diepe."

Subscribed. 1 *p.* (**34.** 61.)

George, Earl of Cumberland to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 15.—Want of mean hath kept me thus long from writing to you; and Yorkshire barren of all news affords nothing worth your knowing, only now my desire to see you hath made me send this bearer that I may know when (most fitting for you) I may come and return unknown; not willing, for some respects I will tell you, to come near the Court yet. I purpose to hunt towards the Bath, and, when hunting is done, to tarry there sometime for my health, which I thank God is better than it was this long time, but, my advisers tell me, by it shall be confirmed. Do my duty, pray you, to your honorable Lady, and hold me ever as yours firm, which be sure I ever will be; and so wish you all your heart's desire.—From Tilford, 15 August, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**34.** 26.)

The City of Chichester.

[1595, Aug. 15.]—According to that I formerly advertised your Honour, I am moved again to desire that your lordship will take further consideration of the following.

Touching the ruinous estate of the city of Chichester; the late incursion of Spaniards into Cornwall suggests as well for that 500 men armed, ordered and appointed, might land and, in despite of the city and help of the country, there set it on fire, as also for that the walls and "rampeires" of that city ought without the Queen's charge to be amended by the citizens, as appears by their charter, which by some small yearly charge would easily be made to defend itself against five hundred of the proudest of Spaniards; that there should be some purposed ill against the city or country thereabouts, and this the rather as in other years and in this year also it has been reported that strange barques, thought enemies, have sounded the coast of the sea even along by the haven of that city.

That I desired you would consider of the transportation of iron ordnance, cast-iron and wrought-iron; the reason was that I had divers years past yearly seen in Sussex great quantity of cast-iron ordnance which hath not been doubted but that it was transported. Also the sudden dearth of iron in Sussex, being 3*l.* dearer a ton than last year, doth argue that if speedy order be not taken that no transportation be of iron, the posterity to come will want iron to till the earth and for to defend against the enemy.

Item, timber and board and also firewood is transported, to the great enhancing the price thereof, and thereby is great destruction of that which for this present state and for posterity to come is thought were fit to be preserved.

Item, that retaining and giving liveries against the law makes sometime the Queen's Majesty cannot be served as she should be, as I have sometime noted upon musters, when the better labourers have been sent forth.

Item. Where I touched matter of subsidy; it was as well in consideration of the great charge her Majesty is at for our happy peace as the slackness of some that will not yield to any reasonable persuasion; as, namely, the city where I am a commissioner, I could not prevail, upon divers reasonable requests, to have the land of that Corporation, which is thought better than 100*l.* by year, to be set at 3*l.* in the subsidy, nor one childless alderman, who is better worth than 5,000*l.*, to be assessed above 20*l.* in goods.

Item. That I desired your consideration upon doings of customers, &c., was not only for that grain by transportation was made dear, but also for that some wool, sheep, &c., was disorderly transported; the printed order sent from the Council to stay the price of corn I laboured in with others, but I knew of no commission, as you asked me, which I took to be meant of some commission given before that book, which was not dealt with before corn was at 4*s.* a bushel everywhere in Sussex.

Now I humbly wish it may please the Council to send some man thought fit to view the walls and 'rampeires' of that city, by whose direction that and no more than very behooffull might be appointed to be done; after that your honour shall by him be rightly thereof advertised, myself that am and have these fifteen years been captain of that city, humbly desiring it may please your honour that I may know if you will send any, so with the mayor, &c., I may walk round the city to show him the ruins thereof.

Lastly, I humbly desire your honour, dealing herein as shall seem best to your lordship, you conceal my name, if so it be your good pleasure.

Endorsed:—"15 Aug., 1595."

Copy. 1½ *pp.* (**34.** 29.)

Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins to the Queen.

1595, Aug. 16.—Very lately a barque of Bristol took a Spanish frigate that came from an Island in the West Indies called Porto Rico, and had in her sundry passengers that came out of the *Vice-Admiral*, a ship of 350 tons, which was of the late fleet that came into Spain, and being in distress by loss of her mast was forced to harbour in the port or haven of this Island of Porto Rico. She had then in her two millions and a half of treasure: she lieth there unrigged and her ordnance put ashore. It is about two month's past that the mariners that doth discover this came from thence and left their ship in that port, which cannot come from there without order from the King. We have sent to Bristol for the master's mate of the ship and a "portyngall" that hath discovered this matter, and do mind, with God's favour, to take that place with all speed; it lieth in our way and will no way impeach us.

We do write to none other in this matter, but refer it to your Highness to impart it to such of your Council as shall seem best to your Highness.

Here hath been very foul and temptestuous weather, yet all your Majesty's ships and the rest are all in good safety, thanks be to God.—Plymouth, 16 Aug. 1595.

P.S. We send the letter that came from the alderman of Bristol and we have conferred with the master that took the frigate.

Addressed:—"To our most dred sovereign, the Queen's most excellent Majesty, at the Court, with all possible haste. Hast, Hast, post Haste."

Endorsed:—"16 Aug. 1595. Rec. ye 18 of the same at Greenwich."

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 30.)

The Queen to Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins.

[1595, Aug. 16.]—We have received your letters of the 11, whereof we are no waies satisfied for the principal matters whereof we gave you direction by ours, neither for your forbearing to go upon the coast of Spain to meet with the Spanish forces that might issue thence, neither yet by your refusal to spend a month to the meeting with the Indian fleet; but though we are content to pass over your answers to these two

points, yet we can no waies allow your uncertain and frivolous answer to our notion to have knowledge in what time we might hope of your return, in that you have used words altogether uncertain, without answering either our opinion or according to your own former promise that the voyage might be performed in six or seven months. And for proof of the probability thereof in our opinion we sent you an information, given us by men of credit, within what time the voyage might be reasonably made, with God's favour and reasonable winds, whereof you have made no mention, but passed it over with all uncertainty; wherein we have cause to doubt whether you have taken to heart or had regard to our former reasons expressly contained in our letters, which as dutiful subjects you ought to have done, having neither limited any time certain by your own judgement, nor answering the times expressed by us. And though you may say that no person can make assurance of such matter without God's sufferance to have wind meet therefor, yet you might so have said that, with God's favour, having no let by wind, you had a full intention to have finished the journey within the space of six or seven months, as at the first you did promise; or, enlarging yourselves with two months more, your voyage might be ended by the end of April, or at the furthest by middest May, which is nine months. But considering you have not herein answered us, as you ought to have done, we cannot assent to your departure without you shall presently herein satisfy us, in shewing your intention fully in what time you shall mind to finish the voyage, having, with God's favour, a reasonable wind to further you. And so we charge you, upon your allegiance, to make us a direct answer, either that you mind and purpose by all your means possible to finish your voyage in the time by us aforementioned, which if you shall upon your allegiance assure us that you mind so certainly to do, then we are content that with the next good wind you may depart, or else make you an account that the journey shall stay; for the breaking whereof the disgrace shall be yours; and to diminish the loss for the charges sustained, you shall consider how the chargeable provisions may be dispersed with least loss, and the companies also discharged, so as the loss betwixt us and you may be made as little as can be devised; and therein we charge you hereby advertise us with speed of your opinion for order to be given accordingly.

Endorsed:—"16 Aug. 1595. M. of her Majesty's letters to Sir Fr. Drake and Sir Joh. Hawkins."

Draft with corrections by Lord Burghley. 2 *pp.* (**34.** 31.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 16.—How small occasion soever there be, when I have a messenger, I must not forbear to trouble your Honour. We have done nothing at all since our coming to this quarter, only retrenched ourselves and prepared to abide it out here. For the States will not stir so long as Mondragon is on this side the Rhine, and for aught we can perceive, the enemy is of like humour. He retrencheth and provideth his army with necessaries. Two days since we intercepted a packet of letters sent from Steven de Varra to Mondragon, in which it appeareth that they are well content he shall stay it out so long as Fuentes of himselfi s able to make his part good in France. He writeth also that the Count Fuentes hath an enterprise in hand of more importance than that of Durlans, which in other letters, is named to be Cambray. Fuecherolles hath detained six companies for the assuring of Calais, but his motion to draw the States away into Flanders worketh no great

effect, so that if her Majesty help not the King he must trust to himself. The mutinied Italians, which are 700 horse, 1500 foot, are now upon the point of reconcilement, which is a great augmentation to their forces. Their care and judgement in their late proceedings is such that it may make all those that have to do with them fear a change in the course of their fortune, and even at this instant they give all their adversaries their hands full. And as for us here, I know not when we shall be abler than we are now.—Camp near Wesel, 16 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *p.* (**34.** 32.)

MATTHEW EWENS, [Baron of the Exchequer,] to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595. Aug. 16.—Whereas it pleased your father, near two years since, to grant to his servant, Mr. Ernelie, a lease of the lands of one Edward Kaines, a recusant dwelling in this county of Somerset, and a commission was awarded accordingly, myself having moved the said Ernelie therein for the care I had to have the inheritance preserved from spoil, for that the said recusant's wife is near of kindred to my wife, as his children are, and not meaning to make any benefit otherwise to myself; and upon my lord's grant and warrant, so signed by his lordship as aforesaid, I compounded with Mr. Ernelie and paid him in hand a good part of his money. Now, forasmuch as I have understood that some other should use your Honour's means unto your father for a second grant of the same, which I do assure myself his lordship would not pass if informed of his former grant, I very humbly beseech you, in regard of your father's poor servant's good, and mine own interest herein, to take knowledge hereof, and if you have already moved my lord for any other, you will be pleased to let him understand what I have written.—Hereford, 16 August, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**34.** 33.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 17.—This is only to give you very humble thanks for your letter of 11 August. I received it but even now, and am now called upon for my letters by the passengers which are ready to go on board. Your lordship, therefore, I hope, will pardon the shortness of this letter: by the next I will write more at large. And yet truly here is at this time small store of news. The States' army and the enemy lie about Wesel, some two or three Dutch miles asunder, and look one upon another, but have not yet done anything else, neither I think will, for the enemy doth not assail, and the States are unwilling to come to a battle. The King of France presseth earnestly to have succour. I think these people will assist him with some money, and not with men. The matters of Picardy are thought here to be in very bad terms. The good fortune that Fuentes hath had doth greatly assure the hearts of the Wallons, and won him great reputation and love among them, and now it is thought that the King was ill advised, before he was better provided, to proclaim war, for that did make the said Wallons, seeing they were to expect all hostility from France, to join resolutely in the war; which otherwise they would unwillingly have done, desiring to keep themselves as long as they might from spoils and other extremities that the war brings; and in the middle of all these troubles comes the Queen's urgings upon the States for her money. Who truly at this time, I am persuaded, are ill able to make any payments, having been this year at

160,000*l.* extraordinary charges. And every way the envy of the ill conjoining against Spain will lie upon her. And here my paper makes an end, which I humbly do.—Flushing, 17 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 34.)

[Thomas Bodley] to Lord Burghley.

1595, Aug. 17.—I had audience with the States the 14 of this month, where I presented her Majesty's letters and added so much more as I had either in charge, by virtue of my instructions, or was otherwise enjoined from her Majesty by word. Whereupon they required to have my speeches in writing, which I exhibited the next day, and send here enclosed the copy to my lord. Other answer I had none more than they give commonly at the first proposal of a matter, that they would take advice upon it. Which yet they offered unto me with signification of their grief that her Highness would proceed so directly against her treaty, and that in such a season as, if their state were thoroughly sifted, it would be found in greater danger than it was at the time of the making of the contract. They have met very often about the matter and yester afternoon, because I pressed them hard to know to what effect I should write unto her Majesty, they deputed one to tell me that I must needs have the patience to attend a little longer for that they had not yet concluded what answer they might make, but found it every way a matter full of infinite danger if they should not proceed with very great circumspection: for which they were agreed to impart it out of hand to Count Maurice and Count William and to the council of Estate, which are together at the camp, to the end that with their advice they might determine for the best. As far as I can conjecture they are fully bent to satisfy her Majesty in sending to the provinces, but I cannot yet perceive in what sort they are inclined to propose the matter to the provinces. For if they do it effectually by imparting their advice and by persuading with the people to assent to a certain sum, either that which I have signified or that they shall set down I may happily have an answer with some expedition. But if they will not determine to give direction to the provinces (as I find them that way very backward), but shall barely make request to know their resolution upon her Majesty's letters and my propositions, such a general kind of writing will occasion great variety in return of their answers which are of force to be reduced, by often sending to and fro, to a full accord of all in one (because they go not in such cases by plurality of voices), and then what time it will require your lordship will conjecture. I will, therefore, endeavour by all means I can devise to draw them here beforehand to agree upon a portion worth her Highness' acceptation and to move the generality to condescend thereunto. I have publicly proposed, as her Majesty willed, 100,000 pounds, but they show so little token of hearkening unto it, as I must grow to other terms in my private communication or else expect to be denied. For to inform you roundly what I find, with humble suit to your lordship to make it known unto her Majesty, I see the chiefest here among them full of silence and sadness for the troubles and discomforts which they declare to come by heaps upon the people of this country, and to minister much matter of discouragement and danger. They allege, in dealing with me, their losses in winter by the great inundations, whereof a great country complaineth continually; the contention of the provinces about their contributions which are not yet appeased; the consumption of their troops which they sent to the Duke of Bouillon; the foils they had at Huy and at divers times since in small

encounters with the enemy; the dangerous consequences of the overthrows in France; their ill success at Grolle; and the general puissance of the enemy both here and in France, having presently a-foot four several armies in Brittany, Burgundy, Cambresie and here. To this they add the sudden want that is noted of all men of zeal in religion in the people of this country, their excessive damages sustained by the stays made of late of their shipping in Spain, the spoils that have been done upon their merchants' ships by Dunkirkers, who are said within these two months to have taken at the least 100 ships of this country and not so a little as the value of 150,000*l.* sterling. They also put unto the reckoning the continual detriments which they receive by English seamen and the small assurance that they have to hold her Majesty's forces, either those that her Highness or the country entertaineth, but are most of all moved with this message of mine for restitution of her monies, insomuch that they affirm that if there come not in some amendment of their estate to keep the people from despair (whereof they do protest that their hope is very slender) they are very much in doubt of some sudden alteration; which is also feared will begin among the mariners and seamen that, as they were the chiefest in delivering the country from the bondage of the enemy, so they doubt that now again they will be readiest to revolt if their traffic be impeached, which the Spaniard out of question will omit no practice to effect. And very now here is news from St. Lucan in Spain that the King hath prohibited by public edict the payment of any debt to any person of these provinces, which is supposed will extend to the undoing here of many. There was a letter intercepted about this time twelvemonth, written by one Frideri Spinoler (as it seemeth a seaman) to Yvarra at Brussels, by whom a question had been moved about the use of galleys upon the coast of Flanders for cutting off the traffic of Holland and Zeland, because I am not certain that your lordship hath seen it, and we hear that the enemy is busy again about it, I have sent you a transcript of it. It was written in ciphers and deciphered by Monsieur St. Aldegonde.

Upon the siege of Cambray by the count de Fuentes there goeth already a great fear among some that it will be carried ere be long. For Monsieur Baligny, they say, is very ill beloved both of the burghers and soldiers, who are doubted to be no more than seven or eight hundred, whereas the town doth require three thousand at the least to make good resistance, with a great deal greater store of warlike provision than is there to be found by all report.

It is also commonly spoken that if La Motte had lived, de Fuentes' first intention was to go in hand with Calais, insomuch as those of Zeland, upon request of the governor, were determined to send thither 6 or 7 companies, having sent already upon the bruit a certain quantity of powder. There is a general conceit among the wisest of these countries, considering how de Fuentes is both governor by provision and financier, whereby he hath authority to undertake what he list and the means in his hands to perform his designs, which was neither granted to Ernestus nor to the duke of Parma; considering also his sufficiency for the managing of his business and his victories of late in the most of his attempts; and that the King hath no occasion to be so jealous of his doings as it seemed he was ever of the Duke of Parma before; that the coming of the Cardinal will be stayed for all together and an absolute commission conferred on the Count.

Count Maurice with his camp is said to be about Bislike, a place adjoining unto Wesel in the land of Cleve, and the enemy near unto

him within two hours march, but here is nothing reported of any thing lately done of one side or other. The States are very willing that the Count should return and put his people in garrison, for that they find it a heavy charge to continue him there; but doubting lest the enemy, who is said to be strong 5,000 foot and 1,500 horse, should repair to de Fuentes at the siege of Cambray, they stand doubtful what to do. Having seen certain copies of intercepted letters which Mr. Gilpin of late hath sent unto your lordship, by a clause in a letter of William Creighton that a certain Englishman should be taken in the North parts of England, with one David Lawe, a Scottish priest, I call to mind what was written to Tyrius at Rome by the selfsame Creighton in a former letter intercepted, which I sent unto your lordship at my last being here, to wit, that he had sent a man with David Lawe, who had undertaken to effect by way of persuasion some special matter in 429, which I guess to be *Scotia*, as methinks it is also manifest that 428 is *Anglus*, and 427 *Anglia*, and perhaps some man else could aim at the rest, containing somewhat in my opinion of very good moment, which may perhaps be discovered by the examination of Williamson, who I learn was the man that was taken with Lawe, and is meant, as I think, in the letter of Creighton. Though your lordship may have noted this matter before, yet I thought it not impertinent to remember you of it, and to send you the copy of that part of the letter which toucheth that matter.

I saw a letter right now from Morlaix in Brittany, that all along the coast between that and Brest the Spaniard is busiest in making of forts, so as, if he may be suffered for two months together, it will be found very hard to chase him away. Though your lordship wants no means to know those occurrences, yet the letter being fresh and coming so fitly at the writing hereof, I thought to touch it in a word. Here is also notice at this instant that the mutinied Italians are like to composition; which will add a great strength to the enemy's forces.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter unto my lord Treasurer."

$7\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**34.** 36.)

Enclosed in the foregoing.

1595, *Aug.* 15.—[*Thomas Bodley*] *to the States General.*—*Messieurs, Il ne me sera besoin de vous reduire en memoire ce que vous proposay dernierement de la part de sa Majesté, tant à cause qu'il n'y a gueres que suis party d'icy, qu'aussi parce que l'affaire vous touche de si pres que je m'asseure qu'en aves encores la memoire toute fresche. Il vous plaira donques entendre que sa Majesté avec MM. de son conseil ont par plusieurs fois avec tres meure deliberation poisé le contenu de vos lettres, que m'aviez baillées pour luy presenter au lieu de response à ma dite proposition, et pareillement tout ce que m'aviez declaré de bouche ou publiquement en ceste assemblée, ou à moy en privé par tels et autres personnages dont il a pleu à vos seigneuries vous servir pour me remonstrer plus vivement l'estat de vos affaires avec certaines des plus particulières exceptions qu'avies à faire à ses demandes. Nonobstant tout cela, j'ay en charge de vous signifier de sa part qu'elle ne peut, en facon quelconque, trouver vos dites allegations, exceptions et remonstrances bonnes, ou tant soit peu suffisantes, pour donner aucune couleur au refus d'une tant juste et raisonnable requeste, faite de par une princesse qui a mieux merité de vous autres que n'ont fait en aucun temps tous les princes de l'Europe par*

ensemble. Et c'est pourquoy elle ne s'est peu garder de me renvoyer quant et quant par devers vous, pour vous soliciter tres instamment de mieux penser à ce qu'aves à faire, en proposant le tout à la generalité de ces provinces sans en faire difficulté, leur ramenteuant la grandeur des merites de sa Majesté, en ce aussi vous servant de vostre singuliere sagesse et dexterité pour les attirer à luy en faire toute deue recognoissance. Long temps y a, Messieurs, que sa Majesté a commencé de vous assister de ses forces ; l'espuisement de ses cofres et tresors, et la perte des vies de ses tres chers subjects a este excessive. Les necessités qu'elle a d'hommes et d'argent dans ses propres territoires (lesquels sont à present et ont esté souvent par cydevant fort inquietés de l'ennemy, point pour autre occasion que pour avoir prins le party et protection de vous autres) sont de tres grande importance, tellement que force luy est de s'ayder de tous costés et par tous les moyens qu'elle se pourra adviser, d'insister que vous ayes pareil esgard à son estat comme elle a eu au vostre en vos plus grandes extremités. A quoy faire, combien que vos moyens et pouvoir ne soyent tels comme il seroit bien à desirer, si estre que en esgard à l'accroissement que n'aguères en aves eu, y estans parvenus par le seul moyen de sa Majesté, apres Dieu, vous aves, Dieu mercy ! la puissance de ce faire sans vous grandement grever. Et afin de vous esclaircir de plus pres l'intention de sa Majesté, la somme qu'elle m'a commande expressement de soliciter est de cent mil livres sterlinges, laquelle elle requiert luy estre presentement payée. Et quant au reste, son desir est qu'il vous plaise depnter et envoyer en Angleterre quelques uns de vostre part suffisamment authorisés, pour se joindre avec ceux qui seront constitués de son coste, pour conclure, arrester et vinder tous les comptes et la dessus ordonner pour le remboursement du reste. Afin aussi que scachies que les occasions qui ont à ce esmeu sa Majesté sont si urgentes qu'il n'y a plus moyen de pouvoir endurer aucum refus on remise, faisant autant de cas de l'un que de l'autre, ma charge est de vous faire scavoir tout à plat que si l'on ne s'accommode en toute diligence à luy faire une offre honorable, qui vienne en proportion à la grande debte et qui soit aussi digne de sa royale acceptation, qu'elle ne rappellera pas seulement toutes ses forces tout incontinent lesquelles sont au service de vous autres, mais aussi remonstrera à tout le monde par ses publiques protestations de quel loyer elle est guerdonnée par les Estats des Provinces Unies, après les avoir tant d'années de suite si royalement secourus ; estant en fin resolue que plustost que d'exposer son honneur à telles indignités, par lesquelles l'ennemy commun peust prendre occasion de s'en resjouir, elle s'advisera d'un moyen bien autre et peut-estre telle qui ne sera nullement conforme, ni à son naturel ni à l'affection signalée que tant elle que ses predecesseurs ont de toute ancienneté portée vers ces pais cy. La ou d'autre costé son bon plaisir est, que je vous declare, que si en cet affaire vous luy donneres bon contentement, à quoy elle s'attend bien, elle ne se lassera jamais de vous bien faire, en conformant tellement ses actions et procedures aux vostres et à la preservation de vostre estat (pourveu que ce ne soit à son trop grand prejudice) qu'aures journellement plus grande occasion de priser et honorer son amitié et voisinage qu'autre qui ait jamais esté

entre aucuns princes et nations de l'Europe.—Fait à la Haye ce 15 *d'Aoust* 1595.
Endorsed:—"*Copie of my proposition to the General States. Aug.* 15, 1595."
Unsigned. 3 *pp.* (**34.** 27.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 17.—Mr. Bodley being arrived here made me acquainted with all had passed there, joining thereto your Honour's singular favour towards me; which since is confirmed by your letter of the 2nd of this month, when Mr. Bodley received also one whereof I was partaker. How he hath dealt in his business and what the States said, with the particularities that passed in private conferences with some of them, the difficulties they find and fear, I leave to his writing for avoiding tediousness; but sure it is that the message doth very much trouble them, insomuch that talking with one of the chief and using persuasions to the end they would think upon it and do all endeavours to yield her Majesty contentment, he protested they know not which way to begin it, and a worse conjuncture had there not been this seven years for causes which I know Mr. Bodley will enlarge unto my lord Treasurer, if not to your lordship likewise, and therefore will not trouble your honour therewith, only must yet add this, that having familiarly conferred with such as ever have and still do greatly honour her Majesty and affect our nation, they all say plainly that they could have wished the matter to have been deferred or handled with less earnestness in respect of the people, the which ever made account of her Majesty's favour as their most assurance against their enemies, and now will despair if he should come upon them with any force and see her Highness's hand withdrawn. They do not stick also to say that they know it dangerous to provoke a prince's anger but of as great danger to make a people desperate. Your honour can hereby in part judge what is to be expected, and will not fail to do all endeavour in that shall belong unto my duty and may tend to the furtherance of her Majesty's service any ways, as Mr. Bodley can and, I am sure, will at all times witness for me, whose care, endeavour and discretion is such as deserveth to be liked and commended. What the last advertisement I received from the camp was, your lordship shall perceive by th' inclosed copy. Here arrived since certain of the Council of State to make report of all unto the General States, and withal to know their pleasures whether the camp shall still remain together or be severed and the men put into garrison. It seemeth to keep Mondragon with his forces from returning, and consequently that none be sent into France; also that he attempt not anything to further the Emperor's purposes against Clevelande, nor yet do any other thing to annoy this State, that the resolution will be that his Excellency shall continue still for a while where he is with all the troops. For so long will not the enemy stir nor diminish any part of his strength, which consists of 19 cornets of horse, well in order and very strong, and 3,000 foot at least. His Excellency hath more and better footmen, but the horse are not so good nor so many. As for Thomas Hull I cannot certainly learn what is become of him, nor yet what to judge of him, but I expect daily news by one I have sent of purposes, for my friend in Antwerp is still in trouble, and he thinks Hull to have been the cause of it. The truth of all I shall know ere long and then shall your honour understand thereof. I am laying another bait for Jaques or his colonel and such others, hoping of better success than hitherto, the governor of Breda, Har-

rogniores, being the chief actor, and hath promised me to do his uttermost. Thus craving pardon for my longness, I do most humbly take my leave.—Haeghe, 17 August, 1595. In haste.

Signed. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**34.** 40).

Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Hawkyns, Sir Thomas Gorges, and Sir Thomas Baskerville to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 18.—We have answered her Highness's letter, we hope to her good liking, which we humbly pray may be delivered to her Highness, hoping the next letter we shall write shall be of our happy departing. The wind is now very bad, but we hope it will shortly turn, which God grant!—Plymouth, 18 August, 1595.

Signed:—F. Drake. John Hawkyns.

Note at foot:—We have seen the letter of her Majesty sent to the Generals and us, and have seen their answer, which we cannot mislike.

Signed:—Thomas Gorges. Tho. Baskerville.

Endorsed:—"Received the 20th of the same at the Strand. 1 *p.* (**34.** 41.)

The Grocers Company to the Lords of the Council.

1595, Aug 18.—According to direction lately given us by your honours' letters, we have called a court at our Common Hall where we caused her Highness' letters patents [to Mr. Anton] touching the buying and selling of starch, as also your honours' letters, to be publicly read, declaring further her Majesty's most gracious express pleasure to have the contents of the said letters patents observed without contradiction or impugning.—Grocers Hall, 18 August, 1595.

Signed:—William Salter, John Hyd, Oliver Style, Wardens of the Grocers. (**34.** 42.)

News Letter.

1595, Aug. 18.—News letter headed Venice, 18 Aug. 1595.

Summary of news from Vienna and Gratz of the 5th and 7th inst. and from Constantinople of the 11th ult., announcing, among other things, a great defeat of the Turks by Mansfelt. Mercantile news; and affairs of France, Italy, Spain and Flanders.

Italian. 4 *pp.* (**172.** 47–8.)

Ottywell Smyth to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 19.—"My last letter was sent per John de Vyges the post. Since, the King hath writ to the Duke Monpansyer to take all the gentlemen in Normandy and to take with him the governors of Dieppe companye to go to Cambray, and to leave him governor of Roanne till the King doth come, the which will be about the 20th of September next. There be other letters come to Monsieur de Incarvylle, how that the King had given the government of Roanne and Dieppe to Monsieur de Chatt, governor of Dieppe; but that Monsieur Le Grand maketh great suit to the King to be governor of Roanne. If he be, it will bring great troubles; for the Chevalier Doysse, nor the captains that hold the strong forts, will not permit it; but they will permit the governor of Dieppe for to be their governor. And so doth the Duke de Monpansyer, the Court of Parliament and all the *bourgeois* of Roane desire that the governor of Dieppe may be their governor. I

most humbly desire your honour to procure her Majesty's letter to Mr. Edmondes, to command him to speak unto the King that the government of Roane and Dieppe may be given to the governor of Dieppe, called Monsieur Du Chatte. So it will be a great assurance unto her Majesty to have good neighbours, and a great assurance for them of the Religion, to the augmentation of the Church of God. It is needful these be sent with diligence for fear the King give the government of Roane to some other. The King is now at Lyons and doth mind to be shortly in Picardy, with all his forces, to raise the siege that is before Cambray, the which will not be without 3 or 4000 English pikes, the which will do good service now in Picardy; for the King will bring horse sufficient, but he lacketh footmen."—Dieppe, 19 Aug. 1595.

P S.—"The States have sent into Picardy, to the Duke of Bowlyon, some money with 30,000 weight of powder; and his regiment of 1,200 men be come to him out of Gascony. The captain that brought the powder saith that Mondragon, with his forces, goeth to the siege of Cambray and that Count Moris doth follow him. The King hath sent a gentleman, called Monsieur de la Barodereye, to her Majesty, to have some men for Picardy; and he saith the Duke Denmowers is dead but the Duke de Geysse amended."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 49.)

News Letter.

1595, Aug. 19.—News letter headed Rome, 19 Aug. 1595.

News from Spain. The question of the absolution of the King of Navarre, Poland, the war with the Turks, &c.

Italian. 3 *pp.* (**172.** 50.)

Sir Thomas Cecil to his brother Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 19.—Has come a hundred miles nearer him and trusts his letters will therefore be the oftener. Till he hear from my lord his father or from Sir Robert he will have some hope of seeing his Lordship here. Will not however tarry long at Burghley but return home towards London (?) by the Bath, although, thank God! he has at present no great need of the Bath. His wife and himself send commendations to Sir Robert and his wife.—Burghley, 19 Aug. 1595.

"I pray you write unto me what you know of the remove of our bishop here; for that if he be removed we may have a good man in his room, whom I would wish that my lord my father would remember. The place is of a small revenue, and but for the title of a bishop, I think few will affect it but to step forward to a better."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 52.)

M. de St. Luc to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. $\frac{19}{29}$.—"Monsieur, nous avons perdu ces jours passés M. le Maréchal Daumont, en la vie duquel residoient beaucoup de choses pour cette pauvre province, qui neust jamais tant de besoin du secours de ses bons voisins comme elle a de present, s'ils ne la veuillent voir du tout sucombée soubs la tirannye et servitude des ennemis communs, qui ny vont pas maintenant de morte main; car les estroits et renouvelés traités qui se sont faits entre eux et ce duc, la confiance qu'il y prend, les seuretés et pied qu'il leur donne tous les jours, ne tesmoignent que trop la planche et lestablissement qu'il leur y veult dresser." Thinks it well,

therefore, by this gentleman, to write to her Majesty of these designs, and begs that Essex will consider the necessities of this province and promote his suit for aid.—Rennes, 29 Aug. 1595.

Endd. :—"29 Aug. 1595, *novo stilo*."

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 56.)

Henry Lok to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 20.—"I was this morning going to speak with some Scottish gentlemen, departing for Holland, who craved the same; in going to whom I am arrested by two sergeants, called William Pigot and Chr. Watson, at suit of one Prowse, in a bond of 20*l.*, due at Midsummer." Thinks this done out of malice because Prowse's brother could not have the collectorship. Begs for an order to the sheriff for his release and suggests that the two sergeants should be committed meanwhile.—Wednesday morning.

Endorsed:—"20 Aug. 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 53.)

Absolution of the King of France.

1595, Aug. $\frac{20}{30}$.—Monseigneur—Par ma dernière lettre du 29 de Juillet je vous escrivis sommairement ce qui s'estoit fait jusques à ce jour là en l'affaire du Roy, depuis que Monsieur Duperron estoit arrivé en ceste ville. Le lendemain, qui estoit un dimanche, 30 du dit mois, nous eusmes de nostre Saint Père la seconde audience; ou nous dismes à sa Sainteté comme nous avions achevé de visiter et d'informer les Cardinaux, suyvant son commandement, et luy presentasmes la requeste par escrit, en laquelle estoit contenu la demande de sa Majesté que sa Sainteté avoit aussy voulu avoir par escrit. Sa Sainteté leust la dite requeste et nous dist qu'il la consideroit et puis nous fist appeller. Après cela, nous fist plusieurs interrogations et difficultés sur ceste affaire, ausquelles nous respondismes. Et le mercredi ensuyvant, 2 de ce mois d'Aoust, nostre Saint Père assembla tous les cardinaux en une congregation generale et leur proposa le dit affaire, leur desduisant tout ce qui s'estoit passé depuis le commencement de son pontificat jusques à ce jour là, et leur contant toutes les rigeurs qu'il y avoit tenues, et comme elles n'avoyent de rien servy, estant le Roy tousjours allé en prosperant et s'establissant au royaume nonobstant toute la resistance qu'on luy avoit peu faire; que sa Sainteté s'estant en fin laissé entendre à M. le cardinal de Gondi qu'elle escouteroit celuy qui seroit envoyé de nouveau, le Roy avoit envoyé M. Duperron, qui luy avoit porté deux lettres de sa Majesté, dont l'une estoit de sa main, et presenté sa requeste par escrit; que c'estoit le plus grend affaire que le Saint Siège eust eu depuis plusieurs centaines d'ans; qu'il les prioit, exhortoit et conjuroit de vouloir bien penser et mettre à part toutes sortes des passions et interests humains et ne regarder qu' à l'honneur de Dieu, à la conservation et amplification de la Religion Catholique et au bien commun de toute la Chrestienté; qu'ils se souvinssent qu'il ne s'agissoit icy en un homme privé, qu'on tint en prison, mais en un très grand et trèspuissant prince, qui commandoit à des armées et a plusieurs peuples, et qu'il ne falloit pas tant regarder à sa personne comme à tout un royaume qui luy suivoit et dependoit de luy, ny tenir si grande rigueur en absolvant des peches; que à quatre ou cinque jours de la il les feroit appeler, les uns après les autres selon leur rang et ordre, pour venir luy dire leur advis en sa chambre à part et qu'en s'y preparassent. Après avoir ainsi

parlé, il fist lire en la dite assemblée les deux lettres du Roy et la requeste par escrit que nous luy avions presenté. Le lundy ensuivant, 7 de ce mois, il commença à ouir les advis des dits seigneurs cardinaux, et, pour la longeur qui est comme naturelle à Rome et pour n'avoir peu sa Sainteté laisser les affaires ordinaires de ceste Court, il n'acheva de les ouir que le mercredy, 20 de ce mois Il y en a eu plus des trois quarts qui ont esté d'advis que sa Sainteté donnast l'absolution. En ces huit jours qui ont passés depuis que le Pape eust achevé d'ouir les dits advis nous avons solicité et traité des conditions de la future absolution et en sommes demeurés d'accord ; pour le moins leur avons dit et baillé par escrit tout ce que nous pouvions leur accorder sans nous rien reserver et leur avons declaré ne pouvoir y adjouster aucune chose et jaçoit qu'ils monstrent de vouloir passer outre à l'expedition de l'affaire comme nous en suppliasmes. Nostre Saint Père en la troisiéme audience que nous eusmes de sa Sainteté, lundy, 28 de ce mois, faisant à sa propre personne la susdite declaration de ne pouvoir plus adjouster aucune chose aux conditions par nous auparavant accordées, aussy ce jour d'huy sa Sainteté a tenu consistoire et en icelle a declaré aux cardinaux comme, ayant recueilly leurs voix, il a trouvé que presque tous avoient esté d'advis de donner l'absolution, et suivant cela il s'estoit resolu de la donner et avoit ja advisé avec les procureurs des conditions d'icelle, desquelles il leur a dit les principalles et les plus importantes, adjoustant qu'il tascheroit d'en tirer encores davantage si faire se pouvoit ; et, à ce qui ne se pourroit obtenir à present, il verroit puis après de l'avoir par le moyen d'un legat qu'il envoyeroit et des nunces qu'il tiendroit près le Roy et des ambassadeurs que sa Majesté envoyeroit et tiendroit aussy par deça. Maintenant il reste que nous signions les dites conditions et promesses, arrestées et convenues, et que sa Sainteté face et publie le decret de l'absolution. Cependant on est après à dresser la forme de l'abjuration et profession de foy qu'il nous faudra faire icy au nom du Roy et la forme de la bulle de l'absolution ; de quoy on nous donnera coppie, et sera convenu avec nous avant que rien s'y face. Cela faite, sa Sainteté prendra un jour auquel sera faite l'absolution publiquement de la dite abjuration et profession de foy et de l'absolution, qui sera donné quant et quant et d'une mesme teneur, et avons esperance et quasi assurance que ce sera le jour de la Nativité de nostre Dame, 8 du mois prochain, et puis sera la dite bulle grossoiée, signée et publiée pour estre portée au Roy et publiée en France et par toute la Chrestienté. Je ne vous particulariseray point icy les susdites conditions, ny rien des negociations qui se sont faites, pour le peu de seureté qu'il y a par les chemins que le courrier ordinaire de Lyon, qui portera le presente, aura à faire et tenir, remettant le discours plus ample quant nous vous depescherons courrier exprès suivant ce que je vous escriviz par ma précédente. Cependant, vous pouvez croire, et en assurer le Roy, que nous n'avons point excédé et n'excéderons nostre pouvoir, et que toutes choses s'y sont passées et passeront avec la dignité de sa Majesté et de la couronne treschrestiene, comme aussy n'avons nous jamais pensé à refuser rien de tout ce qui appartenoit à la dignité du saint siège et de nostre Saint Père en taut que nostre pouvoir s'est peu estendre. Voila, Monseigneur, quant à nostre affaire, tant pour le passé et present que pour l'advenir en ce qui reste, à quoy appartienent encores en certaine façon les brigues et les menées que les Hespagnols et autres ennemis du Roy et de la France ont continuées sans cesse en diverses façons. L'Ambassadeur d'Hespagne a persisté tousjours ouvertement à soutenir que le Roy estoit impenitent, et qu'il ne le falloit point absoudre en sorte du mond, et cependant il a eu ung grand nombre de supports qui l'ont servy

soubs main, taschant soubs autres pretextes à faire que l'absolution ne se donnast jamais ou le plus tard que faire ce pourroit ; dont les ungs faysoyent tout ce qu'ils pouvoient pour faire enchérir les conditions et, soubs pretexte d'assurer la Religion Catholique en France et d'assurer et conserver la dignité du Saint Siége, mettoyent en avant des demandes qu'ils scavoient que ne s'obtiendroient jamais, et cependant affermoient au Pape contre leur conscience que le Roy avoit si grand besoin de l'absolution et mesmes pour des respects et interests temporels qu'il l'achepteroit à toutes conditions que le Pape voudroit, pourveu que sa Sainteté tint bon et ne se laisast point aller à la peur que on luy faysoyt du schisme, comme ils disoient. Autres, qui voyoient la force de la necessité et la cognoissance que le Pape peut avoir de ce qui se peut obtenir ou non, servoient le dit Ambassadeur d'Hespagne d'une autre façon, mettant en avant que pour certaines considerations le Pape ne devoit point donner l'absolution à Rome, mais la devoit faire donner en France par ung legat qu'elle envoyeroit pour cest effect, esperans de trouver moyen que le legat ne partiroit de quelque temps, et qu'il seroit longuement par les chemins, et que avant qu'il fust receu en France il pourroit survenir des choses qui feroyent que l'absolution ne se donneroit jamais, et nous avons eu bien grand affaire à nous defendre de ces derniers. Mais à la fin nous en sommes venus à bout, et avons obtenu que l'absolution se donneroit à Rome en la façon que je vous ay prédicté cy-dessus.

Or, tant plus ces malins esprits s'estudioyent d'empescher ou retarder ung si grand bien, tant plus nostre Saint Père a fait continuer par Rome les prieres publiques et privees de tous les gens de bien, et tant plus luymesmes a esté et est assidu à prier et invoquer la grace et inspiration du Saint Esprit et outre ses devotions ordinaires, qui en tout temps sont grandes, le samedy, 6 de ce mois, feste de la Dedication Ste. Marie des Neges, accompagné d'un petit nombre de ses serviteurs, il alla tout pied nud sur l'aube du jour depuis son palais de Monte Cavalli jusques à Ste. Marie Major, et la fist une très longue oraison, et y dist la messe tousjours pied nud en son dit palais, tousjours plorant et tenant la tete basse sans donner la benediction ny regarder personne. Et le jour de l'Assumption de Nostre Dame, 15 de ce mois, retourna à la mesme heure en la susdite eglise, aussy pied nud, y fist longue oraison et y dist la messe aussy pied nud, et puis y tint la chapelle de ce jour la, assisté des cardinaux qu'il y attendist plus de deux hèures après avoir achevé les devotions susdites. Et comme il fait tous les jours quelque nouvelle demonstration de sa devotion et pietie envers Dieu, aussy en l'audience que nous eusmes de sa Sainteté le dit jour de lundy, 28 de ce mois, il nous rendist un très grand et insigne tesmoignage de l'estime qu'il faysoyt du Roy et de la France, et de sa paternelle affection envers luy et autres, comme il vous sera declaré en temps et lieu plus seur. Aprés sa Sainteté je ne douty et ne puis taire les bons offices que auprès du Pape et ailleurs a faits au Roy et à la France (ou pour mieux dire à la Religion et à la Chrestienté et en particulier au saint siège) M. le cardinal Toleto par les bons conseils, instructions et courage qu'il a donné et continué par un long espace de temps à sa Sainteté et à d'autres, tellement qu'il se peut dire avec verité que, après Dieu qui a fait prosperer le Roy et inspiré le Pape, le dit seigneur cardinal a plus fait et peu auprès de nostre Saint Pére que tous les autres hommes ensemble pour la fiance que sa Sainteté a en sa doctrine, prudence, integrité, fidelité et bonne affection envers elle ; et est chose esmerveillable que du millieu de l'Hespagne, d'ou est issué toute l'opposition et contradiction à un œuvre si saint et si nécessaire à toute la Chrestienté,

Dieu aye suscité ung personnage pour conseiller, procurer, solliciter, acheminer, advancer et parfaire ce que les Hespagnols abhorrent le plus. Il y en a qui ont opinion qu'il sera legat en France, quant ainsi seroit les choses ne s'en porteroient que mieux, luy estant personnage de grand entendement, de doctrine eminent et insigne prudence, vertu et valeur, qui cognoistra incontinent la raison et la recevera en paiement, et passera par dessus beaucoup de petites choses ausquelles un autre de moindre capacité s'arresteroit et feroit difficulté. Quelques uns, pour ce qu'il est nay en Hespagne et a esté Jesuiste, pourroient penser qu'il voudra procurer quelque chose pour le Roy d'Hespagne et pour les Jesuistes ; mais, outre qu'il est homme de bien et des plus raisonnables, et ne fera que selon l'instruction qui luy sera donnée, il n'a moyen d'enchanter ny de forcer le Roy ny son conseil à faire ou conseiller chose qui ne soit juste et expediente. Aussy bien tout autre qui sera envoyé par dela aura les mesmes instructions que luy, et neantmoins ne les executera possible pas avec tant de discretion et de respect que luy, et ne se contentera pas si tost avec raison, et ne fera pas par deca rapport si favorable des choses de dela comme luy qui est comme engagé et affectionné par une infinité de bons offices qu'il a faits pour l'achemine-ment et entiére expedition de cest affaire.

Le 5 de ce mois, je receu la lettre qu'il vous pleust m'escrire de Givry près Chalon et le 16 juillet, avec la coppie de la demande de M. de Mayenne et de la responce que luy avoit este faite, du contenu de laquelle despesche je me suis servy ou il a este à propos et vous en remercie très humblement.—Rome, le Mercredi, 30 August, 1595.

Copy of a letter apparently written by Monsieur d'Ossat. 5 *pp.* (**34.** 76.)

The Governor of Dieppe to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] Aug. $\frac{20}{30}$.—Puisque M. de la Barroderye s'en va en Angleterre, je ne luy veux pas faire ce tort de vous mander de noz nouvelles, m'en remectant à sa suffisance. Je vous supplieray seulement de permettre à ces porteurs d'amener quelques haquenées qu'ils vont acheter en Angleterre, en ayant esté prié par un de mes amys.—Dieppe, 30 jour d'aoust.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**34.** 79.)

The Governor of Dieppe to the Earl of Essex.

1595, $\frac{\text{Aug. } 21}{\text{Sept. } 1}$.—A letter to the same purport as the foregoing but without name of the bearer.

Endorsed :—"Ye Governor of Dieppe. 1 Sept., 1595, for a pass for certain horses."

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**34.** 87.)

Thomas, Lord Burgh to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 22.—I understand not by your letter, neither by that from my Lords of the Council to me, that Sir Ferdinando Gorges was so presently, without farther signification of her Majesty's pleasure, expected in England, as by himself was made known to me after your servant departed from me at the camp to him in the Brill. Whereof as soon as he acquainted me, I took notice, and to the end the Queen might be satisfied of both our devotions, I used all diligence to post night and

day to my charge, that he, from the business of her Majesty's town here, should repair to the undertaking of her service there. My haste brought upon me the ill whereof I now endure the pain, and may doubt more danger to come. In the dark my wagon fell from the height of a great dyke, and hath bruised my ribs and torn my left leg. No bones broken, I thank God, but on my flesh much harm is brought. I penanced my body with this extraordinary travail to avoid the aggravation of that displeasure which her Majesty, too apt to wrath by the murmurs of backbiters against her humble servant, might peradventure inflict on me, if by my absence he were detained, who without my return could not put over the trust of the place so as might stand meet for every consequence. To commend his government whom your Lordship knows sufficient for a more important employment were but superfluous: this only: if he be not bestowed there, I shall wish to be made strong by him here, whereof the benefit will chiefly redound to her Majesty. I left the army resolved to hazard nothing, not so much as to adventure the recovery of their carriage mares, taken daily by 50 and 40, with their guards beaten as they fetch forage. I will unwillingly put myself hereafter into the number of such cold courages. Forgive me that I defer to write at large, because I am newly lodged in my bed with great torment. I repent me not of my journey home, because I hear my absence is misliked: but I would I had been patient to attend the commodity of the daylight, since this is happened, and myself am so thrown down in opinion as I despair to be repaired by diligence, and am become unpleasing to my own life and made unworthy her Majesty's good grace. I will despatch to you within three days a messenger on purpose, for I must write out of the fulness of my heart.—August 22.

Endorsed:—"22 Aug. 1595."

Holograph. (**204.** 21.)

William Holliday to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595,] Aug. 22.—Whereas it pleased their Lordships, in respect of my losses and hindrances divers ways received, to give me their warrant that none should arrest me until they had order from them whose names are to the said warrant, and for that I would not be troublesome to their Honours, I craved no more hands but the Lord of Essex and your Honour's, which I thought had been sufficient for small sums, not being 400*l.* to all men, and to no man 100*l.*, and all rich men which I owed anything to who are most cruellest, for there dwelleth in St. Katternse, one John Van Holst, beer brewer, a Dutchman, well worth twenty thousand pounds at least. He arrested me for 6 ton of beer which he saith I gave my word for, and demandeth 18*l.* for it. I shewed his servant and the "sargyon" the warrant, but they, nothing regarding the same, carried me to the counter; where he would not discharge me until I put in sureties. I pray your Honour send for John Van Holst to know why he doth so lightly esteem the lord of Essex's warrant and your Honour's, and to cause him to deal as others, the which is a small time of forbearance. If he be let pass, then the warrant will be like treated by others.

Headed:—"*Laus Deo*, the 22 August, in London."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 45.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 22.—In my last I wrote that we purposed to draw nearer unto the enemy and now we are lodged within two leagues of them.

Upon the knowledge of our coming, Mondragon gathered all his forces together, and removed his camp to a village right over against Berck. We do expect that he will come to offer us battle, but he shall fail of his purpose, for we are strongly entrenched, and the States resolved not to hazard at all. Our drift is to hold the enemy here, and by lodging near to take such occasions as may be offered to give them a blow. For we hold it no small service to keep these men from making war in France. Yet it seemeth the King is of another opinion, Fonkeroles being on his way to solicit the Estates to send their army, or a good part thereof, into Flanders for the safety of Calais, which it is thought Fuentes will besiege, promising that the King will join his forces with theirs. But for aught I see there will be little ear given to that demand, both for that they know the provinces will never assent that their army shall be transported so far, as also that the enemy in these quarters drawing thither (who we hold too strong for us) the King should be nothing strengthened by us. If the King can hope for no succours but hence, he is evil bestead, for men they cannot spare without endangering their country, and money her Majesty requireth more than it is in their power to perform. And the enemy on all hands grow stronger, the two regiments of Almayns that were mutinied near Brussels are marching hitherwards, and the mutinied Italians, and those that are joined with them, to the number of 700 horse and 2,000 foot, we hear are contented and presently to pass towards Fuentes. These things grow to a settling of their affairs and, if good resistance be not made, may turn the course of our late victories.—Camp near Wesel, 22 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**34.** 47.)

Henry Brooke to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 22.—I have spoken with Jols, the merchant, who is much troubled that his speech to Sir John Fortescue should be so much mistaken. He coming unto Sir John Fortescue about business, it pleased him to ask the poor man what news. He told him that a servant of his coming from Midelburg by contrary wind was driven to Calais, and there landing was spoken to by Jeffery, whom you know, at the entreaty of the Governor, to send 6 last of powder to Calais, from hence, to be paid for it at 6 months end. If the Governor would have given ready money or reasonable security he might have had it, but he refused both absolutely, saying he knew not when the King would pay him. It is to be presumed, if the town were in danger, the Governor would not be so careless. This I was entreated by the poor man to write unto you; you may use it as you please. So I end, wishing you all happiness, this 22 of August 1595, your brother-in-law to command.

P.S.—There be this night one or two merchants of Calais arrived from thence who usually come to this fair. They report the town to be well and in security.

Holograph. Part of seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 48.)

Dr. Ch. Parkins to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, August 22.—According to his order hath been with the Lord of Canterbury. He signifieth that he hath divers that urge the matter for others, wherefore he thinks it requisite for Cecil to move her Majesty again. Understands that the quality of the living is that it is a dignity of St. Paul's requiring no charge, the quantity, 50*l.* yearly.

Whatever it be, most thankfully accepts it, resolved to give attendance as far as well husbanded it may reach.—Croydon, 22 August, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Do. Parkins to my Master."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**34.** 49.)

Lord William Chandos to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 22.—Having had intelligence that her Majesty is purposed presently to appoint new lieutenants in some counties, and doubting lest, by the secret working of some, she should either dispose the lieutenancy of this county from him, or conjoin some other in commission with him (either of which would tend much to his disgrace), earnestly entreats Cecil, among many other favours to him, to use his best endeavours with the Queen, Lord Burghley and the rest, that the lieutenancy, which hitherto hath been committed to his ancestors only, may now be absolutely appointed to himself without associating others with him.—Gloucester, 22 August, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**34.** 50.)

Sir R. Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 22.—There are advertisements from Brussels that Pedro Valdis is either gone or to go into Ireland with 3,000 Spaniards. It is also said that there is a new fleet providing against England, towards which were the 20 ships I wrote to your Lordship of, which came out of Italy to Calais and now are said to be at Lithone. These people begin to apprehend the wars more than they were wont, and think that Fuentes proceeds more dangerously than either did the Duke of Parma or Ernestus; and great fear they have for Calais and have appointed here 500 men to send thither on occasion. But as I wrote to you in my last, there is not anything they are sorry for more in the said Fuentes' proceedings than the affection that he hath won among the Wallons, who were clean distasted of the wars, seeing all things continually lost of their side. These said Wallons have made a remonstrance to the King, persuading him to grow to a peace with these provinces [?] upon just conditions. The copy of it I hope to send you by the next.—Flushing, 22 August, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**34.** 51.)

Lord Cobham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 23.—If you make account of a Barbary hawk, a good friend to me will present you with one; I pray let me know your answer. Yesternight at my return to London I had speech with the merchant upon whose speeches this bruit is grounded, and find that his servant was dealt withal for certain lasts of powder in trade of merchandise; for the which if he would help him he would put him good security; neither I do find that he made any report of want of victuals [or] of any distresses that they were in. Only that the peasantry of the country were in great fear and repaired near unto the frontier towns. —From my house in London, the 23 of August.

If you will have the hawk send your servant unto me. Your loving father-in-law.

Signed. Seal broken. ½ *p.* (**34.** 52.)

Sir Richard Martin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 23.—According to your letter of the 20th of this instant, I gave order to Mr. Deputy Parr, her Majesty's embroder, and deputy of that ward where Walton lay, secretly to observe the said Walton and such as resorted unto him, and yesternight, about 7 of the clock, I caused him to be apprehended, and so committed him close prisoner to the Compter in Wood Street until your honour's pleasure were further known. I have not only examined him but also Moore and his wife, being inhabitants in that house where Walton lay, and likewise John Newman, the sergeant, all which examinations this bearer, my son, will deliver to your good lordship. I have also given order for the apprehension of one Richard Evans, mentioned in their examinations, that I may likewise take his knowledge concerning the proceedings of the said Walton. Mr. Deputy Parr aforesaid telleth me that Walton did take a pair of oars by himself the same day that her Majesty last removed from Greenwich to Whitehall, and there amongst other boats came as near to her Majesty's barge as he could, but what his intent was he knoweth not.—London, 23 August, 1595.

Endorsed :—" Touching Roger Walton."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**34.** 59.)

Enclosures :—

1595, *Aug.* 23.—*The examination of Roger Waltham, of the age of* 33 *years or thereabouts, taken before Sir Richard Martin, knight, viz. :—*

Was discharged out of prison at the Hague in Holland, where he had continued 21 *months before, the last day of May last. Came to England eight or ten days later in company of the post, a merchant of London, whose name he thinketh is Petty, but where he dwelleth knoweth not, and one Palmer, a Welshman, who was sometime a soldier at Flushing. He and the merchant took post horses at the Isle of Thanet and came the night after they landed to Gravesend, where he laid all night at a widow woman's house, at the sign of the Christopher, called Mrs. Smith ; the merchant came towards London the same night, since which time he did never see him.*

Item. *Next day, came to the Court and remained there, in Mr. Vice Chamberlain's chamber, from noon until six o'clock at night. Thence to London, where he lay at one Reade's house about three weeks, and then he was arrested upon an action of debt into the Compter in Wood Street, where he lay some nine days until set at liberty on bail by a habeas corpus. Lay at the said Reade's again until a month or three week's ago, when he removed to one Moore's dwelling at Powle's Wharf, where he hath lain ever since.*

Item. *There never came any resort unto him into Reade's house, but to Moore's house there hath come sundry persons, as, namely, one Mr. Thomas Rogers, Sir Richard Rogers' son, one Mr. Deane, a young gentleman of the New Inn, in whose company one Furbysher came twice, one Mr. Ed. Calton, my lord Beauchamp's man, one Mr. Page, a Hertfordshire gentleman, one Evans, a Dutchman, one John de Pinckster, a merchant of Rotterdam, who came with Evans, and another Dutchman, a musician, who lay with this examinant one night, one Mr. Hasselwoode, a Lincolnshire gentleman, and one Whytney, a gentleman in Bowe Lane.*

Item. *All the gentlemen before did use to come to get him to take up some commodities for them, for which business Evans was the solicitor; and other business they have not had with him. This day he should have taken up money to the value of* 20*l.*, *which he was to pay in part to Sir Francis Veere, who hath given his word for* 59*l. which this examinant is to pay for the charges of his imprisonment in Holland, the time of payment now drawing near.*

Signed. (**34.** 54.)

1595, *Aug.* 23.—*The examination of Edmund Moore, of the age of* 80 *years or thereabouts, dwelling at Powle Wharf, by trade an embroiderer, taken before Sir Richard Martyn, knight, vizt.:*

One Roger Waltham came to lie at his house about a month past by reason that about two years past the said Waltham his wife (he being beyond the seas) lay there, where she fell sick and died; so as he coming to London came to this examinant's house to take order for the goods left by his wife, and so hath laid there as aforesaid. In which time sundry young gentlemen and others have had sundry times conference with the said Waltham in his house, sometimes by the space of two hours together, but what they were he knoweth not, except one Mr. Rogers, whose name he remembereth; he being a young gentleman having a man following of him who, as he thinketh, is one of the Inns of Court.

Item. *He saith his order was to go forth oftentimes in the morning and not to come in again until night, by the space of a whole week together; but whither the said Waltham went he knoweth not.*—23 *August*, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**34.** 53.)

The examination of Elizabeth Moore, wife of Edmund Moore, imbroderer, taken before Sir Richard Martin, knight, the 23 *day of August*, 1595.

About eighteen months past, as she thinketh, came one Mrs. Walton to her house in Thames Street, and there hired a chamber to lie in until such time as her husband then beyond seas should come home, and there having lien some three weeks (taking physic) she died, leaving with this examinant a box wherein was her linen, who (thinking that her husband was dead in that he was from her two years) desired this examinant to give the said box to one Awdry Pate, the said Mr. Walton's sister, which she did.

Item. *Three weeks last past one Roger Walton, husband of the foresaid Mrs. Walton, hearing that his wife was dead and had left a box of linen with her, came unto her and asked for the said box, who tells him she had, according to his wife's last will, given all such goods as was his wife's to her sister aforesaid. But he then told her that he would have it again and she should answer it him. Wherefore, fearing to be troubled for the goods, she, at his request, did let him a chamber to lie in, where he hath lain this three weeks past. Being demanded what gentlemen or others hath resorted to the forsaid Roger Walton in that time, she saith that through a child's sickness she little regarded his going or coming forth, but saith that she often hath seen one Richard Evans, a Dutchman, and one other Dutchman, whose name she knoweth not, in his company. Also in the time of his abode in her house there did daily young gentlemen*

resort unto him under show, as they told her, to seal some bonds of agreement between them and the said Walton. One Mr. Deane and one Rogers, young gentlemen, were often with him.

Item. *She hath often seen Roger Walton, when any of the forsaid resorted unto him, go to one Mr. Newman's house, which is a serjeant, there breaking their fast or dining according to the time of day.*

Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**34.** 57.)

London, 23 *Aug.* 1595.—*Examination of John Newman, serjeant, dwelling near Baynards Castle, taken before Sir Richard Martyn.*

Knoweth one Walton and hath been in his company three times within these three weeks, before which he was not acquainted with him, viz., twice at his own house and once at the Still-yard. His acquaintance grew by the commendations of his wife, who told him that Walton had lain in her house in her former husband's time, and that he was an intelligencer; by means whereof Walton came once to his house, and being there he did see a writ wherein one Edgard Maynard, stranger, was named, who told this examinant he knew the said Maynard; and thereupon this examinant requested him to make him acquainted with the said Edgard his coming to the city that he might arrest him, which the said Walton after did, and which was the cause of his meeting the said Walton twice more. At their last meeting, one Richard Evans, dwelling hard by the Still-yard, a Dutchman, was in his company, who went away from this examinant in the company of Evans and two more in the manner of gentlemen, but what they were this examinant knoweth not.

Item. *Walton lieth at one Edmund Moore's, embroderer, dwelling near Powle's Wharf, but he hath not nor could not observe any company which came to Walton by reason of his seldom being at home, being one of the sheriff's serjeants, but he hath heard that there is a great resort to him and did once see two with him, but who they were he knoweth not.*

Item. *The last time Walton was at his house there came a fine young gentleman to him in a white satin doublet, who had a man following him, but what he was this examinant knoweth not; which gentleman did sit down and they broke their fast together, when this examinant went away and left them together at his house.*

Signed. 1 *p.* (**34.** 56.)

The examination of Richard Evans, tailor, taken before Sir Richard Martyn, knight, 23 *August* 1595.

Within the last fortnight hath been in company with Mr. Walton, gent., at one Newman's house in Thames St., twice or thrice, there being with him one John Shuldall and Mr. Newman. The only cause of his going to Walton was that having got certain young gentlemen's names, viz., one Mr. Rogers, Sir Richard Rogers' son, Mr. Deane, Mr. Moore, embroderer, and one Mr. Knolles (with others whose names he knows not) that would give their bonds for 20*l. for Walton if this examinant would or could borrow the money upon them, promising liberally to reward him for his pains, as also that he should pay himself certain monies which Walton owed him at his last*

departure beyond seas, some three years past, he hoping thereby to recover part of his old debt, and for no other cause did there go unto him.

Item. *Walton did make him a letter of attorney general to take up all dues and bonds owing unto him, promising to give him certain bonds which he meant should be presently put in suit; but this examinant never could see any of them. Labouring very earnestly for getting the said 20l. upon their bonds, he got of one Mr. Steer, skinner, through the foresaid John Shuldall's means, 12l., one Mr. Knowles, gent., giving his bond of 10l. for payment of it again at St. Andrew's Day next, promising this examinant that he should have somewhat of it for his pains; but to this day could never get anything of him, neither for his pains therein nor of his former debt.*

Signed. 1 *p.* (**34.** 55.)

M. du Perron to Henry IV.

1595, $\frac{\text{Aug. } 23}{\text{Sept. } 2}$.—Giving an account of negociations with the Pope since they last wrote on the 29th July.—Rome, 2 Sept. 1595.

Copy. French. Holograph. 2½ *pp.* (**172.** 59.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 24.—The armies continue in the same place still, Mondragon over against Bercke and we near Wesell, neither making any show as if they would bring it to a day's fight, but both content that they keep back other from doing. Some attempts have been made by the horsemen on both sides on the guards and foragers, and not very lately the Count Philypp with 500 horse enterprised the cutting their guards off. But they had intelligence of his coming, and with all their horse attended him. There was very great fight; in the first brunt Count Philypp was thrown to the ground sore wounded. The rest of the troops notwithstanding did so well that they defeated all the enemy's squadrons saving one, which seeing our men scattered in following the chase put them to rout. Sir Nicholas Parker behaved himself very well in this service. There were lost on our side about forty horse; the Count Philypp was carried by the enemy out of the field and died the next day. The Count Sulmes taken and so wounded that he cannot escape, and the Count Ernestus, a younger brother of the Count Philypp's, taken. My brother Robert, charging that troop which only rested unbroken, was run into the face with a lance and died on the place. The enemy's loss of soldiers was far greater and most of their officers are hurt or slain. It was very well fought on both sides. Fucherolles is here still, expecting the deputies of the States General who should give him answer concerning his demand of succours. What is likely to be done therein, I know your honour is advertised by one Bodley, but here I see little appearance of yielding thereunto.—Camp near Wesell, 24 Aug. 1595.

Holograph. 2 pp. (**34.** 60.)

Sir R. Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 24.—I understand your lordship hath put my wife in comfort, that I shall have leave to return this winter. I humbly beseech your lordship to pardon her presuming so far, and to lay the blame upon the care that wives will shew to have of their husbands.

But in truth, my lord, if ever I had cause in respect of my private estate to desire to be at home for a time, it is now. For, besides that I came at a very unreasonable time away for my business, the death of my brother hath wrought a great alteration in my estate. My lord, I do not desire to stir hence till All Hallowtide, nor to be in England longer than Shrovetide; and thereof, if it be needful, I beseech you give your word for me, for, howsoever I may perhaps make bold with others, your lordship knows I will not break with you. I speak this soon because of resolving of my wife's coming over, which in my commonwealth is a great matter, and the earnester I am because, methinks, this year threateneth some great stirs against the next out of Spain, and then would it be very unfit for me either to be or to seek to be away from this place. And here do I find such wants and such small satisfaction given to the demands which I do make, as it is no small reason of my desire to make one small journey into England to be a suitor there myself for such things as be necessary, assuring your lordship that there are more secret sores in this town than are thought of, and will be seen when it shall be tried. I send over this bearer to follow this suit of mine. I beseech your lordship to give him leave to attend your lordship to know your will.—Flushing, 24 August, 1595.

P.S.—To the last advertisements out of Spain there is now added that there are 200 pieces of brass brought to Lisbon; most of them demy canon.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 62.)

Advices from the Low Countries.

1595, $\frac{\text{Aug. 24.}}{\text{Sept. 3.}}$—Son Excellence estant adverty que l'ennemy tiennoyt oultre la Lippe une garde de troys cornettes des chevaux assez esloigné de son camp pour les attrapper, fit de nuit (vendredy passé) marcher le Comte Phe. de Nassau, accompagné de ses freres, les comtes Ernest and Lodowyck de Nassau, et son cousin Ernest de Solmis, avec le Drossaerdt de Lallandt, les Capitaines Parker, Robert Vere, Kinsky, Marcelis, Bax, Baelen, Contelaer, Doncq, Bernardt et autres lieutenants et officiers, avec 25 reytres de chasque compagnie, faysants environs cincq cents chevaux, lesquels passant la dite Lippe s'advancerent vers la place de la garde dudit ennemy, ou, au lieu dudits cornettes, ils trouverent quasi toute la cavaillerie, non es gardes mais ça et la en embuscade. Le dit Comte Phe., estant à la teste de ses gens, descouvrant l'ennemy, ordonna au Drossaerdt de Lallant, qui commandoit à la primière troupe des soldats de Barzon, Marcelys, Bax et Du Boys, qu'il chargeasse, et s'avancant après estre passé certain estroit, trouvants le compagnies de l'ennemy, à scavoir du Comte Harman van den Berghe, de Grobbendoncq, Mendo et de Bolducq: et que le dit Comte estant en la plainure, tourna bride, pensant passer auprès d'une haye ou buisson du coste des nostres pour les enclore, ils le chargearent sy asprement qu'il les remprirent, qui fut cause ue 2 aultres le secondant s'attacquarent aux nostres, de sorte qu'ils estiont constrainct faire retraicte vers l'estroict, ou estants suivis des ennemys et la place ne servant d'user plus de leurs lances, se sont mis en defence à coups de pistolets et carabins, de sorte que d'un coste et d'aultre il y demeurarent auleuns morts. Au capitaine Contelar estoit commandé de conduire le bestail qu'ils avoyent prins, et à Bax de le seconder, mais le dit Bax ayant les coups de pistoles s'en retourna, prenant un chemin par où il pensoit environner ceux qui combatoyent ledit Comte Phe., mais rencontra aultres troupes de l'ennemy, et chargeant sur l'une partie

des troupes fut secondé du capitaine Kinsky et autres entrants pesle-mesle, quant le capitaine Parker survint très bien à propos, donnant une charge si vive qu'il renversa deux esquadrons des ennemis: sur quoy survint la companie de Verdugo, qui n'avoit encores combattu, et charge a le dit Parker qui en perdit de ses gens, et si alors il y fussent este quelque 50 ou 60 chevaulx d'avantage des nostres pour fairè bon contre les dits chevaulx de Verdugo, sans faute la victoire eust esté de nostre coste; mais l'ennemy, se rassemblant et se retirant tousjours, pensant tirer les nostres à leur embuscade qu'ils avoyent mise de 1000 musquettiers, ayants les nostres bien faict leur debuoir, se retirarent vers la Lippe, ayants perdus environs 49 ou 50; et du costé de l'ennemy sont demeurés au moins trois foys aultant. Mais le mal est que les comtes Phe. de Nassau et Ernest de Solmis, estants griefvement blessés, sont esté faits prissonniers, comme aussy est le Comte Ernest de Nassau, mais sans blessure, le capitaine Bernarde et le lieutenant Du Boys. Le capitaine Kinsky estant navré dangereusement est amené en Wesel, et le lieutenant de Barzon, le capitaine Robert Vere on doubte estre mort sur la place, estants perdus environs 70 chevaulx. De l'ennemy sont 15 prisonniers menés en nostre camp et 50 chevaulx.

Le Markgraeve de Baden, qui est venu en nostre camp, ayant passé par icelle de l'ennemy, dit que toute leur cavaillerie y estoit, n'estants 60 demeurés au camp, et que tous leurs officiers sont blessés jusques aux cornettes; rapporte aussy que l'ennemy avoit des le minuict eu advertence que les nostre merchoyent, et qu'ils avoyent mis ung embuscade 1000 musquettiers, et qu'il avoit sur ceste advertisement mande de Bercq le comte Harman van den Berghe; que les deux comtes blessés sont envoyes pour estre mieulx accommodé à Berck, et que le comte Ernest de Nassau estoit retenu au camp. Le chirurghin de son Excellence, avec les serviteurs des dits Comtes, y sont envoyés.—Du camp ce 3 de 7^{bre} 1595.

Endorsed:—"3 Sept. 1595. Advis du Pais Bas. Au camp le 3 de 7^{bre} 95. *Nouveau stile.*"

Unsigned. 1½ *pp.* (**34.** 90.)

W. Waad to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 25.—I have examined the lewd fellow Casy that by your honour was committed to the Gatehouse of Westminster. He will not own that he hath any companion in these practices but doth write the letters himself. Amongst the letters found about him, are letters of thanks from certain gentlemen, to whom he brought letters as from their special friends, and one from a servant of the Earl of Shrewsbury, in which was enclosed letters from the Earl to the Earl of Ormond, which letters he saith he did deliver unto a costermonger's wife by Temple Bar. There were also amongst his writings two passports, by which it doth appear he hath by the Justices been apprehended for a rogue, and once committed to the gaol. I learn that he hath been twice committed to the Gatehouse and to Newgate for felony, but by reason the matters were not prosecuted against him he escaped. It were not amiss he were again removed to Newgate or to Bridewell.

The King of Portugal's servants have letters this morning, that Don Antonio is deceased in Paris, and D. Martin de la Nuca slain with the shot of a 'hargabusse.'—Wood Street, 25 August, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 64.)

Letters delivered by Casy.

At my giving
him in reward.

1*s.* Letters delivered to Mr. John Stanhope from Mr. Laughles.
To William Waad from Mr. Alexander Cosby.
2*s.* To Mr. Doctor Harbert from Charles Harbert.
3*s.* To Mr. Francis Fortescue from Tho. White, the Master of the Rolls' son.
To the Lady Wingfield from Captain Richard Wingfield.
3*s.* To Mr. Helmes from one Helmes.
3*s.* To Mr. Henry Brooke from Thomas White.
To Sir William Woodhouse from Mr. Woodhouse with the lord Deputy.
2*s.* To Sir William Cornwallis from —— Wythipoole.
To Sir Moyle Finche from Mr. White.
3*s.* To Sir Charles Cavendishe from Mr. James Butler.
To Sir Michael Blount from one Blount.

Apparently an enclosure in the preceding letter.
(**34.** 63.)

George, Earl of Cumberland to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 25.—If my man had been come to Oxford your messenger had come too late, so religiously all promises to you shall be remembered. Since he is here, I have sent her by him. Her name is Philyda. If your man hit right how to use her, you shall see the best setter in England, and when she hath set your tassell in his best flying, if [I] be not deceived, I will shew you another shall look upon his back, and you shall command him as anything else is mine.—Oxford, 25 August, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**34.** 65.)

Sir T. Heneage, Vice-Chamberlain, to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595,] Aug. 25.—With my best thanks for your care for me that can yet little boast of good amendment, having recovered neither my legs nor my stomach yet.

Touching Bagnoll, who hath served as a clerk in the office of the Ordnance most honestly these thirty years, and hath been a principal discoverer of many deceits in that office, Riddesdale being commanded in her Majesty's name, both by myself and my lord Admiral, to let Bagnoll keep his place, with the only usual fee of 20*l.* per annum, will not (as it seems) let him have a penny; the poor man lying (as it appears by his letter) at the point of death.

And for the safety of the prisoners, (if Bagnoll should die), it were fit Mr. Rookeby, Master of St. Katherine's, were writ to, to have care thereof. The whilst I will send him word that such is her Majesty's pleasure. More lines my weak hand at this time will not afford you.—Heneage House, 25 August.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**34.** 66.)

The King [of Portugal] to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. 25.—"Muyto exçellente snor. chegase o tempo em que me he forçado despedirme dos amigos, pera maes os naõ ver nesta vida, e com v. ex^a^. he hum dos maiores e maes verdadeiros que tenho nela, lhe quis significar o stado em que figo, que he de quem estaa maes pera tratar negoçios de salvaçaõ dalma que de restauraçaõ de reinos. Posto que naõ deixo de entender, que poes tomei aa minha conta a defensaõ deste, que por força me fizeraõ açeitar, sou obrigado a lhe procurar a liberdade por todolos meos que me forem possiveis; e porque hum dos principaes e maes importantes he o favor de v. ex^a^. por outros que com este seraõ certos, cuydo que tambem entra nas obrigacoes de minha consçiençia, encomendar esta a v. ex^a^. com que eu desehei tanto de comprir, e porque tanto trabalhei em quanto vivi, mas seia deos louvado, que he servido levarme pera si com esta sede, despoes de tantos trabalhos, como tenho padeçido. E porque nada me fique por fazer, farei este officio derradeiro, que he rogar aos amigos, se queyraõ condoer daqle. pobre reino, que tanto tene sempre os olhos nesse: e assistir aqueles, que mostrarem maior zelo pera empregarem nele suas vidas e pesoas e bem creo eu que se v. ex^a^. o sentir em meus filhos folgaraa muito maes de os tomar por companheiros nesta empresa, que a quaesqr. outros. Porque como os Portugueses viraõ iaa por experiençia quanto os ama v. ex^a^. e quanto deseia sua liberdade, claro estaa que com muito maior alvoroço o receberaõ, sabendo que leva consigo os filhos de hum Rey que morreo por ela: e entenderaõ juntamente, que quem tene tam verdadeira amizade com o pae e com os filhos, continuando sempre com eles, a teraa tambem com os vasalos. Pera isto, e pera tratar outras cousas que comuniquei ao governador Sçipiaõ de Figueredo de Vasconcelos, o mando a Inglaterra, por ser pesoa de tanta qualidade e confiança como suas obras mereçem, que eu tenha dele peço a v. ex^a^. o queira favoreçer diante da serenissima Rainha, pera q. seia assistido dela maneira, que possa fazer os negocios de q. vae emcarregado, com a authoridade q. conviem a eles porque tendo o effeito que se pode esperar, teraa tambem v. ex^a^. muitas cousas de que se possa gloriar, ora voume pera deos, e ele fique com v. ex^a^. pera lhe dar os contentamentos e prosperidades, que ele pode, e seus amigos lhe deseiaõ."—Paris, 25 Aug. 1595.

Signed: "Rey."

Add. Signet. 1 *p.* (**147.** 121.)

News Letter.

1595, Aug. 25.—News letter headed Venice, 25 Aug. 1595.

News from Constantinople of 22 July, from Prague 8 Aug., and Carlstadt 15 Aug., of the Turks and Muscovites. Appearance of a Turkish fleet. Doings of Count Mansfeldt. News of the South of France.

Italian. 4 *pp.* (**172.** 54.)

Edward Wylton to the Earl of Essex.

1595. $\frac{\text{Aug. } 26}{\text{Sept. } 5}$.—This present day the funerals of the Admiral are celebrated, with too great pomp as many affirm. They have not seen any subject in France honoured with the like. They value the charges at

the least at ten thousand crowns. The King hath sent letters of princely favours to Señor Ant. Perez to the Duc de Montpensier, to use him with respect at Roan, and to the Prince Conté and Count Chomberyr to entertain him at Paris. *He hath been driven to that exigent for want of the return of his money he kept with Señor Bassadonna, that he intreated us to use our credits with Otwell Smith for crowns to carry him to Paris.*

By his means we took up two hundred crowns in Roan, which we did in regard of your lordship's honour, and gave our bills for it, which may be repaid with his money in England, if it be not yet sent. If it be, it shall be presently repaid here upon the first receipt. To-morrow we take our journey to Paris in the company of Monsieur d'Incarville, who hath already done many offices of a friend to Señor Perez at Rouen.

Touching the death of the King of Portugal, the imprisoning of the Duc de Nemours by the Constable of Castile or (as some affirm) by the Duke of Savoy; the declaration that he made thereof at his death, and the counsel that he gave to his friends to follow the party of the King; the friendly entertainment of Monsieur d'Evreux, the King's ambassador at Rome, notwithstanding the practice of the Spanish to the contrary; the King's nominating the governor of Dieppe to be governor of Roan under the said Mompensier; the suborning of *Burlay*, an English fugitive, by the Spaniards to cut Senhor Perez's throat, and the unfortunate death of Don Martino de la Núca, his dear friend, I know he himself hath wrttten at large unto your lordship.

He grieveth much that he hath not as yet heard from your lordship or any other his friends in England. Your lordship's favours and the pleasures of England have caused that he cannot so well *affect the dangerous and inconstant disposition of the French.* I hope he shall be able shortly to discern of his estate, and then your lordship shall the better understand his resolution.—Roan, 5 Septemb. *stilo novo.* 95.

Portions in italics in cipher. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**34.** 95.)

Explanation of the cipher in the foregoing letter. (**34.** 94.)

The Captain of Rochelle to M. de la Fontayne, Minister of the French Church in London.

1595, $\frac{\text{Aug. } 26}{\text{Sept. } 5}$.—Is bound to honour the Queen of England above all neighbouring princes, not only for the help she renders their King, but also for the warnings she supplies of envoys of the enemy likely to visit that town. Thanks him especially for his advertisement, on which he will communicate with M. le Febvre, to whom de la Fontayne has addressed his letters, and they will both watch to draw therefrom all the fruit their Majesties can ask.—La Rochelle, 5 Septembre, 1595.

Signed:—"Thevenyn." Maire et capitaine de la ville de la Rochelle.

Addressed:—"A Monsieur de la Fontayne, ministre de la parole de Dieu en l'eglisse de Londres Francoise.."

French. ½ *p.* (**34.** 96.)

Thomas, Lord Burgh to the Earl of [Essex?]

1595, August 27.—When I last wrote I was exceedingly travailed with pain, whereby I omitted to enter into that which asketh more from me than thankfulness of my pen. But because that shall not be wanting which in some measure I may yield, I will be grateful herein, and

in your commandments serve to the full of him whom you own from all the world. I presumed to write to your Lordship the estate of our army, which I protest I esteemed not worthy your eyes, but as in everything your noble disposition amends by favour what is my error, so I perceive your love stretched to grace my rude collection into a better interpretation than any man, but by your judgment in applying and enamelling the sense, could have made.

I now walk abroad with my hurt leg, to which I will give no ease till I see the affections of the people settled upon the proposition of remboursement; for in my garrison a number of defects must be supplied with diligence. Our want is general, of men as of munition: of this not to suffice for a skirmish: of those not to guard half the walls. The companies be six, and you know the captains (and with good reason) hold them strong if they be complete 120 in a band. The circuit of the wall in the town is two English miles and a half; of the forts, above one. I leave to your consideration how we be provided if the country waver.

I now will complain my grief to you, and though I cannot hope for remedy, yet in reparation it is some ease to impart the burden whereof so virtuous a person would wish me discharged. I am made acquainted that in all speeches had of me her Majesty entitled me with the name of the most villain and dishonourable to her Court. It is not that the words are so sensible to me, as that I see upon the advantage of a base practice by my enemies she will serve herself to exclude me from all grace which I might expect. What then is the hope of my endeavours? or whence shall I attend credit, or commodity? Imagine, my dear Lord, if these feeling impressions be not burdenous. Nevertheless, I will stand against them with this comfort, that to contend in the course of honour and honesty without hope of reward is more glorious than to be led by "prise." In the means of these lowest employments I will preserve this reputation to be honest, and though her Majesty reward my good intent with such terms as pleaseth her to afford, she shall be served of all the power that is in me. Yet do I endure the solitariness of the place, the unpleasantness of the air, and all discommodities, as a more penance, because this employment is dignified above my reach, and myself thrown down with most vile objections.

From Haghe your Lordship will be best advertised, but what I gather of the payment is this: that they will be drawn to such an annual pension as will ease the Queen in the ordinary charge of her companies in the land, letting the great account run on till the reckonings be evened and their estate more enabled. I had speech with some of them before I departed the camp, and found them much distasted, yet thus far they leaned to a kind of satisfaction.

Your Lordship may imagine the accounts, when they be entered into, will be confused: for they begin to lay hold on all profits made by checks, as also of the thrift in the clothing, victualling, and other orders established to draw the wars to less cost. In private conference with me they have discovered thus much, affirming that as her Majesty did but disburse, and they were answerable, so being likewise to "defalke" what were on either side reasonable, they doubted not but her Majesty would allow this exception, wherein they were assured she would show she had not sought gain by her money and people lent to relieve them in their wars. In the repetition of these things it shall be most honorable to those who have not shared in the benefit: for they by likelihood have sifted into every circumstance what commodity hath been raised, and into what hands distributed.

As I purposed my conclusion—for I fear I am already tedious—new matter arrived wherein I must submit me farther to your patience. At this instant I received a letter from Sir Francis Vere. The effect is his Excellency directed his cousin Count Philip to beat the enemy's guards, and to surprise the foragers with 500 horse, himself would favour his retreat in the way between both armies (if he were pressed) with 4 or 5 regiments on foot, and the residue of his horse. By spiall the enemy was advertised, and mounted to encounter the Count Philip, accompanied with the young Count Solmes and his own brother Ernestus of Nassaw. The English horse were commanded by Sir Nicholas Parker. Dutch companies there were two or three. All to receive direction from Count Philip. They disposed themselves to fight in squadrons. In the first charge Count Philip was wounded, and not to be brought off, and the two counts prisoners and that troop broken. The rest maintained well and put some of the enemy to rout, but were rechased, and Kinskye, a Dutch captain, slain. Captain Robert Vere leading his brother's horse, and giving (way) with the rest, is lost, and not certain whether dead or taken: soldiers, not 50 missing: on their side as many beaten, but by the quality of the persons remaining with them the day is made theirs. The foot had no part: your own came unpursued, and declared the story.

Your Lordship may perceive in this, what effects must follow a fearful general: whose want of resolution begets infinite errors. For in the project of this attempt nothing is sound, which you shall better look into when I shall describe what way they had to pass. The enemy is lodged in an island: between him and ours the access by certain fords over a small river called the Lip: hereby as the passage is not without difficulty, so the retreat must be impossible: for when 500 horse be invested in the face of an army which may fight in all his strength, and still charge them with fresh supplies, their end must be to be scattered, and then being divided from their seconds by a river which is wadeable but in fords, their enemies must needs hurl them headlong into the water, or at the bank cut their throats. But the escape was more fortunate by the doubt of the enemy than providence of ours.

Next, I observe a desire in him to make a show of fighting, where it could never come to blows, and a seeming to make safety to his, of whom it must be determined before they could come to him. The impediment of the water, as I have showed it to be a hindrance to our retreat, so it must of necessity, if we got the advantage to recover our shore, stay the execution. But if any cause might be left of lying in the way with foot, yet is he inexcusable in bringing forward 5,000 (which in these parts hath the sound of an army) and advancing them no nearer than where he might hear news of those whom he could not rescue. It was without all purpose: for the enemy could pass no infantry to him, and if there were a necessity by pursuit of their horse, 1,000 pikes and 1,500 shot would with more honour have performed the journey. To conclude, his fear hath given him this blow, for if he would boldly have gone on and with all his forces have fought, taking reasonable time to pass his army, which in despite of the enemy he might have done, the odds had been more his than now theirs: for I know our foot are better and 5,000 stronger than theirs: and their horses bad, and exceed not ours 300 in number. Therefore chose he rather, because he loves not to meddle, to lose 3 of his cousins in a "cāvisado," than to adventure upon good terms and worthy resolution to win honour.

If your Lordship finds me impatient in my censure, reform my fault with your wisdom, but truly though in seven weeks that I was among them I waxed an enemy to their backwardness, yet I write as I understand by the nature of that which I believe I am acquainted withal.

It may be this will warm them to some farther action; I am sorry by the calling away of Sir Fernando Gorges I am tied to this town: for, by my God of heaven, I am at this present ready to run all fortunes of my life.

The alarum which Sir Fernando Gorges gave me of his departure, knowing none in the town fit to give justice, made me post to hurt myself, and by that means I am not where I would be.—August 27.

Endorsed:—"August 2 (*sic*) 1595."

Holograph. 3 *pp.* **(204.** 19.)

[Thomas Bodley] to Lord Burghley.

1595, Aug. 27.—By a former letter of 17 of this month I made report how I found them affected to the matter of my message. They have delegated since certain of their College to repair to Co. Maurice and the council of Estate, with their advice to be assisted in framing of their answer. These it is thought will hasten their return and be here I guess within eight days at the furthest. In the mean season, if either my own endeavours or the travails of my friends had been able to discover to what kind of course they are secretly inclined, I have used all my means and my uttermost diligence, and yet I rest as uncertain as when I came hither. But if I should impart my private conjecture, as I cannot well perceive that their state is sufficient to give her Highness contentation of any good portion, so I doubt, if it were, there will nothing be obtained but by a new treaty. For this I find to be a reason urged by them all, and I suppose it will go current when the matter is referred to the people's resolution, that to yield any payment by virtue of the contract were to construe the contract to be ended already, and to confess that they are bound to present "remboursement" of all that debt unto her Majesty, which I find by all their humours is a mere impossibility to persuade them to acknowledge.

Here is at this instant a troublesome advertisement come from the camp that, the 23 of this month, Co. Philip going forth with 500 horse to charge a watch of the enemy's of three cornets, upon notice of it given to the enemy before by some "spial" among us, in lieu of those three he found at the least fourteen and a thousand foot in ambush. The charges and rescues and all the fight of our horsemen was valiantly performed, but oft pressed in the end with the enemy's numbers, were forced to return with the loss of forty men and seventy horse, for which we had fifty horse of the enemy and sixteen prisoners, having slain by supposal above a hundred. But Co. Philip himself was grievously hurt and taken prisoner, with the young Co. Ernest his brother, and Co. Ernest of Solmes, a very gallant young gentleman, who was also so hurt as neither he nor Co. Philip are like to escape it. Sir Nicholas Parker in this encounter is noted to have done very singular service. It was bruited here awhile that de Fuentes was removed from the siege of Cambray, but this day we have letters from Abbeville and Calais that he continueth very strong, and doth use many means to straiten the town. Which is all that I can signify for this present.—Hage, 27 Aug. 95.

P.S.—It is also signified unto us by letters from the camp that Mr. Robert Vere, Sir Francis' brother, was slain in the conflict.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter to my Lord Treasurer, 27 August 1595."

2 *pp.* (**34.** 69.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Sussex.

1595, Aug. 27.—Though I would rather have had better matter than that which gave me occasion to trouble your Lordship at present, yet lest the uncertain reports and flying tales might make and keep you doubtful with a desire to know how matters passed in a fight there hath been between the States' men and some of the enemy, I send the translation of letters written from the camp, whereby will appear so much as was there known on Sunday last, looking daily for further particulars, and to hear from Sir Francis. The camps continue in their wonted places, and I think this rencontre will make his Excellency resolve to stay the longer, though these men had sent unto him to send part of his men into garrison and keep 3,000 or 4,000 together under the command of such an one as he should appoint, so as to amuse the enemy and keep Mondragon in suspense what best to do, either to stay or to pass the Rhine.

The deputies sent to the camp had also in charge to make his Excellency and the Council of State acquainted with Mr. Bodley's message. We look daily to hear from thence, and then will there be more subject to enlarge upon.—Haeghe, 27 August, 1595. In haste.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 70.)

William Waad to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 27.—According to your directions I have removed Casy to Newgate, who, besides his lewd devices, doth fall out to be a notable thief. He received but one letter from the nobleman, directed to the Earl of Ormond, which he delivered to a costermonger's wife without Temple Bar, with two other letters from himself. And the letter from the Earl is delivered back again to one of his Lordship's servants, for his Lordship, after he heard of the apprehension of Casy, sent to know what he had done with the letter, and so it was taken again from the costermonger's wife. I send a letter I received from Herbert.—London, 27 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 71.)

[1595, *Aug.* 27.]—*George Herbert to William Waad. Craves favour towards a poor captive fallen into disgrace by his own folly, who, seeking good, has wrought his own ruin. Has long desired to write the whole conceit of his mind, but never could until this morning his keeper gave him paper, pen and ink at Waad's commandment. Understands some man hath insinuated it would be good to remove him unto some place where, by torture, he might be forced to confess greater matter than hitherto. Truly it may well be that the pain of torture may cause the tongue to speak things which the heart did never conceive; but, if he was ever made acquainted with any matter of state other than that he has confessed unto Mr. Topclyff, let him be bound unto four wheels and so end his days.*

Four years ago, he resolved to leave that place to return to his country, and at that time he desired Modye to devise means for

a passport, who promised him the same. Afterwards, finding him so entire with Charles Padgett, to whom he did import all secrets (the said Padgett being then and always Herbert's mortal enemy), ceased his suit to Moody, fearing that if Padgett knew thereof, who at that time had such free access unto Count Mansfelt, he might have wrought revenge for old griefs, but had always a firm resolution to come home as occasion might serve.

It is objected, why did he not stay at Flushynge until he had procured his pardon and passport. If he had, his purse in his wofull case and poor estate would not have defrayed his charges until answer had been returned from home, he knowing no friend at Court to negotiate so weighty a cause. His wife, friends, and kindred dwell nearly 100 *miles away from this city, nor was it likely he could find a man in those parts to make the journey for him without greater rewards and fee than he could give. Determined, therefore, to adventure his simple carcase, changed his name and disguised himself, hoping thus to have passed into his country, there to keep secret until his friends procured his pardon, and then to offer his services unto some of the Council.*

Swears by Almighty God, at whose hands he hopes for mercy at the dreadful day of judgement, that he came not with malicious intent against her Majesty, any councillor or private gentleman whatever; is not employed or sent by any; but came of his own motion to end his days with his wife and children. Confesses divers were acquainted with his coming, for he gave out he had a boy at school whom he would bring with him at his return and send to the seminary, but protests before His Majesty who made heaven and earth that he knows nothing beyond what he has already delivered, otherwise he would deliver it without rack or torture.

Has lived to see the years of 60 *and many more, and if her Majesty grant him life and liberty, is not like to continue years or many months; besides, being troubled with a rupture, he is like, if condemned to the rack, to end his life upon the same. Beseeches Waad to crave the lords of the Council rather to sentence him to death than to the torture, although his death can give the Queen no pleasure nor no man gain thereby, having no land nor leases and small wealth. Prays him most earnestly to be a means to the Council to prevail on the Queen to grant him life and liberty, for the sake of wife and children and his zeal to serve the state, which hath caused him to choose to live at home in poverty than abroad in plenty. Her Majesty hath pardoned her armed foes that have been taken captives, and he has never borne arms against her or her confederates. If there be no hope of liberty and life, then prays that his death may be simple, without torment of torture. Ends with tears, humbly kissing Waad's hands out of this prison.*

Endorsed in Waad's handwriting:—"27 August 1595. *From George Harbert, prisoner in the Gate House at Westminster."*

Holograph. Seal. 3 pp. (**34.** 67)

William Holliday to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 27.—Necessity forces me to write that, whereas I have your warrant, with my lord of Essex, that no man should arrest me or trouble me until further order from you, yet one Robert Burley in behalf of Jeremyas Swarte, a Dutchman, to whom I owe not a penny,

but he indebted to me at least 440*l.*, as by bonds appears—this Burley and Swarte have most untruly suggested a bill into the Chancery, and by favour of my Lord Keeper or some other have got out a writ *ne exeat regnum* and arrested me, saying your honour gave them leave; and by the same arrest I have been in prison seven days for that I must have four sureties, grand jurymen, of more value than I can get. The said Burley, not content with his own bad dealing, has told divers of my creditors that your honour hath countermanded the warrant, and divers of them have entered actions against me, to my utter undoing, having a suit in the Hague in Holland to follow, and my wood in St. Michaels to fetch to pay my debts withal. Now I lie in prison, not knowing which way to get out unless it please your honour of your goodness to send for these creditors who have actions against me, whose names are hereunder written, and cause them not only to know that your warrant is of some effect, but also to forbear, as other do for greater sums; which they not only are content to do, but will be petitioners to their lordships that these may forbear as well as they, knowing that I cannot pay them until my wood come home.—From the Counter in Wood Street, 27 August, 1595.

The names referred to above:

Francis Cowell in Tower Street - -	15*l.*
Nicholas Long of St. Katherine's, brewer -	35*l.*
John Stockes and Henry Clothrove - -	67*l.*
Mr. Rogers, beer brewer - - -	4*l.*
John Van Holst, beer brewer, St. Katherine's -	18*l.*
	139*l.*

Holograph. Seal broken. 3 *pp.* (**34.** 72.)

Sir Thomas Gerrard to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595,] Aug. 28.—I found here three falcons and one tassell, and it is not possible to make a just division, wherefore I have sent account to your honour. The rest I keep for my idle exercise. If it would please you to bestow one of them of my lord Thomas, I should take it thankfully, for his lordship spake to me for one. I hope your honour hath received letters from me which I sent away yesternight.—Isle of Man, 28 Aug.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**34.** 74.)

George Carey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 28.—I received long since your letters of 12 May in behalf of Mr. Radford, your servant, for the ending of the cause in controversy betwixt Sir John Gilbert and him touching the clerkship of the peace, wherein you reqnire me to do my best to compound the controversy (they both being contented to refer the same unto me), and if I could not, then to advertise you of my opinion and the difference betwixt them. I had, as in duty, long before this answered, but have forborne in hope always to have prevailad so far that I should have ended the cause in some friendly sort, but I see my luck is not so good. Therefore I defer no longer to advertise you of the state of the matter.

First. It appears that Mr. Arthur Radford's father intended to buy the clerkship of the peace of his brother-in-law, Sir John Gilbert, and, as it should seem, meant it for his son, your servant, and in consideration thereof gave Sir John Gilbert (as of Mr. Radford's part is

alleged) 20*l.* in ready money, and also discharged a debt of 110*l.* which Sir John Gilbert did owe him. Sir John Gilbert confesses there was an agreement betwixt him and his brother Radford for the clerkship of the peace, and that he received from him 90*l.*, but denieth the discharge of any other debt as affirmed by the contrary party, and for proof thereof sheweth of book of account. I moved that your servant mought have the office of clerkship of the peace, which could not be granted unto, in respect there was one already placed there and your servant not skilful to exercise the office. Then I wished that the 90*l.*, which was confessed to be received, mought be repaid, but I could not persuade Sir John Gilbert to like of that since Mr. Radford heretofore hath received a greater benefit by the office than the 90*l.*

Now touching my own opinion. I wish Sir John Gilbert should pay to the young gent., his nephew, the 90*l.*, for so would I do myself in the like case; not doubting but Sir John Gilbert will perform so much upon your letters, unto whom he resteth so much bounden.—Cockington, 28 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**34.** 75.)

Sir John Hart and Alderman Leonard Hollyday to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 31.—According to his letter of 21 August, they have called before them William Hollyday and Jeremias Swartes, merchant stranger. On examining the cause they find that a contract was heretofore made between the said Hollydaye and one Clement Swartes, uncle to Jeremias, and one Jasper Vandeinden, strangers, concerning a ship called *The Pretence*, appointed to sail to Lisbon in Portugal, to carry over certain Spaniards then prisoners in England by order of the Council; in which ship Hollyday pretended to have laden goods and merchandize to the value of 200*l.*, besides the moiety of the ship furnished out by him, as he affirmeth, to the value of 300*l.* and upwards; all which ship and goods he did commit to Clement Swartes, taking his and his cousin Jeremias' bond in 600*l.* to give a true account of the proceeds thereof. But after the ship was departed on her voyage, Hollyday did practise with Jeremias to depart from London to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whence he promised to convey him to Portugal, saying that one Burley, a merchant to whom he was indebted, sought to molest and trouble him. Whereupon Jeremias went to Newcastle hoping to be sent over according to promise; but when Hollyday came to Newcastle to take shipping for himself to Portugal, he caused him to be imprisoned there for a time; but this Hollyday denieth. Yet it plainly appears that Hollyday took bond of him at Newcastle for 600*l.* (which bond they have seen and read), to depart at once to Hollyday's house in London, and not to depart thence without leave until Clement Swartes had rendered a true account according to the former bond. Jeremias remained there prisoner (as he saith) for ten months or thereabouts, and Holliday confesses that of the said ship's goods, he received 400 ducats in Lisbon and 50*l.* in England of Clement Swartes.

They cannot deal concerning the controversy as Jeremias saith he hath nothing to shew of the former contract with his uncle who is now in Germany, for all remain in the latter's custody, whom he supposeth will be here before Michaelmas, but Hollyday says he will never come back to England for causes to him known.

It plainly appears the poor young man was drawn into these bonds by his uncle's means, as the sheep unto the slaughter; and of Hollyday,

divers merchants of good account complain grievously of his bad dealing in other matters: but whether all be true or no God knows, but *Vox populi vox Dei.*—31 August 1595.
1 *p.* (**34.** 80.)

R. Lord North to Sir Horatio Palavicino.

1595, Aug. 31.—As the Queen's lieutenant, requires him to prepare two demi lances, two light horses and two petronels, to be at Newmarket on Friday 19 Sept. by 8 a.m.—Kirtling, 31 Aug. 1595.
Signed. 1 *p.* *Add.* "at Badburham." *Seal.* (**172.** 57.)

English in Spain.

1595, Aug.—
Captain Crippes, Owen Etone, John Irelande, John Draighton } in great credit.
Thomas Wymbe.
William Grymshawe.
One Doughtie—the worst of all of his tongue against this state.
Ralph Grenwell.
Thomas Westerfeld.
Ralph Cottone.
Jones the examiner's son.
Edward Pickforde.
Henry Pooley.
Thomas Fitz Harbor.
John Pickforde.
Francis Fowler, most bad fellow.
One Copley of Kent.
Sechverell.
Shelley, gentleman.
Captain North.
John Garland, younger.
One Lambert, a master of ship.
Roger Parker, a most bad fellow.
Endorsed:—"Aug. 1595. Names of sundry persons in credit in Spayne."
1 *p.* (**34.** 81.)

Sir Thomas Vavasour to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595, Aug.]—Assuring him of his being in the number of those who inwardly wish most honour unto Cecil, and of his careful endeavours to be thought worthy of his good opinion.
Endorsed:—"Aug. 1595. Sir Tho. Vavasour to my Master."
Undated. ½ *p.* (**34.** 82.)

Sir Nicholas Clifford to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug.—"My lord, your lordship did mistake my meaning in my letter, for I hope your lordship shall not find me so rash in my opinion but I know how my fortune stands with the Queen, and that I did look for was from your lordship. I desire to colour my obscure going from the men of war for many reasons, of the which, if it pleas[e]

you in any occasion to think of, it shall make me fitter hereafter to serve you. Your lordship doth know our generals' humours are to respect none, but those whom they must perforce, and Sir Thomas Baskervyle to be a true lover of himself; but I beseech your lordship to believe that in this journey I will do nothing to displease you, what cause soever shall happen. I am put out of the Queen's ship, which was determined of by the lords." Feels much hurt at this, but shows himself content to go in a merchant's ship. Cannot write of proceedings here because he is not acquainted with them. ["Sir Tho. Gordge brought a commandment down to the contrary, as he told me."]*

Endorsed:—"At Plymouth, Aug. '95."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 58.)

Alderman Leonard Hollyday to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595, Sept. 1.]—Is informed by Mr. Robinson, searcher of the port of London, that it hath pleased the Queen by Cecil's letters to stay certain ships in the River Thames laden with cloth for Stoud, for that they have also taken into them certain kinds of ungarbled spices.

Has satisfied her Majesty of customs for these spices for above 120*l.*, and has done no otherwise than all merchants heretofore that have shipped ungarbled spices, as lawfully they may, neither hath any man garbled such spices as they have transported. Notwithstanding, if anything shall be found lawfully due unto the garbler, binds himself to answer the same or anything else lawfully due. Prays that the ships may be released.

Endorsed:—"Primo Sept., 1595." 1 *p.* (**34.** 83.)

Captain William Chilcote to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595, Sept. 1.]—Your many painful favours in my behalf bind me so much in duty as, should my death-threatened young years attain the extremity of old age, I might be willing but never able to perform the least part thereof. My adversaries, the Dutch merchants (I doubt not) have exasperated whatever is most heinous against my innocency, which I must not now plead seeing I am condemned, only repeat I will (if your honour vouchsafe the perusing) the unreprovable truth of their dealings with me, and mine with them. True it is, I met a Dutch ship on the coast of Spain, which I boarded without weapon or noise of shot, and at my first entrance was informed by the shipper there were in it certain packs of enemies' goods. That I took and by contrary winds and a violent leak (as since my condemnation divers honest men that met me at sea can witness) I was driven into the Straits; necessity forced me to break bulk at Algeare, the keel of my ship was so broken. Somewhat I bestowed on the King, but made sale of nothing, except only for mere necessity. While my ship was graved an untimely fray happened between a forward man of my company and a Turk, wherein both died, for which my ship, goods, men, myself and all I had was seized on. By the janissary law I condemned the Viceroy's injustice, but where tyranny rules laws are neglected. With much ado I was glad, with my ship, ordnance and a remnant of my men, to pass away, leaving the goods and some men at Algeare, two of whose throats since my coming thence are cut, whose skins were more worth than twenty times the

* This is written in the margin without indication where it is to come in.

goods that were detained. I came home purposely to get her Majesty's letters to the Great Turk against their wrongs. At Scilly, I heard the Dutchmen charged me with piracy; at Falmouth, as much; at Southampton, more. Whence I and my condemned men with one alone pursevant came to London, a clear argument of our innocency. Since our imprisonment, my men have been dealt with to accuse me, and promised life, liberty, and money if they will so do. What my injury was, that the judge knows. What the evidence was, the common voice of the people can witness. But God forgive them and I do. Before and since I have offered them composition such as I was able to make, if the goods might be found theirs, and my friends have done more than ever I had hope they would, yet I hear nothing but delaying, and understand that only my guiltless life is sought. Which if it must pleasure them, I am prepared to bear their imposed malice. Nevertheless, I have written to the pastors, the elders, Monsieur Caron and the merchants. Your noble goodness may further my suit, as I doubt not you will.

Endorsed:—" Primo Sept. 1595."

Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 84.)

GEORGE SOTHERTON, deputy Governor of the Merchants Adventurers, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 1.—As to four ships laden with cloth by the Merchants Adventurers, going for Stoud, stayed on account of certain spices belonging to Alderman Hollyday. Begs they may be allowed to pass and not lose the fair wind, and that Alderman Hollyday may take such order as Cecil pleases for the said spices, or that they may be laid on land.—London, 1 September, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**34.** 85.)

Examination of JAMES COLBRON, scrivener.

1595, Sept. 1.—His first acquaintance with Mr. Walton was as follows. One William Kinnersley (said to be my lord Becham his man) did come to him to know whether he would, or knew any man who would, buy a pension of 2*s.* 6*d.* a day which a friend of his had to sell, which was this Mr. Walton. He and one William Fullford, a Crewell man in St. Lawrence Lane, were minded to buy, and talked now and then about it when Walton come by their houses, but Walton could not show the letters patent for the same, which he said were in the country, and the matter ceased. Walton came to him to get as much plate as came to 10*l.* or 12*l.* for to have 6 months day of payment thereof, and he would cause one Mr. Steere, a skinner in Bread Street, to be bound with him for payment. Whereupon 12*l.* worth of plate was had from Mr. Ballet in Cheapside, upon their bonds. Walton sent divers times to him to procure 20*l.* at 10 per cent. for 6 months on the said Steere's bond, and one Newark, a skinner in Basing Lane, which he got and kept by him a sevennight, but they have not become bound for the same for the reason that Walton (as he sent word by his keeper) was in close prison.

Headed:—James Colbron, scrivener, examined 1 September, 1595, before Sir Richard Martin, knight.

Copy. 1 *p.* (**34.** 86.)

SIR THOMAS HENEAGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 2.—I love your letters and to hear from you rejoiceth me, specially when you record your love to me, which can never be more than shall be faithfully requited.

Well have you discharged the office of a friend in the matter and manner of delivering the humble remembrance of my most bounden duty to her excellent Majesty, by whose grace only the heart of a healthless body is upheld, which surely, without the unspeakable comfort of her goodness in this long, weary, and most painful sickness of mine, would have sunk. And yet, to tell you truly, I can evil boast of great amends, yet never man was more cared for by a most kind companion that cares not to kill herself to cure me. God reward her! for I cannot but by the favour of that grace which upon earth is the fountain of our grace.

Great care have I had to heal or help the unsound state of Lancashire and, besides many letters and commissions that I have sent, I trust to good purpose for the same, I have conferred with the Justices of Assize thereabout, who I perceive likewise have done their parts; but none hath furthered her Majesty's service so much in that county as Mr. Hesketh, whose letter I send you herewith, though it contain some of my business chiefly, that you may know her Majesty's mind what she liketh to have done with that hateful villain that is left in prison (as you may see) and wisely forborne to be proceeded with at the assizes. To send for him up I hold the best; but, upon sight of his examination, it will better appear what is most fit, which I will send you when they shall come to my hands. The whilst and ever I wish you with best health the hap yourself would have, and so commend me as much as I can to yourself and my lady.—At Thorndon, where I am so exceedingly well intreated as it deserves more thanks than I can give Sir John Peter and my lady, this second of September, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Sir Tho. Heneage.
Sir Ed. Dyer.
Sir Ralph Sadler."

Holograph. Seals. 1 *p.* (**34.** 88.)

H. Maynard to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595,] Sept. 3.—Knowing you will be desirous to understand of my lord's amendment, I have presumed to let you understand that as his infirmity will permit him he the rather amendeth than impaireth, and hath been able to write some few words to you with his own hand, and yet, nevertheless, he hath kept his bed all this day. If it would please God that some good comfort might likewise come hither of my lady's amendment, it would rejoice us much that have exceeding cause to love and honour her. My lord is desirous that, at your return, you would bring with you the plattes of Chelsey House made by Torrington with the controller of the work's additions.—From the Court, 3 September, late at night.

Seal broken. ½ *p.* (**34.** 89.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Sept. 3.—"Fewterelles is gone away with very small hope that the States will assist the King with any of their forces, otherwise than in keeping them together here and so detain Mondragon with his army till the siege of Cambray be ended. There are already letters come to his Excellency out of Zealand that Fuentes should have forsaken Cambray and should be marched towards Ardes"; but we await particulars before we break up. The States are loath to economise to the King's loss. Since the death of Count Philip nothing has been attempted on either side. "either's purpose being not to hasard but upon necessity."—Camp near Wesell, 3 Sept. 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**172.** 61.)

Sir Thomas Sherley to Sir Thomas Heneage.

1595, Sept. 4.—I do hold myself much bounden unto your honour in that you will please to do your best to reconcile me unto Sir Robert Cecil and my lady Cobham, both which I have mightily wronged in the carriage of my marriage. For in very truth I, being moved with the worth of my lady Sturton and the great honour of her house, had a desire to make her possessor of all my love and thoughts, till love (whose quality I doubt not but your honour is acquainted withal) forced me to settle all my fancies and resolutions on another whose love I now possess. Yet during the time of mine affection unto her I was often wandering, sometime being shaken with the slanders she was subject unto, some other time deeply considering the inestimable worth of my lady Sturton; all which things rightly weighed, I hope that Sir Robert Cecil and all those honourable ladies who I have thus wronged will be pleased rather to blame love. Yet is there behind a greater offence which I will unfold unto your honour, that when you know it you may the better excuse it; that is, that being married I continued going to my lord Cobham, which I assure your honour I did for fear of offending my father with my double dealing, neither durst in outward show to him seem to leave my first desires till I had found some good means to win to like the second. In which course though I did very ill, yet not so badly as some do think, for I never spake unto that lady of marriage, neither indeed would her honourable father suffer me to do, being moved by some holy influence that I was not fit for such a motion. Now your honour perceiveth the depth of my case. I humbly beseech you to hold such a course as may win this whole noble family once again to think me honest, and I will ever hold those direct courses, and be so thankful unto your honour, as you shall have no cause to be ashamed of that you shall do for me.—4 September, 1595.

Endorsed. Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**34.** 91.)

William, Earl of Derby to the Officers in the Isle [of Man.]

1595, Sept. 4.—I have received your letters of 14 August. In answer whereunto my pleasure is that you, with as convenient expedition as you may, do bring or send unto me the money in your hands to be employed here by my direction upon necessary provision of munition for the defence of the isle. Withal I would have you certify me by your letters, if you come not yourselves, what quantity of powder, shot, armour and artillery (proportionably to be rated and set down) shall be needful to be provided. And for your better instructions to inform me, you may do well to confer with Sir Thomas Gerrard, knight, unto whom (to the same effect) I have now written. And so, expecting the due performance hereof, I bid you farewell.—London, 4 September, 1595.

Addressed:—To Humfrey Scaresbreck, William Lucas and William Radcliffe.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 92.)

The Same to Sir Thomas Gerrard.

1595, Sept. 4.—I have received your letter of 22 August and thank you for your offers of kindness; but for those sums of money you write of, which (as I take it) do solely appertain to myself, I think most convenient to be sent to me to London, thereof to dispose as I shall think

meet. Which shall be to the same purpose (as you have wished) disbursed, for it hath been my resolution since the beginning so to do. And so, having all other proceedings to him that rules all, I end.—London, 4 September, 1595.

P.S.—I desire to be informed by your letters what proportion of powder and munition you think fit to be provided for the repairing of the defects. For which purpose I have written to my officers that they should repair unto you for directions.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 93.)

Sir Roger Williams to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] Sept. 5.—I arrived here on Wednesday night. This day in the afternoon Her Majesty's pinnace came hither, else I was embarked in a boat of this town. The wind is contrary; notwithstanding I will neglect no time. At my arrival at Dieppe I will acquaint your lordship how the world goes there. I will write to nobody but yourself and excuse myself unto their lordships by reason they cannot read my hand, but, good my lord, acquaint Her Majesty and their lordships with the contents of my letters. During mine absence, remember me if occasion presents for employment.—Rye, Friday, 5 Sept.

P.S. (separate). Since I wrote, one tells me M. de Maine is come in to the King. He has the government of the Isle of France, the keeping of such towns as he had in Picardy and "Brigondy" until he be paid 400,000 crowns.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**20.** 15.)

Sir Thomas Egerton, Master of the Rolls, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 5.—Upon receipt of your letter, I conferred with Mr. Trussell, this bearer, touching Preston's cause, and perused this minute enclosed which he delivered me. The doubt (as I conceive) standeth upon proof of the truth of the father, for if it can be proved that P. dealt as a broker or driver of a bargain upon unlawful usury, contrary to the Statute, then I hold his offence to be in case of a *præmunire*. But if it fall out he dealt for his own money, borrowed out of his own chest (which he calleth his friend) and disguised it in the name of another, I think it will not then be in him any offence of *præmunire*. The man is expert in his calling, and therefore likely there is no corner nor shift in it but he knoweth and practiseth it. In regard whereof I think it not amiss that your honour should first see how those that first dealt in the matter can by their travail, by way of indictment or otherwise, make the truth of the fact to appear. Which being seen, you can then proceed as you shall think meet.—At the Rolls, 5 September 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (**34.** 98.)

Enclosure:—

Sir William Catesby, knight, having occasion for his friend to use 100*l.*, *being motioned by one Vaughan to deal with one Preston for the same, sent John Ponting to deal with Preston therein; who agreed to lend it, if he liked the security, though he had not money of his own, and appointed a time to give his answer.*

At that time, Ponting received answer that a friend of Preston's would lend the money and was asked for the security. He tendered the said Sir William and William Newton, Esquire.

Preston liked the security, if Mr. Henry Ferris, Esquire, a gentleman of his country were put in; which was performed.

Then Preston would not deal unless he might have 10*l. for forbearing of the money aforehand for six months, which the extremity of Sir William Catesby's friend was forced to like.*

Then he demanded 40*s. in hand for his pains, which was delivered by Ponting. He then promised the bonds should be made, but there grew another let before the money could be delivered, which was that the aforesaid Vaughan owed Preston* 20*l. which must also be deducted before the money could be delivered over; all which was yielded unto in respect of the said gentleman's necessity. Then did Sir William Catesby, Henry Ferris and William Newton, Esquires, enter bond for the* 100*l. at six months,* [Note in margin.—*To this John Ponting is to be sworn*] *and further authorised George Trussell, gent, for the receipt thereof to their uses, who went with the said John Ponting into Foster Lane to the said Serch his house where Preston was attending them. He immediately demanded of Trussell if he were authorised to receive the money, then if he had not direction for leaving* 30*l., which he said he had. Trussell likewise demanded if Preston was the man to receive the* 30*l. and upon what conditions, to which he answered he was to receive* 10*l. for the use of the money and* 20*l. for a bond. He entreated Trussell to deliver the* 30*l. unto Serch, he having such earnest business he could not stay the receipt, but would come in the morning to the said Serch and receive the money. Yet there was no bond delivered for the said* 20*l., or to be seen or heard of, nor any acquittance for discharge of such bond of Vaughan or other to the said Preston.*

Further, the said George Trussell avouches he was at the sealing of the aforesaid bonds, wherein Sir William Catysbye, knight, Henry Ferris and William Newton stood bound to the said Serch the scrivener for 100*l., and in his presence the said Preston used these words, that if Sir William would deal well with him for this* 100*l. he would not stick at any time to befriend him to the uttermost of his power.*

These words were delivered before John Ponting and George Trussell, as they are ready to avouch.

By me Geo. Trussell.

1½ *pp.* (**34.** 99.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Sept. 6.—Thanks Essex for his favour promised in his letter of 29 August, which came to his hands the 5 of this present, and hopes his suit will not seem unpleasant to her Majesty, if Essex and the lord Treasurer join therein, and his reasons, so often alleged that he is ashamed to repeat them, be remembered. Craves pardon for his importunity, whereto Mr. Bodlye's speeches of his lordship encouraged him, and should be glad to merit the least of an infinite number of favours already extended.

His Excellency returned unto the States an answer that he and the Council of State found it altogether inconvenient to sever or lessen his camp, whereby the enemy might beat them or make any attempt either upon the weak places in the Zutphen quarter, or to surprise the Cleveland towns standing on the Rhine, or else send away part of his troops

towards Cambray. This course is liked here; and that, to cut off extraordinary charges, so many ships, wagons and that thereon dependeth as could be spared be discharged, two deputies have been sent to the camp to confirm that resolution, and that his Excellency should seek to keep Mondragon and his forces there; also that twenty companies out of his Excellency's camp or the garrisons might be sent to rescue Cambray; both which points Buzenvall and Fouquerolles have hard insisted upon and sollicited, being both departed yesterday thither to effect their desire, having at large shewed the States the present state of the King their master, the importance of Cambray and necessity to succour it, with the ensuing dangers if Count Fuentes carry the town.

What his Excellency will do is uncertain, for abide in field and send away his men he cannot well do; besides, now Count Philip is dead, they have not here one fit commander of their own nation, and to employ strangers they will be loth; also their choice is small of such. Sir Francis Vere is in good credit and esteem, but doubt that he will refuse it without her Majesty's knowledge and leave first had, and by the Scots Colonel this people will not be commanded. Again, if Mondragon hear of the sending away of any men, he will do the like, being written from Cologne that Fuentes hath required them; and, the season of the year passing apace so as in those quarters it will be hard besieging of any place, it is like enough he will not stay long on that side the Rhine, at least will send away the better part, and with the rest fill up the garrison towns, so as ere long I think our war will end for this year. The Counts Philip and Solms, being deceased of their hurts, were sent by Mondragon unto his Excellency, and shall be burried in Arnham. Captain Robert Vere was also brought to Wesel and there buried, with Captain Kinsky, who died of his wounds. The prisoners on both sides are released, the officers excepted being set at a high ransom, and for Count Ernest of Nassau is demanded by his cousin, Count Frederick Vandenbargh, 6,000 French crowns. The enemy lost also two or three principal men and all the chiefs hurt. Since the last bickering neither part did anything, but now and then a straggler is brought in. And so the camps remain in their defences.—La Haye, 6 September, 1595.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**34.** 97.)

Richard Carmarthen to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 6.—Has received his letters for viewing the books, and has appointed the party to come in this evening, when he will. They be missals, psalters, and small portes, fair bound and clasped, every chest of them having upon it set the king of Spain's arms in colours.

When last at Court, the Lord Admiral gave him a writing, saying lord Burghley would speak to him thereabout; but his lordship did not, neither did he remember then to know his lordship's pleasure therein. But as soon as he came to London he perceived the meaning was to lay wait for a suspected person coming from Spain, whose physiognomy and shape of body was in the said paper perfectly described.

It fell out yesterday after dinner there came such a man to sue for four barrels of starch seized by two of the waiters and by one of the patentee's deputies, and by Carmarthen's command, he was brought to the Queen's storehouse, and another with him, both Englishmen. So soon as the writer saw the man, he remembered Burghley's note and reasoned with him: who confessed he came from the southwards where he had been six years in trade. Asked if he brought the starch from thence, he said, no, but brought other commodities thence into the

Low Countries, and having made money thereby bought the starch there, not knowing but that he might lawfully bring it hither, wherein the party that came with him was partner. He said he had served some time in the Low Countries, under what captain the writer remembereth not. They promised to leave their names with one of the clerks and to come to the Custom House this morning about ten o'clock; and a friend, then with Carmarthen, watched at last night's Exchange whether they came thither, and what company they kept. He saw the black man, who resembles the described person, at the Exchange, and many noted him, and the more that he accompanied only with one Forman, an upholsterer, a known papist.

Has conferred with Mr. Robinson, the searcher, giving him the name of the ship the starch came in, and of the lading, which being most onions caused suspicion the boat came from Flanders rather than from Flushing. They mean to send both men to Cecil for examination as soon as they come to the Custom House. The black man nameth himself Francis Rumbolo, which is counterfeit. A copy of the lord Admiral's note is enclosed.—London, 6 September 1595.

Seal. 2 *pp.* (**34.** 100.)

William, Lord Cobham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 6.—According to directions, sends under-written the names of the two muster-masters, persons of good knowledge and experience that have long served. Prays that the Lords' letter being sealed, and their names inserted, it may be returned with some convenient speed, for that the 11 of this month the training and mustering of all the forces in this county doth begin.—Cobham Hall, 6 September 1595.

Under-written :—"Thomas Wyett,
Thomas Gaye."

Signed. ½ *p.* (**34.** 101.)

The Earl of Rutland to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595,] Sept. 6.—Good Sir Robert Cecil. Now are my country businesses almost despatched and I preparing myself towards the Court with as much speed as I can; and so on my journey beyond the seas, so soon as I may be despatched with her Majesty's gracious favour. Therefore, to the end I may be in more readiness at my coming up, I do earnestly pray you both move your noble father and also to use your own furtherance for procuring her Majesty's hand to my licence. I must press you herein with your honourable promise; therefore do hope still to find you willing to set it forward and so to make me beholden; which I will be always ready to requite to my uttermost, and so I recommend me to you in all kindness.— Sept. 6.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Signed. ½ *p.* (**34.** 102.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 6.—The accompanying letters of Lord North, and his reply, will show that horses and men are required of him, which he cannot provide unless he should show coach horses as some do. Begs that he may be exempt; but if that is impossible, he will, on receipt

of Cecil's answer, come up to London and do all in his power to satisfy Lord North.—Badburham, 6 Sept. 1595.

P.S.—In the year 1589 Lord North made a similar demand, and he was exempted by letters of Mr. Walsingham. Ought to serve in the Lord Chamberlain's band.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 62.)

The Same to Lord North.

1595, Sept. 6.—Returning from Norfolk this evening found his lordship's letters charging upon him more men and horses than he has in his house or can provide in so small a time. Will do his best to satisfy him. Is the Queen's servant, as Lord North knows by letters of late Mr. Secretary Walsingham, and must therefore acquaint the Privy Council that he may be discharged from service with my lord Chamberlain's cornett.—Badburham, 6 Sept. 1595.

Copy. ½ *p.* (**172.** 63.)

Sir Roger Williams to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] Sept. 7.—Betwixt "Founten le Brake" and this town I met 16 "hergwlers," having in my company 12 horsemen of Dieppe; they spake fair, saying they were going after M. de Havre to the army. Your lordship knows how the world would a gone if I had been with three or four serving men without a convoy. I had as lief meet 10 enemies as 15 of the King's, especially of such rascals. Her Majesty told me the posts were laid in France; I find no such matter yet. By the commander of Dieppe's counsel, I go hence with eight of his horsemen to Nevers, for two days agone M. de Gamages was spoiled, having four with him, and daily they do the like in some place or other, so many horses, so many crowns and a half, but that is better than to go to La Fere or to Dourlans or Dearlesie and spoiled.

I supped "ither" night with the Commander, where M. de Boniface was; we had great talk about the siege; to end, Boniface requested me to do his humble commendations to your lordship. But for haste I should have dined with him this day in Saint Catherine, the which is a fortifying with all haste; the old fort there we battered is raised. The Commander tells me M. de Monluc of Rambouillett comes ambassador into England and to remain resident. They say the King will be in Picardy at the day appointed. Cambrai is in courage, for M. Deviques of Saint Denis is entered with 300 horsemen. M. de Montpessier will do what he can to put in the Gascons of M. de Bouillon. There is great strife for the government of this town. The Court of Parliament and the people would serve the commander.—Rouen, Monday [? Sunday], 7 September.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 2½ *pp.* (**20.** 17.)

Thomas Treffry to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 7.—There arrived into this harbour on Saturday last, a good ship of Roskow in Brittany, in which there came one Robert Mosse and James Totten of Ipswich, who were taken on the coast by a Spanish fly-boat of Bluet about three months past, and have ever since served the enemy in this channel; and these report (as did witnesses) that in the four Spanish galleys which committed the spoils in our wests parts there were 800 soldiers, men ere that service never in the field, but

transported to supply the garrisons there because the King withdrew some of his better soldiers thence, and that their service was rewarded by increasing every private man's pay 2 crowns a month.

Since the return of these galleys, Monsieur Fontenel being besieged by the L. of St. Luke at Dorvernynyes in Poldavy Bay, the four galleys came to the rescue, so as that place is still possessed and strongly fortified by the enemy. There are not at the fort at Bluet, where these men have been prisoners, above 400 Spaniards; the army, being about 14,000, are about Naur which is still for the League. They report further that there cometh out of Spain into Bluet every week two or three barques laden with victuals and provisions of war, but if any of our men-of-war were appointed to lie in the trade they might do very especial service.

Also, that this day three weeks there arrived into Bluet three Spanish barques, which reported they came in company with six galleys bound for the same place, so as the enemy's sea-force there, if they have not miscarried, is ten galleys and five fly-boats. This breeds new terror and care to our sea towns, and we have procured Sir Henry Palmer at Plymouth to be advertised thereof. Moreover, that the Spaniards threaten to burn all our country even to Dartmouth, for so far they think to pass without resistance.

Of the massacre done at Chatenerey, four miles from Rochelle, by some horsemen of County Rochford's garrison, wherein there perished about 300 Protestants at the time of their service, it being three months since, I suppose you are already advertised, and what the consequence of so great a matter may be. Only the former, importing our own estate, I presume to commit to your honourable regard, being the sooner hereunto emboldened by your honour's favourable letter by my cousin, Mr. W. Killigrew.—Fowey, 7 Sept. 1595.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**34.** 103.)

Sir Thomas Wilford to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595,] Sept. 7.—According to your letter, I have been with the executrix of Mr. Thomas Digges, and there I find all such writings as concern her Majesty's affairs in the Low Countries chested under lock and key in three chests. His widow desires a warrant to herself for her discharge, because her husband had them upon an instrument signed to the parties, delivered to him by her Majesty's special order.—September 7.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**34.** 104.)

Lady Margery Norreys to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595,] Sept. 8.—I am bold to present you with this poor token because I have heard you say you love it, otherwise I might be ashamed to send so poor a present where I am so much rather bound than beholden, for the having of the continuance of your favour to myself and my sons is a very great comfort to me amongst other discontente that this time yield me. For I cannot but be troubled with the hearing that, after Henry Norreys' so long absence in a hard winter's service, it doth not please her Majesty to give him leave to kiss her hand at his return. He maketh me believe that he cannot be justly charged with anything whereby he should deserve her Majesty's displeasure, but in that I must refer myself to you; for it may be that he is partial in his own cause. John Norreys hath very earnestly written to me to entreat

you for his leave to return; wherein, if I might do without offence, I would very willingly desire your help, as I find by Henry Norreys he hath already moved you of it. This, sir, you see how I am still bold to trouble you and slow to deserve the least of many friendships I receive from you. My lord commends him most heartily, and we both rest always at your devotion, and desire to be remembered to my lady, your good wife.—Wytham, 8 September.

Endorsed :—" 1595."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**34.** 105.)

John Owen to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595, Sept. 8.]—Of the man and the matter I have considered better. Whatsoever your honour will command, I hold myself bound to obey. I am willing and will be ready to go whither you send me; to employ all my powers wherein you shall think good to use me; to do whatsoever you shall bid me. And I shall think myself happy if your Honour shall conceive so good an opinion of me; for I am ready to lay down my life, if need be, in any service concerning the good of my country.

One or two points which I have thought upon, if your Honour shall think them pertinent to the purpose, require haste, if the want of wisdom in me may be so supplied by the abundance thereof in you, that the block which I laid in my way at Hastings may be thereby removed. I leave the consequence to the consideration of your Honour's wisdom: unto whom God grant long life and perfect happiness.

At foot :—" That it would please your Honour to turn the leaf."

Endorsed :—" 8 September 1595.—Jo. Owen, prisoner in the Gatehouse, to my master."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**34.** 106.)

Overleaf :—An elegiac poem of 40 *lines in praise of Lord Burghley and Sir Robert Cecil and of their services to the country.*

Headed :—Ad clarissimum equitem Robertum Cæcilium patriæ amantissimum, Regiæ majestatis consiliarium prudentissimum, de eo et patre ejus sapientissimo patriæque amantissimo.

Latin. 1 *p.* (**34.** 107.)

M. de Saldaigne to Ottwell Smith, at Dieppe.

1595, Sept. $\frac{8}{18}$.—Writes only to forward this packet for Signor Antonio Perez. The King is expected on Saturday or Sunday next. The Council remains at Lyons to finish what the King has begun, but will be at Amiens shortly. The accord of M. de Mayne is certain, but is for some reason not yet published.—Paris, 18 Sept., 1595.

French. Holograph. ½ *p.* (**172.** 68.)

Sir Thomas Heneage to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 9.—Thanks him for his letter and thinks himself not a little beholden to Cecil for his advertisements and best offices of good-will.

The Earl of Tyrone's submission savours of a presumptuous traitor, and, if he knows her Majesty right, will not be very easily accepted.

The unquiet Earl is like to find too late that forwardness is an evil way either to win or recover the favour of princes, and that sourness

suits evil with sweetness; besides his forgetfulness of the rule of learning, *Aut quam pravissimé aut quam jucundissimé cum principibus agendum.*

Cecil's commendation of Mr. Hesketh was well bestowed and shall be made known to him; he will be thankful for it.

Is much pleased that Sir Walter Raleigh is come home well and rich, both because the world says Cecil shall have no hurt by it, and conceives that neither Raleigh nor his wife wishes him evil because he wishes good to them both.—At Well Hall, Mr. Roper's house, 9 September, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**34.** 108.)

Dr. Ch. Parkins to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 9.—The hope I have of my lord, your father's, and your own good favour persuadeth me that I shall at the length by your means obtain some sufficient living to be better enabled for her Majesty's service. Unto whose dignity it may seem to appertain that her Highness have no less power and resolution, these happy times of Reformed Religion, in disposing such livings as God hath given with her estate, than the Pope in time of superstition hath been accustomed to use, who could give bishoprics *in commendam*, burden them with pensions, apply the old and erect new deaneries and dignities to the use of such as were fit for his practices.

The small living of Paules which was mentioned, as I hear, is now otherwise disposed of, so that I remain to expect other opportunity. The deanery of Durham hath oftentimes been given to such as have attended to public affairs, neither can it be thought rather too good for her Majesty's service than for any one whose principal gift may be to forge a speech fit for the capacity of the simple common people. As for the necessity of that place, what the bishop with his greater port cannot do, that may evil be supplied by any ordinary dean, and, perhaps, by God's blessing and my industry I may, though absent in her Majesty's service, do more good for the benefit of that people than some good number of eloquent sermons by the year may come unto. So that reason maketh not. As for favour, I have already and I will hereafter most dutifully endeavour to deserve it. I hear of some other vacancies wherein her Majesty may in honourable sort be gracious unto me, and I may have what to seek after without disgrace; the mention whereof I leave to some other good opportunity. In the mean season I commend myself to your honour's good favour, assuring you that, by my preferment, you shall find me, as already dutiful, then most attendant about you for occasions of service.—London, from Mr. Alderman Radcliffe's house, 9 Sept., 1595.

Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 109.)

Thomas Myddelton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 9.—I am humbly to crave your favour for my speedy despatch that I may take my journey into Denbighshire; and, until I have some resolution for the 2000*l.* for Sir Harry Bagnall, I may not depart, for he oweth unto me already 1300*l.*, and now I should furnish him the rest out of Wales before my return.

The warrant is with your honour to procure her Majesty's hand, wherein if I may prevail and get payment you shall do a charitable deed for the relief of Sir Harry, and bind me, as already I am, to be at

your devotion, and I will with all my heart bestow 200 angels to have a speedy end. That I may understand your pleasure, I will attend you at the Court, or as it shall please you to appoint.—9 September, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**34.** 110.)

JOHN STANHOPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 9.—To use the Queen's phrase, she yieldeth you a million of thanks for your present, the which she liketh and commendeth exceedingly, only she feareth she shall never fit it with any future work of her own; both because the last was of nothing, the which being lost, she cannot find any lesser than nothing, and yet can she not meet with any subject now left wanting the labour. So as she concludes she must only store it with things past. She was greatly pleased to hear my lord Treasurer was anything better and had had words ere now by her own messenger, but that he went to Tyballs [Theobalds] thinking my lord had been there; but he is now enjoined to go again to London to bring her Majesty word, either late this night or early to-morrow, how my lord doth. Of my lady's recovery she hopeth well, and prayeth often for it, and had sent this day but that she expected your own coming. Of the pilgrim and the passenger in your coach she hath had many discourses, the which I retain till your coming. Other news there are not, save that Sir John Wynckfylde thinks that my lord of Essex will be here this night, and my lord Chamberlain hath had some small remembrance of the gout, which stayed the Queen from riding this morning, and now she hath stayed my lord Thomas to wait on her this evening. So praying to be humbly remembered to my lady and yourself, I wish you all increase of honour and health.—9 September.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**34.** 111.)

JOHN [WHITGIFT,] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 9.—If I may intreat you to commend this bill to her Majesty and to procure her hand thereunto, I will think you shall have done unto me a friendly good turn, for which I shall account myself greatly beholden unto you. And if also, for the better furtherance thereof, it will please my lord, your father, to take pains to peruse it, and in a word or two to signify to her Majesty his opinion of it, I doubt not but it will have the better and speedier success; which likewise I pray you to effect. That which I am able to do in such causes I am desirous to perfect whiles I have time and opportunity, knowing by experience the unfaithfulness of many such as are put in trust after a man's death. The sum desired, though I shall not be able of myself to perform, yet it may please God so to work in the hearts of others that the same may in time be perfected. I do send John Brooke herewith of purpose, to the end you may see and remember him, as occasion shall serve, being a gentleman whom I do greatly affect in respect of his honesty, discretion, and other good qualities, fit for one of his condition and parentage. You see how far I presume of your friendship and good will towards me, whereof I am assuredly persuaded.—9 September, 1595.

½ *p.* (**34.** 112.)

Sir Roger Williams to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Sept. 10.—Being arrived here I found the Count of "Mombefor" newly arrived from the King, coming post from Lyons. He escaped with great danger and saved himself into a gentleman's house by Nevers. Having conferred with him he counselled me to stay for the coming of M. de Rockeler; he arrived yester night. He willed me to go with mine own horses, assuring me the ways were dangerous, and that he was coming from Lyons hither 5 days by reason that the posts are taken up by the first that comes, and uncertain in such sort that he was fain to keep their horses five or six posts without changing.

He makes me believe I shall find the King in the ways, if he can possibly, but the necessity of his business there constrains him to stay all that may be, by reason he is not thereby agreed with M. de Maine nor with M. de Epernon. His Majesty has taken truce with the Duke of Savoy, and agreed to the neutrality of the French Countey [Franche Comté]. Great forces meet him at the rendezvous for the succour of Cambrai, among the rest M. de Forsy brings him 3,000 lanzknechts. They make account here that the enemies dare not bide the King, if His Majesty be so resolved. The Queen's Majesty's message by me will not be much regarded. I was forced to speak with the Prince of Conty, with Messieurs de Chamberke, De Gervers and with others. I find all discontented that Her Majesty regarded not the late messengers the better, which were sent unto her from the King and Council here. I answer them, "If it were to save the town of London, there must be a time, much more for Cambrai; your messengers were coming fourteen days to our Court, and in so short a time enemy cannot post to Cambrai, and Her Majesty resolved to succour it," but I told them, if it will please their King to satisfy Her Majesty in her demands, her Majesty shall not fail them to the uttermost of her power. They were earnest to know Her Majesty's demands. I desire them to pardon me, the demand was to His Majesty in particular, and my service to them all in general. Humbly desiring your lordship to acquaint Her Majesty.—Paris, going towards Lyons, this 10 of September.

At my arrival I will acquaint your Lordship with strange matters. In the mean time persuade Her Majesty to keep ready at the least 7 or 8,000 men. For, believe me, the siege of Cambrai will cost dear to one of [or ?] both parties. M. de Shamberke tells me he doubts greatly of Brest.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**20.** 21.)

Sir John Fortescue to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 10.—Her Majesty at my departure commanded me to deliver to my lord, your father, the warrant for money to be paid to Sir Henry Bagnall for his entertainments in Ireland, blaming the Treasurer for his unconsiderateness in leaving him in so great arrearages. It pleased her to name 1,000*l.* to be presently paid, which I replied to be too little to relieve his present necessity; being spoiled of all he possesseth for her Majesty's services. Her Highness referred the matter to my lord's consideration. I most heartily pray you to advance the bill in that you may, for I assure you the gentleman, if her Majesty make not consideration, is utterly undone, whose estates is engaged upon forfeits if 2,000*l.* be not paid before the end of next term.—10 September, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**38.** 114.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Sept. 11.—I have been these days past in Holland, partly upon some particular business of mine own, but especially to see how all things go there, the better to be able to know how to carry myself here, all directions for matters of these countries being conceived and resolved upon there, and I not having been in those parts these many years. Three or four days before my coming thence I saw there a Marquis of Baden, preparing himself to go into England, and if he have not altered his purpose, he is either there already or will be very shortly. He did not use any speech unto me, yet have I learnt somewhat of his disposition and means. I think him like enough to address himself to your lordship as to him from whom all strangers in our Court receive most favour. I thought it my part to let you know somewhat of him and afterwards you may do as please you, and therefore to begin: he was son to the Marquis of Baden and my Lady Cecilia that were in England in the beginning of the Queen's reign, but this is not he that was born there, for he is this man's elder brother. A papist he is, and a knight of Malta, and hath lived much on the King of Spain's side, where also he was about a year since, but came, thence, some say banished, about a foul murder committed upon a poor man at Antwerp, and now as he came he was in the enemies' camp by Wesel. He is said to be a very dissolute man, and followed by a company of disordered and desperate fellows, himself fit enough to undertake any matter: very poor, as he that at the first sight borrowed six hundred pounds of Count Maurice. His elder brother, Edwardus Fortunatus, a man of the like disposition, who hath been of late driven out of his country by his cousin the Marquis of Durlach, whom he would have poisoned and otherwise murdered, as was confessed by certain Italians his followers that he had employed in it and were executed for it. Lastly, he would have sold his Marquisate of Baden to the Fuggers of Augsburg if he had not been dispossessed of it [by] the other of the House, with the help of the other Princes Protestant there away. What the end of this man's journey into England is I cannot learn, but the rest that I can imagine is, either to crave somewhat of the Queen, or to beseech her in the behalf of his brother to deal for his restoring, which I think will not be fit for her, because that all the Princes of the Religion in those quarters are engaged in the cause, and the said brother of his is a very ill-disposed person. I say this much of him, because if he address himself unto you, bearing as he doth the name of a prince, your lordship may know somewhat of his conditions. But I have held you too long with him.

Our news here are not great. I saw a letter written from the Camp that the enemy was risen and that His Excellency had taken the best of his forces, leaving only in his camp the ordinary guards, and was gone about an exploit of importance, but what it should be was not written. Cambrai matters you are advertised of from Calais and other places. Some think that Mondragon doth march thitherwards. There is a report here that the Count of Fuentes doth draw out of Valenciennes 400 men, and in like sort out of all the towns and villages of these parts according to their strength: belike it is to man the forts he hath made, while he draweth out the rest of his troops to encounter the King. Busenval went to the Camp a day or two before I came from the Hague, which was the 8th of this present, to induce His Excellency to send 3000 men to the King, to which I think the States and Council of Estate have agreed. Foukerolles is returned into France. I find by the French here that Her Majesty's dealing with

the King at this time will be either exceeding kindly or exceeding unkindly taken. Count Ernest of Nassau, that was taken at the last conflict, is set for the lowest price at a thousand pounds. Touching the state of this country and the effects and humours that Mr. Bodley's proposition hath moved, I will write by the next.—Flushing, 11 September, '95.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**20.** 23.)

Nicholas Williamson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 11.—Complaining that Cecil, who seemed to compassionate his misfortunes, leaves him still to languish in prison, and now seems careless of his sufferings. He has committed no fresh crimes, is heartily penitent, will ever obey Cecil's commands in all things, and has vowed to lead a new life. Implores his aid in obtaining mercy and release from prison, not only that he may comfort his parents worn out with anxiety rather than age, delight his friends, relieve his necessity, or, in short, that he may live, but also that he may devise the means to aid him to prove the truth of what he has imparted to Cecil.—The Tower, 11 September 1595.

Holograph. Latin. 1¼ *pp.* (**35.** 1.)

Thomas Bodley to [Lord Burghley].

1595, Sept. 11.—May it please your good lordship. Till the deputies be returned from Count Maurice and the Council (which is expected every hour) I shall have no other matter to impart than hath been formerly advertised. For all that I can yet signify is by way of conjecture, and by collecting here and there by private men's speeches how my message will be taken when it cometh to the multitude. Wherein, to report how I find them yet inclined, I never saw a less appearance of a good answer towards. To be pressed to acknowledge that the treaty is expired they may by no means endure, much less to be required to make any remboursement, in which respect they also plead extreme unability. And though it were not so great as they give out, but their State might afford some present good portion, yet there are of them who say that to obtain it from the country they must fit their persuasions according to their humors, and as the people may digest it, and that is by proposing some other new treaty, under colour thereof to draw somewhat from them, and not by claiming it directly by force of the former contract, which appointed no payment until the end of their wars. Moreover, I perceive by circumstance of talk that their bent is altogether to send unto her Majesty some principal persons to declare by word of mouth a flat impossibility, as their State standeth yet, to accomplish her demand, but whether they will determine upon making some overture of some other kind of treaty is more than I can guess by their speeches unto me. For myself, I go forward in urging them to that which her Majesty hath willed, and dissuade them what I can from all other plots and courses of their own. Nevertheless, I thought it meet to foresignify these conjectures, because it may be that your lordship may turn it to some profit in the service of her Highness. The success of the siege of Cambray is very much hearkened after by all the people of this country, who are pressed very hard to help the King out of hand with some store of foot companies; not at all, as I hear, by any letters yet written from the King himself, but from the Count of St. Paul, the

Duke of Bouillon and others, wherein there should not need any special entreaty if the enemy here with us were not lodged so near as they cannot for the present spare that succour as they would. Nevertheless the States have accorded, if Count Maurice at the camp find no reason against it, to send such numbers for that service as, I think, will amount to 2,000 at the least, because they hold it as a place of extraordinary consequence for the state of their Provinces. For if it be relieved and the enemy beaten from it, it will abate his reputation and weaken him otherwise, to his very great prejudice, but if for want of assistance the town should be surrendered, both the credit of the Spaniard and the courage of their army, together with their means to endommage these countries, will be greater than ever. And for certain we shall find, and that shortly upon it, that those of Artois and Hainault will contribute very largely to the conquest of those places that lie upon the Somme, as Amiens, Abbeville and others, albeit some men think that they will presently to Calais. But this is feared most of all by the chiefest of them here, in the French King's proceedings, that if the enemy should speed in his present attempt, it will force him in the end to grow in amity with Spain. For they think that for him that hath already leapt over such blocks of offence with such notable ease to obtain a kingdom full of trouble, it were but scrupulosity, when his state is somewhat desperate, to make a stop at the leaving of his neighbours in the briars to enjoy all his kingdom in peaceable manner. And though it may be replied that the Spaniard hath no reason to fall to terms of peace in a case of such advantage, and when the show is so fair that the King may be subdued by some other endeavours, yet this is thought by these men here, that when he finds by that means that he may readily recover the possession of these provinces, both a peace will be proposed and as plausible conditions as the King can desire, and if they chance to be embraced, either France must be the instrument to persuade with these countries to come to some agreement, or the enemy, of himself and by means of his greatness, will compass his design. For when his armies are together, which are now so far asunder, he shall easily be able to assault at one instance so many of their towns as the force of this country will be far insufficient to make head against him; and what in such an exigent will become of their courage, when they see themselves reduced to their first poor estate, and when their ancient ringleaders, such as hated the Spaniard—not as now the younger sort because they hear of his tyranny, but because they saw and felt it in their persons and goods—are almost all consumed, it is greatly to be doubted. The more a great deal for that hitherto they have used by turns the help of all their neighbours and those of divers nations, and are perhaps within themselves distasted of them all. Whereby it may be feared that when they know not hereafter to whom to have recourse, they will rather adventure upon a fraudulent accord than fight without hope of any end of their miseries. Howsoever in such a case they may be affected, the doubt of this agreement between the two kings hath been ever in a manner the principal motive to set them forward in this country to support the French King both with men and with money, which had been else employed by themselves here at home, to a less degree of profit, as they understand it.

Count Maurice and Mondragon are still encamped, as they were, in the land of Cleve, but Mondragon, we hear, is somewhat removed to a fitter place for forage. Withal it is advertised that Mondragon and his forces must depart out of hand to fortify de Fuentes. Certain companies of ours have attempted of late to surprise the fort of Moers, which is adjoining to our leaguer, but approaching the walls too late in the morning, they were discovered by the watch and so returned as they came.

I think it not amiss to let your lordship understand that the chiefest merchants here that traffick for Spain do affirm upon knowledge that there is not come home of the Indian treasure 800,000*l.* sterling, which hath caused in Spain a great scarcity of money, and the like is also here through the want that is there; by reason whereof, and the stay of their shipping and goods there of late, there are many merchants here fallen suddenly bankrupt.—Hage, 11 September, 1595.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**35.** 2.)

Sir F. Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Sept. 14.—Though of late there hath happened nothing worth writing, yet for that I know your lordship is desirous to understand in what terms things stand, I would not fail to trouble you with these few lines. Mondragon lieth still near Keysers Werde three leagues from us; and, as we hear, is resolved not to stir so long as we keep the field, and so it is very likely if Fuentes hath no occasion to use his help. As for us we have no other drift in abiding here than to hinder them from sending succour into France: which the King fearing hath entreated the States thereunto. But if we think to detain them longer than Fuentes can spare them, we deceive ourselves. For without doubt they will set all aside to go forward with Cambray. M. de Buzenvall hath been here and obtained of the States twenty companies of men to be sent to the King for this present service, which to-morrow are to depart hence. Colonel Murray goeth with the Scottish regiment and hath the command of the whole troop. We fear that they cannot arrive in time, for that it is written and held for certain that Fuentes is lodged in three several places of the rampart. If they get the town they will be more proud and undertaking than ever, and that will draw on good store of action. I would desire no more hap in this world than to follow your Honour when you had force fit to command against such an enemy. And in the meantime I do comfort myself exceedingly that it pleased your Honour to give me hope that upon any such occasion I shall not be forgotten.—Camp near Wesell, 14 Sept., 1595.

Holograph. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**35.** 5.)

Thomas, Lord Burgh to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] Sept. 14.—Though my defect abiding afford me not wherewith to present you of safe advertisement, because all I now receive is at the second hand, and I should both cloy you and not please myself to be the echo of another's occurrents, yet this office of being careful to preserve your favour by my service will with every commodity do you homage; and what I cannot personally perform, I beseech you let these excuse, insomuch as there be now no other means left unto me than these signs of my true devotion to you.

The honour you have done me in naming a young Burgh doth require but that which is already bound to you.

Will you have me fill this side with something hence? This is it. His Excellency, having no boldness to any great attempt, embraced a petty enterprise to raise his courage, but exploited it not, for the ladders were too short for the escalade; the intent failed at Meurs: himself in person and 3,000 foot lost a night's march and returned to the camp. The last I had of the enemy was, he retired two miles upward to Cologne, whether to pass the Rhine there or to quarter for better provision, not known, but the former supposed. Ernestus of Nassau ran-

somed, 1,000*l.* Philip and Count Solmes fetched home for an honourable funeral.

Here it is renewed that the Prince of Orange shall shortly come to Brussels, to labour his private business, and to be invested of his living in these parts. Herewith is spread a rumour that they may, if they list, hearken to a large peace without condition of restraint, and that all strangers shall be withdrawn, and the Count Morice shall be the King's lieutenant, and they, acknowledging the King of Spain in his duchies and counties as by the provinces he is entituled, with reservation of their privileges, shall be no farther encombred. This is whispered and the noise of private persons. It may be they would mate her Majesty's demand with this murmur. So may it be that the King, apprehending greater matters, would be at leisure by a vacation from these. I look but to the object of my eyes, I leave to judge.

As long as I live I will be to you, most noble Earl, as true as I can be to my own honour or to my soul itself. The chief of the world make you as you would wish.—Brill, September 14.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 6.)

T. Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 14.—Because I cannot conveniently attend you in person, and have urgent occasion within these two days to travel westward into Cornwall and Devon, I have thought it my duty to acquaint you therewith, in case you may have occasion to use my service.—From my house in London, 14 September, 1595.

Holograph. ¼ *p.* (**35.** 7.)

Richard Carmarthen to the Queen.

1595, Sept. 14.—As it hath pleased her to bestow on him the surveyorship of the port of London, a place wherein hitherto she hath received small service by means of the blindness and impotency of the late deceased surveyor (which is means of greater charge, trouble and hatred of some bad disposed merchants, sheffeling and shifting fellows), according to the words of her grant, the book of orders of the seventh year of her reign, and the lord Treasurer's letters, he seeks by gentle means to reform it, without charge to the merchants. Whereunto the better sort yield, but some four or five, frowardly minded, most obstinately and violently resist. Among these William Leveson and John Cogan, merchants of London, lately resisted his substitutes, denying to deliver to his office copies of their packs and fardells of cloths and kersies, which they buy and lade away from the port of London to other ports in the realm.

By his command, his substitutes lately stayed in her storehouse some of Leveson's packs; for which cause, on Wednesday last, Leveson with others about him with wild words despised her authority granted by letters patents, beat his substitutes, and arrested one of them, for doing his service to her, in an action of 200*l.* The sheriffs' serjeants of London violently carried him to prison, and the clerks of the Court refused bail, Leveson saying her letters patents, the order of the Exchequer and the lord Treasurer's letters are all without law.

If this be suffered unpunished, he can do her no service. Prays her to command Leveson to be sent for before the lord Treasurer or the Chancellor, and committed for his contempt. Would have attended

himself at Court to have redress hereof were it not that he has been taken with such an ache in one of his legs this seven days that he cannot ride.—Chiselhurst, 14 September, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**35.** 8.)

Sir George Carew to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 14.—That he has been long weary of this unquiet office, wherein is small profit and infinite vexations, Cecil knows too well for him to trouble him with protestations. Would ere this have made it known to all, did he not prefer her Majesty's service to his own contentment.

His daily pains and expenses in the execution of the office, although sufficient to make him weary, yet cannot move him to wind out of this service, so long as he may live unscandalized in his reputation; which is more dear to him than commonwealth or life.

Has done and will do all the true, faithful and profitable services he conceives to be for the Queen's benefit. The monstrous abuses he knows of in the office are reformed, and the rest shall be corrected as time shall reveal them. Yet he is told that the Queen is daily troubled with information and new devices, as if corruptions in the office were yet in his infancy and daily increasing. This only wearies him in the service, insomuch that he had rather free himself from office than in holding the same to be in danger to lose her favour.

Let not this be an argument that he fears complaints out of a guiltiness, but he would be glad in his soul that the Queen would command him to some other service, and in no better time than now, for at Michaelmas the auditor will finish his account, when if in arrears he will repay the uttermost farthing. His heart is wounded, for slanders true or false evermore leave a stain.

Prays Cecil's aid that he may be removed he cares not whither.—Mynorites, 14 Sept. 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 9.)

Sir George Carew to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 14.—In favour of the bearer who is the man he recommended for muster-master of Cornwall. Sir Walter Raleghe "will not dislike him, as well in regard that I do labour to prefer him, as that he is his kinsman and one whom he may command."—Mynorites, 14 Sept. 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 64.)

Edmund Wiseman to his master, the Earl of Essex.

1595, 14 Sept.—"My singular good lord: Sir Roger Williams came to this town the 9th of this, stayed till the 11th in the afternoon, feasted senior Peres, Count Shomberdg and Monsieur Incravilla was twice at his lodging. He went with Monsieur Shomberdg to see Monsieur Rogelore, master of the King's wardrobe, who is lately come from Lyons. Senior Peres presented Sir Roger Williams with a pair of gloves and a pair of stockings which he was very loth to accept. Penillia and his man are both in prison. He desireth that Ihell de Mease may be sent to Aragon, where he assureth him of great matters for the French King's service, and thereof seemeth to be willing to 'pane' his life, which is already in their hands." The Pope has accepted the King, and Card. Toledo, a Spaniard and formerly a Jesuit,

is coming to absolve him. The Duke de Meain has accorded with the King. They of Cambray have overthrown some as the enemy's artillery: so Mons. Jever has reported to Senior Peres. Mutiny between Walloons and Spaniards in Pearfon; the majority hold with the Duke de Mayn. "Senior Peres hath showed one of your Lordship's first letters to Monsieur de la Force and other of the French, wishing that those which cannot understand Latin could understand Spanish that he might be the expounder of your Lordship's letter. He hath not received any crowns of the French. I think crowns cannot make him stay: his fear is more than any man's that lives. He 'voweth' the living private at Venice. He is lodged in a house that was the Duke of Mercuryes, given by this king to the last king's wife. His sister, Madame, is come to this town from St. Jarmanes, useth Senior Peres kindly. They report that the King of Spain hath ten millions come very lately, and that the Cardinal, the Emperor's brother, is coming into the Low Countries with four millions, two for himself and the rest for the soldiers. The King is looked for within this six days."—Paris, 14 Sept. 1595.

P.S.—"This duke of Nemours is sick, it is thought of the like disease that his brother was."

Holograph. Addressed, "at the Court." 1 *p.* (**172.** 65.)

—— to ——

1595, Sept. 15.—By letters from Paris of the 3rd and Rennes of the 9th, he understands the King is at Lyons, whence he has written to the Count de Chambroc that he treat *lentement* with M. de Mayne, whom the King desires not to press, otherwise he will spoil the game. The President Jannin, Chancellor of the League, is in Spain, where he seeks underhandedly to break the accord between the King and M. de Maine. Letters have been surprised in which it is said that the accord of those of Espernon with those of Digueres, who are of the Religion, is complete. The death of the Duke of Nemours is taken for certain. Cambrai is besieged for certain, the garrison is well reinforced by the King. The Spaniards are on the river of Redon, and seek to build a fort, two of their galleons are there, and two others towards the river of Nantes. Fontenelle is at Douarannenes, and has built a terrible fort on a little island near thereto. The Spanish galleons, before their departure for England, were to furnish the same. Fontenelle may have 3 or 400 men with him, he boasts he shall soon have a great Spanish army, whereas such as he has goes away quickly. From the Bay de Pol David all the coast to Brehac is reduced to the King's obedience, but if Fontenelle had resolved on some enterprise, he would not have lacked shipping, for in the bay of Pol David and Dodierne there are two hundred great ships capable of carrying twelve and fifteen tons each. M. de St. Luc is about St. Maur, which cannot have great forces. If God do not soon send forces, this province will be ruined, for the Leaguers have taken all their goods. They know not yet who will come in the place of the late Marshal Daumont, he will have in Brittany 4000 Spanish combatants and 1200 on their galleons and ships. The affairs of the King and his servants go daily from worse to worse. The base of Mount St. Michael had been surprised, but the King's troops were forced to quit it in the evening.—From the isle of Brehac, 15 September, 1595.

French. 1¼ *pp.* (**30.** 25.)

Thomas Adams to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 15.—Understands by Cecil's letter her Majesty's gracious affection in sorrowing his brother's decease, and her commandment con-

cerning his "plattes" and papers, which without monishment would have been performed. Would wish for none other to have the custody, for that was his brother's charge to him, to deliver them to Cecil especially, and wholly to rely upon him.

He willed the writer, moreover, understanding that Cecil was studious of fortification, to signify that a servant, trained with him in all his services, is able in platt or model to set down what kind of forts Cecil shall see fit to employ him about.—London, 15 September, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ¼ *p.* (**35.** 10.)

Thomas Middelton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 15.—Understanding by Mr. Cope of Cecil's care to further his suit for payment of 2000*l.* unto Sir Harry Bagenall, and that her Majesty is somewhat backward and will not yield above 1000*l.* at this time, yields humble thanks for his favour therein.

Sir Harry is already in his debt above 1300*l.*, for which he has his hand and good sureties, and having commenced suit against them he had rather follow that course and stay his suit, which he must do if he gets payment.

If Sir Harry be not relieved with corn and other provisions out of Wales, he cannot continue, but must abandon the Newry this winter. Mr. Chancellor doth promise to make one journey to the Court to join with Cecil to acquaint her Majesty with all circumstances. If this do not prevail, means to proceed no further: he will come upon Wednesday, or if Middelton can get him to the Court to-morrow night, they will both attend Cecil then.

If the warrant might pass for 2000*l.*, to be paid 1000*l.* presently and the rest at the end of next term, could make shift in coming to Wales to furnish Sir Harry and attend payment.—London, 15 September, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**35.** 11.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Sept. 15.—Might very well forbear sending letters during Mr. Bodley's abode here, as he doth of all things at large advertise, especially of his business and proceeding, with the slowness of these men in resolving, and the small likelihood as yet of any such answer as may content her Majesty, but lest Essex might think him negligent, now and then troubles him with a few lines in discharge of his duty.

M. Buzenval's going to the camp hath wrought so much that his Excellency and the Council of State have assented to the sending of twenty companies with all speed unto the King of France, whereof ten are Scots and the other ten these countrymen, under the charge of two colonels, with orders that being in France they shall obey the Duke of Bouillon's commandments. They are already setting forward and take shipping for Calais, thence to take the nearest way to the rendezvous, conducted by certain horse which are to meet them on landing. Mondragon is encamped by Keysers Weert; it is thought his Excellency must seek another quarter, having spent all the forage thereabouts; staying only to have the State's answer unto that their deputies brought them of the state of their camp, and his Excellency's and Council's opinion what best to be done, seeing the enemy abideth still and no appearance of his departure; but that, if the King of France came with such force that Fuentes must have aid, Mondragon is like to send him some 300 horse and stay with the rest till the camp break up, which remains yet uncertain, some thinking that nothing will be done this year, and that, if

need require, the enemy will away for Cambray, and let them do what they can, knowing that the time of the year is past, and the States' soldiers not used to winter in field.

Sir Francis Vere's credit increaseth, and if the fear they have that her Majesty may chance on the sudden to call his regiment away were not, he were now very likely to be advanced to the command of some quarter or town. Doubts these uncertainties will much hinder him and all of the nation serving in these parts and do little good otherways. Count Ernest of Nassau is ransomed for 1,000*l.* and come to his Excellency. It is written from the enemy's side and held for certain that Fuentes strengtheneth himself, having spoiled all the country beyond Cambray so the more to hinder the King, and will attend his coming. He has laboured hard by means of the council of State in Brussels to have the mutinied Italians, at least their horse, promising all contentment. Whereupon they have accorded to him 500 horse for the space of a month, to be quartered by themselves and not to be used unless the King come and give battle, and the whilst for their assurance do require to have the Duke of Aerschot and Marquis Haurech for hostages, which it is thought they will not yield unto, and so no men will be gotten, which to hinder these men have also used certain means. The agreement made between the Earl of Embden and his subjects is ratified and confirmed by the States General, deputies of both parties being present. By intercepted letters it appears that they in Brussels live in hope of a peace as more likely than ever before, without that any ground thereof can be perceived, and makes these men not know what to think, fearing everything that might any ways make against them, affirming that no peace can stand with assurance unless it be made with the other provinces, and the Spaniards and all strangers driven out of the country that hold with the Spaniards.

Would have sent copy of a certain discourse about a peace, intercepted of late and sent from the camp, but makes full account that Essex hath it from Mr. Bodley.—Haeghe, 15 September, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**35.** 12.)

M. de la Fontaine to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Sept. 15.—Here is an ancient gentleman of the old Huguenots of Brittany, said to be well known to all your captains who were there. Do you expect that he comes to reimburse your expenses? Bids him, banteringly, to beware of that heresy. For himself, cannot help wishing the nests of all these "mal plaisans corbeaux" destroyed.—London, 15 Sept. 1595.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 66.)

Lord North to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 16.—I lately understood my lord, your father, was retired to London and sick; and have sent up of purpose to know [how] he doth, whose life and health I heartily beseech the Lord God, even for his Christ's sake, if it be his good will and pleasure, to make long and happy. I look to hear from him before this can come unto you; the bruit is quick of his danger.

It is now above fifteen days since I wrote to my lords of Council about many things, which letter was delivered by my servant to your own hands in your house at Strond. One other I sent to Honsditch, Mr. Smith, the clerk of Council, delivered it to my good lord, your

father, as I heard, being sick. There was contained in them some matters which I would gladly have the resolution of the Board; especially of one thing I desire your speedy answer and heartily pray, good Sir Robert Cecil, to procure it. You did command me I should apprehend and imprison those runagate soldiers which unlawfully ran from their captains. I have kept in prison three of them almost this month, where they lie half famished, so dear is victual and so cold is charity. My lords wrote they would direct me what punishment they should receive for their fault and for ensample. I very heartily pray you let your pleasures be signified unto me therein.—Kirtling, 16 September, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* **35.** 13.)

The Earl of Rutland to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 16.—Before your letter of the 12th of this instant came to my hands I had presented to the parsonage of Beckingham Mr. Doctor Jegon, my late tutor in Cambridge, a man well known for his sufficiency to be meet for a better place; and in respect of his former care and love to me, worthy to receive of me a greater preferment if I had greater to give.

I never made doubt of my title, nor feared any claim that Mr. Rigges could make thereto, and because I know it to be mine I did frankly bestow it on a meet man. I hope her Majesty will be pleased with that I have done, seeing my grant is past, and I pray you earnestly satisfy her Majesty herein on my behalf.—Uffington, 16 September, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**35.** 14.)

Lord Burghley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 17.—The bringer hereof cometh from the sheriff and three commissioners for Northamptonshire, and brought me letters directed to the whole Council, being so appointed to do. Whereupon I have opened the letter and have perused it, remitting the answer to be made by my lords of the Council. The parts whereof are, in my judgement, four. The first showing an error committed in dating the letters before the Commission, whereof I have warning beforehand that though the letters were written yet they should not be dated before the Commission, for that the letters did refer themselves to the Commission.

The second is a request to have letters of deputation under our hands and seals, as was done by the late Lord Chancellor to his deputies. But this deputation differed from that, and yet, nevertheless, I think it not amiss that their new letters might be signed and sealed, although it will breed an innovation for other counties, and therefore I leave mine opinion to the judgement of the Council.

A third point is a request to defer the training of the soldiers, which in no wise I think fit to be granted, hoping that before the winter come on there will be an usual Michaelmas summer to serve the purpose.

There is a later part, to have increase of commissioners, wherein my lords may content them according to their own request, if it so please them; and yet, notwithstanding anything of my writing, I refer all these things to the Council.—From my house at Theobalds, this 17 of Sept. 1595.

[P.S.]—I can find no amendment as yet in my head and neck, using nothing thereto but warm cloths.

Postcript and signature in Lord Burghley's handwriting. 1 *p.* (**35.** 16.)

Sir John Puckering, Lord Keeper, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 17.—Mr. Lake desired to have me to send to the clerk of the Crown for a copy of the warrant made to the lord Chancellor, for deputy lieutenants in Wales to be renewed, for that you had commanded him to draw anew thereby. I sent twice for the clerk who could find none such, but at last hath found that in the commission of the lieutenants there is a clause to give the Chancellor, with five other of the Council, authority to renew that commission with new deputies, the copy whereof I send you, to give order for the putting in of the new deputies by your clerks there, or by sending the names to the clerk of the Crown to be done here, as best shall like you for the furtherance of that service.—Sept. 17.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 17.)

Sir George Savile to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 18.—His especial desire hath been long ere this to have satisfied Cecil's expectation for the sending of a "setting dogge," but he was stolen from his keeper and is but newly found out. Trusts Cecil will accept of him, being sent by this bearer, his first teacher. Has thought good to present also another setter, that he may choose whether shall better like him, and of both if it be his pleasure, being most sorry they could not be sent sooner. With all reverence to his good lady, from Thornhill, this 18th of Sept., 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**35.** 18.)

Sir Edward Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Sept. 18.—Was very glad of his lordship's letter by Captain Deckam. If opportunity permit he may perhaps prove himself as worthy of favour "as others of greater account." Essex will have more certain news of Cambray out of France. The state of this country shows that if the Spaniard fail of Cambray he will find a great change in those parts, some will say, a general revolt; which would be the assurance of our state, and bring her Majesty to set what law it should please her betwixt these great monarchs."—Ostend, 18 Sept. 1595.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**172.** 69.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Sept. 19.—There is a captain of the enemy's, a Walloon I take it, come to Berghes to yield himself, and is sent to the Hague. He comes from the camp before Cambray. He saith that Fuentes is almost 20,000 strong, and that if the town be not succoured within fifteen days it is in danger to be lost. He saith that Fuentes hath sent three into Holland to kill his Excellency, and two into England to do the like mischief upon the Queen. I have not spoken with him himself, and therefore can send your lordship no other particulars, but from the Hague I doubt not but you will understand all. He saith nothing of the hurting of Fuentes,

and therefore I think the bruit of that that came here is false. The ships of war that were at Passage went some six weeks ago towards Lisbon. They were to put in at Ferroll to take in men and victuals. There were some twenty-six small and great. Count Morris the other day failed of his enterprise upon Meurs, of which I doubt not but your lordship hath heard already. Here is a report that the King of Spain hath given the order to the Prince of Orange, and a fresh speech of his and the Cardinal's coming down. I humbly thank your lordship for your letter.—At Flushing, the 19 of Sept. '95.

Endorsed by Essex:—"A design to kill his Excellency at the Hague and Q. Eliz:"

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 19.)

Richard Carmarden to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 19.—Were it not in respect of the indignity offered by William Leweson to her Majesty and her service, I would have endured much rather than to have complained whereby to work his woe. But if your honour saw, as I do, his obstinacy, you would utterly condemn him, yet I rather think him set a work by others than altogether of himself, wherefore fitter to be made an example in some measure to others, rather than her Majesty's service, my lord, your father's, provident care for the same, and my dutiful regard to the execution thereof, should be by so undutiful and violent means frustrated. Your honour saw enough into the mind of the man being before you. Yet do I see much pity, his estate being a merchant, whose estate standeth, I know, upon his credit, as all merchants do, that this his imprisonment may come to his ruin (which, God is my record, I desire not, though he mine), that if it will please you, by such means as you may best devise, to work, upon his humble submission to be bound to obey her Majesty's orders and officers in the due execution of them hereafter, his speedy deliverance, so as all actions against my deputies be presently released and their charges about the same by him repaired. Otherwise I may not in duty, upon so good an authority as by her Majesty's letters patents I have, and so great an offence by him committed, pass over the same, which I will follow to effect.—London, 19 September, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 20.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Sept. 20.—The opportunity of Capt. Hitchcock's departure gave me occasion with a few lines to certify that Mr. Bodley is at this present very extremely handled and sick of the stone, so as he desired me to excuse his not writing, and withal to remember his humble duty to your lordship.

The deputies that were sent to his Excellency and council of State being returned from the camp, and having made report of their negociation, and the States thereupon assembled sundry times, he is in good hope there will be ere long somewhat resolved about his business, whereof you shall shortly more particularly hear from himself. Here is of late sent hither from Barques opt Zoom, by Sir Paul Baxe, an old captain that served the enemy, who (as he saith) is come of purpose to open certain attempts Fuentes hath practised upon his Excellency's person, and hath said also somewhat that he had understood by the Colonel Standly, whereof I have written further unto my Lord Treasurer.—Haeghe, this 20th September, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 21.)

Thomas, Lord Burgh to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] Sept. 20.—Noblest dear Earl, I am born to trouble you but bear with it, for, I protest, the impatience of a mind striving to serve you is the cause that so many letters draw you from other better business. Either find out what to command me, or I must continue my remembrance with you in such offices.

The resolution so sudden of sending into France I doubt not will disquiet her Majesty, but as I guess they could not ignorantly minister this question of her offence, so I assure me the wisdom of our State will weigh all the circumstances, whether it be fit to take hold of it or to escape it as not seen. Methinks they in their courses declare England is not their pillar, and that they will always have in the defection of one a new support. This with the King of France they embrace; more, they suffer to be spoken of overtures with Spain; though the former be not new, for before time they have sent assistance to France, yet in the manner it is not the same, for now the enemy intends them here as well as follows that there, who was wholly then diverted that part. Besides, they spared men after the profit of journeys, and now they lend them upon dislodging from poorest enterprises, neither was then on their shoulders this demand of remboursement. The rumour of Spain, it is now common which wont to be forbidden. The States seem unwilling of this murmur, but their power is not dissolved, and an interdiction from the same integrity would not be disobeyed. I know many considerations whereby a security might grow that they will not neglect us: as the very policy of their being, which as it is maintained by the sea, so we are in place of hindering or suffering their wealth to come in; the suspicion of a people to be overlooked by a French King, not divided by impediment nor stayed for want of a bridge, and the innovation of a state now popularly governed (or by mixture not far from this form) to an establishment of nobility, which, by peace with Spain, must be consequent; I say these be arguments to assure us they will bend no other way, but when I call to mind many commonweals ruined in following the worst counsel, being either fatally blinded (yet with fair hopes) or desperately moved when a malicious passion hath to the despite of another transported them from the sense of their own good (which thing your lordship in ancient and modern stories finds rife), I wish our providence consisted in our sound projects rather than in presumption of other men's deliberations. With no less zeal than may proceed from the soul which faithfully loves you, I end.—September 20.

Endorsed:—"Ye l. Burgh, 20 Sept. 1595, at ye Brill."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 22.)

William Levison to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 20.—Is imprisoned for a contempt alleged to be done by him against Mr. Caermarthen, the Queen's officer. Is sorry for the offence and begs release.

Endorsed:—"20 Sept. 1595."

½ *p.* (601.)

M. de La Fontaine to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] $\frac{\text{Sept. 21}}{\text{Oct. 1}}$.—"Monsieur, vous avez ici inclus ce que jay receu ce jourdhui, et par consequent qui est venu au petit pas, de la part de Monsieur le Duc de Bouillon. Vous avez aussi, et principalement, la copie

de celle que jay receue de la part du Roy et telle que je lay envoyée a la Majesté de la Reine." From them you may judge of my difficulties in this Commission. I beg you to find means that this letter may not be kept back (*supprimée*) so that I may have an answer to give the King to justify my stay.—London, 1 Oct.

P.S.—Has not imparted to anyone what he received from the Duke of Bouillon. Essex may use it as he thinks fit.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 73.)

——— to Abraham Ryg.

1595, Sept. 22.—Cousing, I wrote of late unto you to put my lord in remembrance of me, which I hope his lordship will not see me utterly wrecked. I hope by your interest and remembrance at his hands my matters will take the better ground. I have written to my lord here that he may write home to his lady that I may be relieved, or else I am utterly shamed and my credit lost.

You shall write that my wife and mother has taken great displeasure, and forbids me to come home in any manner of wise. I think the Earl should have consideration on me as on any man that ever he dealt with. He is above that knows my port. I pray you to be earnest with this lordship for comfort to be sent my wife. Would to God gif I had been in the galleys seven years before this trouble appeared, but the Lord is my God that will not suffer me to perish. I am glad that your father and mother is well. The Lord keep you.—From London, this 22 of September, 1595. Your cousing is the bearer.

To his Uncle.

Addressed :—" To his loving cousing, Mr. Abraham Ryg, gif this in Paris."

Unsigned. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**38.** 23.)

Roger Houghton to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595, Sept. 22.]—According to Cecil's command, has delivered to David Tannat his wages, and signified that he might provide for himself. Whereupon he hath requested Houghton, for that he cannot write himself, to say he is heartily sorry for his fault, rashly committed, craving pardon and promising never to commit the like again. Will pawn his credit for this and acknowledge himself bound if Cecil will at his suit accept of Tannat again and let him have his former charge. Makes bold to stay him here till he receives answer.

Has received by Mr. Whaley from Lady Shrewsbury four red deer, whereof one hath had a mischance; would know his pleasure for them. Has sent three times to Lord Cobham's house but cannot learn there how his Lady doth since her going to Cobham.—From Cecil's house in Strand.

Endorsed :—" 22 Sept. 1596. Your honour's servant, Roger Houghton."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**35.** 24.)

Ed. Wylton to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Sept. 22.—" I signified to your Lordship in my last, that Penilla, suspecting the Council's intention, fled. Since that he is apprehended, and the presumptions so great as he is imprisoned and (I think) tortured. The Council promise great things to S^{r} Perez at the

King's coming, thinking thereby to content him; but that is impossible, his fear being far greater than his hopes. The cause why *Monsieur de Force courteth him more then the rest is that hee hopeth the King may be drawn by his counsels to invade Spayne, by the way of Navarre, by which course hee promiseth great honor and advaunnement to himself, as his followers stick not to affirme, by reason of his goverment in those frontiers.* The Pope hath received the King into the Church. Our Lady Day next is the day of his benediction at Rome. Du Mayne hath certainly made his peace. The dukes Epernon and Joyeuse (the late Capuchin) have also rendered themselves to the King (as is thought). They of Cambray have, by a sally, defeated many of the enemy, and, with a mine, blown up divers of their cannon. That, together with the entrance of Mons. de Vieq with his forces, hath sufficiently assured the town (as is supposed) and therefore it is not unlikely that the King's coming may be somewhat deferred, although Sir Roger Williams hopeth to meet him in his journey hitherwards. S[r] Perez hath changed his lodging and is placed now conveniently in a house of the Queen Dowager's not far from the Loure. *I have met with Harry Constable in Paris: hee protesteth love and loyalty to his country hate to Spayn and al service to your lordship salva conscientia he hath athousand crounes pention of the Keng* (sic) *his intelligence good with the Papistes both in England and on this side the seas and I thinck the advertisements he is willing to yive your Lordship in that behalf wilbe nothing offensive.*"—Paris 22 Sept. '95.

P.S.—The Cardinal Toledo is coming to absolve the King. He is a Spaniard and has been a Jesuit. He is the most learned of the college and the fittest to deal in this matter and that peace between the two kings.

Holograph. The parts in Italics in cipher. 2 *pp.* (**172.** 70.)

Richard Carmarthen to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 23.—Has received a letter from M[r] Leveson, wherein he sheweth himself very sorry for his rash and undutiful demeanour, doth acknowledge his fault, and humbly submits to the due execution of his Majesty's service; hath released Carmarthen's deputy out of prison and withdrawn his actions against him, promising to obey all orders set down by the Lord Treasurer and M[r] Chancellor for the transportation by land carriages, and to persuade all others so to do; wherefore he prays release from prison. Beseeches her Majesty to extend pity to him therein, his punishment having not only reformed him, but sufficiently warned others against the like contempts. Craves that Cecil will be a means herein.—London, 23 September, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 25.)

[W. Stallenge] to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 23.—On Thursday night last I received your Honour's letter of the 17 hereof, with one for Mr. Champernon, which I sent to Modburie, and was delivered to Captn. Arthur Champernon, who promised the same should be sent unto his brother, being then at the lord Chief Justice's, and from thence goeth to the Bathes.

The 21 hereof Capt. Wareburton came to this town in the company of John Goet, who arrived with H.M.S. *Crane* at the Lands End on Friday last. They landed in a fisher boat, leaving the ship to go for Scilly. As I understand by the said Goet, the West Indies Fleet to the number

of forty-two sail, with their whafters, being twelve great galleons and eight fly boats, passed near the southernmost cape towards St. Lucas the 22 August last. This ship came from the hight of the Rocke about ten days past, having lost the company of Capt. Crosse some fourteen days before. I cannot learn of any purchase they have taken, neither can I by them or any other as yet hear any further news of Her Majesty's Fleet than in my former I have certified.

There is arrived in these parts within these fourteen days past, to the number of fifty sail, this country shipping, all laden with Newelaud fish which, as it is thought, will be laden away again by Flemings and Frenchmen that have their ships here ready for the same. If hereafter there should be cause to use any for her Majesty's service, no doubt there would be money saved in taking the same as the price now goeth.

At the request of Sir Thomas Gorge there was given by sundry gentlemen of these parts towards the charges of the fort the sum of 47*l.* 10*s.*, and I have received since, for impost of pilchards due the last year, 13*l.* 12*s.*, which is in all 61*l.* 2*s.*, whereof there is disbursed until the 21 hereof, 46*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

The quantity of pilchards this year (as yet) are very small, and the most part of them taken at Fowey and thereabouts, where the merchants are not resolved to pay the impost, so that if there be not some other course taken, the work is like very shortly to cease for want of money. It is here reported there are divers suitors for the government of this fort. What should move them thereunto I know not, unless it please her Majesty to grant some good allowance besides the impost for tending and keeping thereof, which I doubt her Highness will hardly be brought unto. I suppose, if these townsmen may be assured to have the government themselves, with the impost for the maintenance of the said fort, they would in some reasonable time end the same and keep it without any further charge to her Majesty, and the common opinion is that a multitude, where every man hath something to lose, are much harder to be subverted than any particular commander.

This morning Sir Henry Palmer, with the rest of her Majesty's ships of his company, departed out of this harbour towards the west. God send them good success.—From Plymouth, the 23 of September, 1595.

Noted on the outside:—"At Plymouth the 23 of Sept. Geo. Baron, maior.

At IX of the clock and half an hour rec. this letter at Plemoth. At Ashburton r^{d}. the same day at one of the clock.

From Exon', half an hour after iiij of the clock in the afternoon. R^{d} at Honiton $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour after vi. in the afternoon. Receved at Crewkerne after x of the clock in the night. Hunynton. Received at Sherborne after 12 of the clock in the night from Crewkerne.

Received at From . . . . . after ii of the clock. Received from the postmaster of Sherborne into Salisbury the 24 day of September, 95, half an hour after 6 of the clock in the morning. Received at Andever the 24 of Sept. at 9 in the morning. At Basinge at xii of the clock the same day, being the 24 of September.

Stannes, 24 day, at v of the clock at night."

Endorsed:—"Capt. Warburton arrived there the 21 of this month."

Writer's signature torn off.

Part of seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 26.)

Sir Roger Williams to the Earl of Essex.

[1595, 24 Sept.]—This messenger newly arrived from Lyons tells me Mr. Edmunds will be here this night, and the King to-morrow. Fear-

ing they may take some other resolution I will stay their coming.—From Mo . . . . ngs, this 24 September, after three o'clock.

Endorsed: "1595."

½ *p.* (20. 27.)

Lord Burghley to Thomas Bodley.

1595, Sept. 24.—In my coming hitherward to the Court upon Monday last, I received letters, dated at the Hague the 11 of this month, which after I had read and perused, my lord of Essex sent to me your later letters, with a Spanish mystical conceit in French tending to persuade a peace, or at least a surcease or a truce, which I perceive you required my lord to communicate to me, as he did. Whereupon yesterday I acquainted her Majesty both your letters and the French project, which her Majesty read herself, and upon some debating of the principal matter committed to your charge, to which as yet you had received no answer from the States, by reason of the absence of the Council of Estate being at the camp, her Majesty herewith seemed to be still discontented in that you had not pressed to receive an answer according to the charge given you. But therein it was apparent the fault not to be in you, and yet her Majesty continuing still her earnest purpose to have an answer, without being satisfied of the cause of the delay, hath commanded me to write expressly to you in her name to press the States to give her a resolute answer to her demands, and in no wise to send any persons hither, as you conceive they mind to do, to give her Majesty answer, with pretence to renew the treaty, which her Majesty mindeth no way to do. And in this sort her mind is, you shall proceed without receiving any dilatory answer from them, and the same to send without returning yourself until her further direction.

The French writing cannot be intended to be notified either to the States there, or to us, or to France, for that the very scope of it is, as I do mark it, in sundry places to abuse us all three with a matter of truce or surcease, imagining first to separate us asunder, and then to chasten some and bridle others.

At the time of the writing hereof I was advertised from Calais of two companies of Hollanders, containing only 200, that came upon Saturday last thither, and for other good news it is bruited the garrison of Arde and the country thereabouts made a raid into Flanders as far as Betune, and brought from thence a great booty of sheep and other cattle and 25 prisoners, whereof the worst was worth 500 crowns. The governor, also, of Cambray, with M. Duviks, governor of St. Denis, issued out of the town and slew 3,000 men, and brought four pieces of cannon from the enemy into the town. These be the latest news I have, and so having no other matter at this present, I wish you to get some such answer as might satisfy her Majesty. And so I bid you heartily farewell.—From the Court at Nonsuch, the 24 of Sept., 1595.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my l. Treasurers letter unto me, 24 Sept. 95."

1¼ *pp.* (35. 27.)

Thomas Bodley to Lord Burghley.

[1595,] Sept. 25.—It is now ten days and more that the deputies of the States, which were sent to take advice of Count Maurice and the Council, returned to the Hague, and since I have observed that both they and the rest have been divers times together to consult upon the matter, insomuch that I supposed that either they before this would

have sent for me unto their college, or deputed some to tell me to what effect they had resolved. But being secretly informed that they had varied in opinions and surceased for the time to deliberate upon it, I requested to have audience in their public meeting; where I put them in remembrance of all the course of my proceedings in this negociation, how long it had been since the matter was proposed, how many letters her Highness had written unto them, and how great occasions were presented that she might worthily disdain this long delaying of their answer, with such other allegations as fitted that argument.

Whereto their speeches returned were so vehement and earnest and full of solemn protestations, as I cannot call to mind that I have heard them at any time do the like heretofore. For of all the troublesome accidents that happened among them since the union of their Provinces, they affirm very constantly that these had not at any time either busied them longer or grieved them more or carried so much danger, if it were not well conducted, as this proposal of her Majesty. For which they urged me exceedingly to move her Highness to consider the composition of their government, the humour of the people, and the state of their affairs, which in a cause of this nature would by no means admit a speedy despatch. They had sent, they said, of purpose to the Council of Estate to require their advice upon her demand, which had already been reported by their deputies unto them, but it proved so defective as they were aided nothing by it; for which they had resolved to send their letters out of hand to request their presence at the Hague, so that they hoped very shortly to come in conference together, and then to grow to some conclusion; which was the effect of all their answer, though I did my best endeavour to draw them by persuasion to some present resolution.

For my private opinion of the sequel of this matter, it is no other in no respect than I have formerly declared to your lordship. Here is nothing to be heard but complaints of all hands, that I may say of this matter, as I could never yet in any that touched her Majesty, that of all that heretofore I have found in this country well affected unto her I do not know so much as one that will afford the least aid or any token of allowance or favour in this matter.

The enemy's camp and ours are still together as they were, but that twenty troops of ours are going for Picardy; to wit, ten of this country under M. de Nassau, and the regiment of Scots, which are likewise ten companies, under Colonel Murray; and yet we think that Count Maurice is somewhat stronger than Mondragon, who hath sent away no part of his forces to de Fuentes, nor doth not intend, by common conjecture, unless the King come the stronger. Of de Fuentes' proceedings I think your lordship's intelligence is surer than ours, and sooner brought unto you. Here is very little hope that the King will be able to rescue the place, as well in regard of his want of men and means and for the slackness of his coming. And the enemy, we say, is already in the ramparts, using all expedition both by battery and by mining to frustrate his arrival.

Endorsed:—"The copy of my letter to my Lord Treasurer. 25 Sept."

$2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* **(35. 29.)**

The King of France to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] $\frac{\text{Sept. } 25}{\text{Oct. } 5}$.—He would be ungrateful did he not employ himself on behalf of Davers and his brother, who have proved their affection for

his service, to obtain Her Majesty's pardon for them. Therefore, despatching Lomenye on other business, he has expressly charged him to solicit this, and he prays Essex to employ himself to the same purpose.—Paris, 5 October.

Endorsed:—"'95."

Holograph. French. ½ *p.* (**147.** 113.)

The King of France to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] $\frac{\text{Sept. } 25}{\text{Oct. } 5}$.—Beyond what Sir Roger Williams will tell him, Lomenye will give him to understand of certain matters with which he is charged. It is of the last importance for the good of his affairs, in the condition they are, that, pending the conferenee between his and the Queer's deputies, he should be promptly succoured with men. Prays him therein to shew his love, and to bring it about that he has them soon, and commanded by one of their friends, and when Essex follows they will do something, with the help of God.—Paris, 5 Oct.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**147.** 114.)

The King of France to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] $\frac{\text{Sept. } 25}{\text{Oct. } 5}$.—Les deus dernyeres lettres quyl a pleu a la Royne, ma bonne seur, manvoyer, et la creance qu'elle a donnée au sieur Wylems, me font congnoytre quelque alterasyon en la byenveyllance que je me suis tousjours promyse de son amytye favorable, sans que je connoysse luy an avoir donné ocasyon. Tels ombrages ne peuvent proceder que des conseyls de ceus quy n'ont aucune afectyon an byen et avance-ment des aferes de mon royaume, et qui ne craygnent de nuyre aus aferes de la Royne, leur metresse, pourveu qu'yls traversent les myennes. L'Espaygnol est notre annemy commun, ses desayns sont contre l'estat de la Royne, ma bonne seur, et le myen, et ne doute qu'yl ne face plusyeurs efes au prejudyce de nos sujes, sy par un commun avys et correspondance nous ne nous opposons a ses dys desayns, ce quy se pourra fere par une assamblee de nos depputes, a laquelle l'on traytera de ce quy est necessayre ponr nous fortyfyer contre notre annemy comun, et de la confirmasyon et assurance de notre alyance et mutu-elle yntellygance par un lyen sy estroyt que le fruyt an redondera sur nos royaumes, an desavantage de notre dyt annemy par mesme moyan. Les umbrages et opynyons qu'a prins la Royne, ma bonne seur, ce leveront par lassurance que je luy donneray de mon afectyon an son androit de laquelle santyra les efes an tout ce quy sofryra pour son contantemant. Je ne fays ce dyscours, mon cousin, pour vous y disposer, sachant combyen vous m'aymes et afectyonnes le byen de mes aferes; c'est pour vous fere congnoytre mon intansyon et la syngulyere afectyon que j'ay au contantement de la Royne, ma bonne seur, dont je vous prye l'assurer et la disposer a trouver bon ce quy pent ayder au byen et avancement de nos aferes communes.—5 Octobre, a Paris.

Holograph. French. 1½ *pp.* (**147.** 115.)

Hu. Beeston to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 26.—According to directions by learned counsel has seen performance of all circumstances for the assurance; and, that done. with like advie of Mr. Hesketh (who came to the Hough and kept a

court baron and leet for two days) has quieted such troubles as have been raised by the tenants themselves, and left them not only in peace among themselves, but greatly comforted with the continuance of so honorable a lord and master as Cecil, who they pray will not depart. The bargain is as hath been esteemed, therefore there should be no further speeches, with any practising to make purchase thereof, than himself or such as are put in trust shall be first made acquainted with. Knows Alderman Mosley's mouth runneth over with a greedy desire thereof.

Has delivered Cecil's letters to Mr. Holland and others concerned touching Denton Moor. They have promised to return answer by Mr. Hesketh, and in this cause, as in others, doubts not of good success. Has left with one Holden, who dwelleth in the demesne house and has been officer heretofore, as knowing the conditions of the people and the collections of the rent, to take care thereof, and that by advice of Mr. Hesketh.

The comfortable news of Sir Walter Raleigh's safe and rich return joys him much. It may please Cecil among his merriments with Raleigh to excuse him, for he faithfully promised to meet the latter on his return at Weymouth the latter end of September, but was hindered by his employment in Cecil's service. Protests he sits on thorns until he shall see Raleigh's face.—26 September, 1595.

Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 31.)

Hance Dyryckson to Peter Van Lore.

1595, $\frac{\text{Sep. } 26}{\text{Oct. } 6}$.—Since my last I have acquainted myself with a factor who presently is come from the great jeweller to inform by what means and how he may best overthrow you. I have joined with him in that order, that I being with you, nothing shall be done by his master without my knowledge, insomuch that their money for laquies and to corrupt the judges shall pass my hands. Trust you me, I have finely gotten the length of his foot, in such order as I doubt not I shall be made privy to much, things being wisely handled. By this means your case is sure and can no way be overthrown. You being made acquainted what is meant you can prevent all evil. Believe me these things be of more importance than you are aware of, as hereafter you shall well find. This man returneth by the way of Dunkirk about the middle of winter, as himself thinketh. I told him it would be the next summer before I should be with you. He would wonderful fain had me come before; the while he is here I will still entertain him. There will be jewels gotten better than all you have. I dare not write all particulars for fear my letter should miscarry and other men enter in our trade. Assure yourself you shall see wonderful matters fall out of this and so satisfy yourself. For my part it hath cost me twenty nobles in good charge. I think it the best money bestowed that ever I spent in my life. Besides, I have jewels of him worth that in one, but the time is not yet come when some of them are in estimation.

The baron Lynsy, who was sent by your rebels into Spain, is upon his way back: he bringeth so many apples as appears there is no great liking nor haste that way. You know partly why; another meaning they have which hereafter you shall (God willing) know. Nevertheless I am not ignorant there is or shall be within few days 3,000 crowns sent to the Earl of Angus to entertain him. He is yet lurking in that country amongst his friends. Of themselves they may do what they can, other aid they are like to get little. I could write much, but dare

not for fear my letter come not safe: though I pay a great deal more for the safe conveyance than my ability is, yet there is great danger except a man were able to send a special messenger. Your next neighbours are returned to this town and here they remain a while, so far as I can learn; time will try.

The Cardinal is upon the way. What alteration his arrival will bring you shall as they (God willing) know. My opinion is he will not be here so very soon. I would to God I had means to do things as my mind gives me. You should see what jewels I would get. But I must do according to my ability. I am sorry I cannot make you understand these things aright for your profit and my credit: therefore do as you shall find convenient. I send you herewith the news I have of the King of France.—From Liege, the 6 of October, '95.

Holograph. 1¼ *p.* (**35.** 48.)

Sir Thomas Knevett.

1595, Sept 26.—Extent of the lands of the late Sir Thomas Knevett, of Buckenham Castle, now descended to Philip Knevett, his son.

3 *pp.* (**142.** 153.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Sept. 27.—I am sure you know by the way of France whether Cambrai be lost or not; we have had the news of it here these three or four days, and yet the certainty not known, much less the circumstances of it. The Castle, they say, holds still French. It must be then that Balagny despaired to be able to keep the town and retired himself into the Castle. Here was a bruit that he should have compounded for 100,000 crowns, but, methinks, there is small likelihood of that. The Cardinal, they write from Brussels, hath his commission and is upon his way hitherward with four millions. The Prince of Orange is said to be with him. It is also written from Brussels that the Duke of Wurtemburg is at Namur, sent from the Empire to treat about a peace, and that after he hath been with them of that side, he intends to come into Holland. By a letter intercepted of the Count of Aremberg to his wife, it seems that a Landgrave of Leuchtenburg is also come to Liege about the like business. If this winter give respite from arms, it will give occasion to wise men to busy their minds about practices to be entertained and avoided. Your Lordship is one of them, and of authority besides; look therefore about you.—At Flushing, the 27 Sept. '95.

Endorsed:—"27 Sept. 1595."

1 *p.* (**30.** 20.)

The Earl of Rutland to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 27.—Has received her Majesty's licence to travel beyond the seas, and gives many thanks for procuring the same, but must again trouble him and his father.

This gentleman, Mr. Tristram Tyrwhit, desires to make a journey to Germany, and so to Prague, as well to see those countries as to make benefit of some money delivered out upon return. He is a younger brother and born to no patrimony, yet unwilling to depart from hence without some especial passport. Earnestly desires that for his sake letters, under which Tyrwhit may pass without stay, may be vouchsafed. —At my house near Ivybridge, the 27 of September, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**35.** 34.)

Ellice ap Roberts and others to the Queen.

1595, Sept. 27.—On behalf of the tenants of the farm or town of Llanaber, Merioneth; and of John Somer, tenant of the farm of the manor of Thorney in the Isle of Wight. Beg for leases in reversion, in view of their charges in reparation and otherwise.

Endorsed :—" March, 1594."

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition.— Court at Nonsuch, 27 Sept. 1595.

1 *p.* (2000.)

Rogier de Bellegarde to the Earl of Essex.

1595, $\frac{\text{Sept. 27}}{\text{Oct. 7}}$.—Complimentary, offering services. Pontoyse, 7 Oct.

Endorsed :—" Monsr. le Grand, 7 Oct. '95."

French. 1 *p.* (**204.** 22.)

Customs in 1595.

1595, [Sept. 29.]—

Sandwich.	Thomas Mylles.	3,125*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.*
Chichester.	Robert Snelling.	1,234*l.* 14*s.* 6¼*d.*
Southampton.	Thomas Caton. ——— Maxe.	1,478*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.*
Poole.	Thomas Billett.	3,121*l.* 11*s.*
Exmouth.	Thomas Ridgwaye.	3,515*l.* 19*s.* 8¾*d.*
Plymouth.	William Marwood.	1,605*l.* 10*s.* 5¾*d.*
Bridgewater.	Nicholas Spencer.	8*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*
Gloucester.	Edward Barscoum.	15*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Bristol.	John Andrewes. John Dowlle.	1,533*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*
Milford.	John Vaughan.	75*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*
Cardiff.	Henry Vaughan.	38*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*
Ipswich.	William Jennye.	1,692*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*
Yarmouth.	Nicholas Smith.	781*l.* 9*s.* ½*d.*
Lynne.	John Owine.	282*l.* 19*s.* ½*d.*
Boston.	John Dowghtie.	111*l.* 12*s.* 6½*d.*
Hull.	Thomas Aldred. William Raud.	2,130*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*
Newcastle.	——— Dudley. ——— Fellton.	1,249*l.* 6*s.* 8½*d.*
Chester.	——— Hudsonne.	509*l.* 2*s.* 10¾*d.*
	Total	22,512*l.* 4*s.* 11½*d.*

Headed :—" Mony collected to her Majesty's use by the customers of the ports following in one year ending at Michaelmas 1595."

Underwritten : — " Thomas Middelton, Lisle, Cave, Weamle, J. Dawse."

Endorsed :—" The accompte of mony collected . . . . . in all the . . . . . England (London excepted) in the year ending at Michas. 1595."

(**35.** 28.)

Sir Thomas Sherley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 29.—I beseech your Honour to pardon me that I do not wait upon you at this present. The cause is, I have drawn my being in the country even as long as I could. To-morrow, by the grace of God, I will be at London, and will not fail to wait upon you within very few days. In the meantime I am desirous to know that your Honour doth well.—At Wyston, 29 September, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**35.** 32.)

Richard [Fletcher,] Bishop of London, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 29.—Your honourable kindness and the love wherewith I both do and ever shall follow it, causeth me make you acquainted with my poor labours in visiting my charge, from whence I returned upon Saturday last. I have gone through that part of Hertfordshire which belongeth to me, and all the county of Essex, making my sessions at the principal towns, where I preached myself at eight several places, the confluence of the people and particular occasions requiring it, endeavouring therein principally to move them to all due obedience to God and godliness and to her Majesty. In the two towns of Colchester and Maldon I found great quarrels and contentions, both in their civil bodies and among their ministers, the people divided and the priests taking part on both sides, and at war with themselves, as well in matter of popular quarrels as points of doctrine. All which I so travailed in that I put moderation to their perturbations and peace to their places, giving satisfaction to them all in their several discontentments, as they all promised and protested to me at my departure. These endeavours and services I so attended for three weeks space that therein I took small rest, day or night, as the country can testify. Many differences in sundry parishes, as well between party and party as among the ministry, I also accorded, receiving from all promise to continue in all Christian accord and duty, both private and public, and ever to regard my monitions and authority. The country I find very well furnished with learned ministry, and dutifully endeavouring in their places, save some somewhat more turbulent than beseemed their function, and more indiscreet than became their profession, whom first I have both persuaded with gentleness to reform such unadvisedness, and admonished hereafter to become more considerate, upon the forfeiture of their favour with me and the continuance of their places. The people I find generally well disposed and dutifully affected, the country having not many recusants. And now that I have acquainted myself and informed my knowledge of my charge, generally and particularly, with disposition of places and persons, I doubt not but I shall be able to do that service that appertaineth to so great a government; which I shall be the better both enabled with strength to undergo and with alacrity to sustain, if it may please her Majesty, in her wonted grace toward me, to vouchsafe me her favorable aspect. There shall be nothing unto me more dear than that I may with my 'sory' satisfy, and with my faithfulness and care deserve again, her Highness' good pleasure from which I am fallen. I am now preparing myself to lie at London which, because of the great ruins of the place and the closeness of the house, joined with as much uneasiness as such a place may afford, doth much trouble me; my other houses, also, in Hertfordshire and Essex being extremely ruined and falling down, without hope, for so much as yet I can perceive, of recovering for their dilapidations, the bishop's executor having all left in

funds and, as he saith, in goods but little value. My desire to your honour is that it would please you to impart my endeavour to your father, and if so I might be beholden to your Honour, at your best opportunity to let fall a word to her Majesty.—From Fulham, 29 of Sept.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Holograph. Signed. 2 *pp.* (**35.** 33.)

The Council of the North.

1595, Sept. 29.—"Copy of Her Majesty's warrant for the Counsel's fees at York," addressed to the Receiver General of York. The former warrant, of 12th Jan. 1568, ordered the payment of the fees appointed to the Earl of Sussex, then President of the Council in the North, and to other officers of the Council. As the Earl of Huntingdon has been appointed in his place, the present warrant orders to be paid to him the sum of 1,000*l.* by the year, beginning at the feast of St. Michael last past, and to every counsellor and officer there such fees as are appointed by the former warrant; except that the 50*l.* which William Tankard has hitherto had shall be paid from last Michaelmas to Raffe Rookeby, for his fee.—Dated Windsor, 27 Oct. 1572.

Then follows :—"The names of such persons as are now of Her Majesty's Connsell at Yorke, and have fees paid by her Highness, Receiver there at Michaelmas last, 1595."

	£	*s.*	*d.*
"The Lord President there, for his fee and diet -	1,000	0	0
Humfrid Purfey esquier - - - -	50	0	0
Edward Stanhoppe esquier - - - -	50	0	0
William Cardinall esquier - - - -	50	0	0
George Hayles esquier - - - -	50	0	0
John Gibson Doctor of the Civil lawe - -	13	6	8
Robert Beale esquier Secretar - - -	33	6	8
Raffe Westroppe Serjaunt at Armes - -	18	5	0
Richard Outlawe the pursevaunte attending there -	6	13	4
Total - - -	£1,271	11	8"

1 *p.* (**141.** 102.)

Edward Leghe to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595, Sept.]—Your honorable report of my son-in law, Sir Francis Darcye, and the kindness to him, doth cause me to account myself greatly bound to you, and stirreth up a desire in me to shew the same upon any occasion. But my great charges in the course of my life, and the bringing up and bestowing my daughters, (which are seven), doth cause me to do as I may, and not as I would, in the satisfying of your desire. Yet your honour shall perceive (before it be long) what impression your letter hath wrought in me for my son's good, though to my own hindrance; yet if it be not (in every part) according to your expectation, yet my humble suit is, and shall be, that you will rest contented, and accept of it as a thing coming from one that is willing to pleasure you.

Endorsed :— "Sept. 1595."

Signed. ½ *p.* (**35.** 35.)

Old Beer Licences.

1595, September.—About two years past, your honour stinted to pass forth 2000 tuns of beer of the number then resting upon ten old licences of her Majesty's, whereof three are despatched and cleared away. But by reason of another restraint shortly after, the said 2000 tuns was not all shipped forth, so that there is to be transported upon seven licences yet resting as followeth :—

Of Sir John Hawkins' licence resteth - - -	753 tuns.
Of Henry Lumner and H. Hussey for the Lady Leighton - - - - - -	301 tuns.
Of William Hunter, Scotishman's, licence - -	650 tuns.
Of Dover licence in Mr. Smyth's executor's hands -	186 tuns.
Of the said Dover licence in Mr. Robinson's hands -	217 tuns.
Of John Strachen, Scotishman's, licence - -	237 tuns.
Of John Spitman's licence - - - -	125 tuns.
Sums remaining to be transported is - -	2,469 tuns.

which will be shipped forth in one year, if your lordship please to set them at liberty; and if her Majesty please to forbear giving of licences, the receipt for beer will yield a good revenue, though her Highness did give some small rewards to be paid by the customers out of that receipt.

The season now being for shipping out beer, the same will pass for foreign beer, and otherwise to no benefit for her Majesty. I think it were better to spend out these old licences, that then all duties for beer might come to her Majesty's receipt, and beer corn, viz., the worst wheat, oats and barley will little hinder the price of good wheat and rye, whereof God hath sent plenty, if it be not shipped forth but brought to the markets.

Contemporary copy of a letter, apparently to Sir Robert Cecil, without the writer's name.

1 *p.* (**35.** 36.)

Lady Raleigh to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595, Sept.]—"Sur hit tes trew I thonke the leveng God Sur Walter is safly londed at Plumworthe with as gret honnor as ever man can, but with littell riches. I have not yet hard from him selfe. Kepe thies I beseech you to your selfe yet; only to me lord ammerall. In haste this Sunday.

"Your poure frind E. Raleg.

"Mani of his mene slane; him selfe will now. Pardon my rewed wryteng with the goodnes of the newes."

Holograph. Endorsed:—"Sept. 1595." (**172.** 71.)

Writs, Etc.

1595, Sept.—Declaration of writs of covenant, writs of entry, pardons, mean rates, &c. for the term ending as above.

The same for the next year.

2 *pp.* (**142.** 155.)

Captain Robert Crosse to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595,] Oct 1.—I have been hopeful to commend unto your Honour some acceptable news, but so hath God disposed of my laboursome endeavours as they yield no better fruit than the safe return of Her Majesty's ship to Plymouth. I have ever desired to do my dutiful service for Her Majesty, for the furtherance whereof I have now both employed my uttermost labours and spent largely of my poor estate; for the ill success whereof I may justly condemn such victuallers as are officed to furnish Her Majesty's ships, whose abuses are greater lets to sea service than any policy or act of the enemy. Thus I am forced to return, to my great grief, constrained thereto by the want of water, beer and many other very necessary provisions, as also by the infection and sickness of the company, which have specially proceeded from the corruption of ill victuals laid aboard by the officers. From these abuses arise loss of great expenses and labour, and by reason of them men either disobey Her Majesty's commission or fall into mutinies. Of all which I can now speak by experience, and will (God willing) signify the particulars when you please to command me. I have effected Her Majesty's commission so far as my power extended, and observed such directions as were set down by my Lord Admiral, Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, whose performance of promise had in reason given a more successful event to my voyage than hath befallen me, since by our being together we might have extended ourselves in a greater circuit, and by that means have met with the two carricks which (as I certified your Honour) came into Lisbon the second of August. But notwithstanding I attended them according to their determined appointment, I never saw them nor had the company of my lord of Cumberland's ships, whose wants were (in common sense) the assured lets that I could not see those carricks. I met with divers other ships, but they were all Flemings except one Baskyn, which I burned, and a fly boat which I sent to Barbary for water, hoping thereby to be relieved and enabled to abide longer at sea, and to attend the coming home of the West India Fleet. At the same time I lost the *Crane* in a fog, for whom I sought, in the height which I appointed them to keep, twenty-eight days; but could not find her. Contrary winds likewise have hindered the return of the fly boat, and by importunate petitions of the company and in regard of their extremities, I was forced to come for England. Yet at our first departure from thence I abated a can of beer from their accustomed allowance, and since, for the space of two months, have allowed them but two cans to a mess, which restraint I ordered because I ever resolved to do for Her Majesty some acceptable service.

I doubt not but some will judge of me according to my present success, but I am comforted that in your honourable consideration and approved judgement I shall be found faithful and willing to accomplish Her Majesty's command.—The first of October, from aboard H.M.S. *Swiftsure*, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 37.)

Edward Wilton to the Earl of Essex.

[1595, before Oct. 2.]—The King arrived at Paris the last of September. M. de la Force and Antonio Perez went to meet him at Fontainebleau. The King used him well, and means no doubt to gratify him with many honourable courtesies, if he could be content to frame his humours to accept of such as France affordeth. The favours with

which your Lordship graced him in England were so great, as I fear they will be the chiefest cause of his discontent in France. He looks to receive the like in a just proportion at the King's hands, but that his present occasions cannot afford him. His humours are so harsh and cross, both to the King and French, as were it not in regard of your Lordship, I think his entertainment here would be very mean. He importunes a King that will not be importuned. He is at defiance with the financiers whom the King himself is glad to court. This night, having refused the money they brought him, wanting somewhat of the sum he expected, he protests to go to the King and to tell him that if His Majesty will have him stay in France, he will only give him leave to live upon your Lordship's purse, thereby engaging your Lordship to sustain an unnecessary charge, and not so well contenting the King, in my opinion, with that offer. Your Lordship assigned me to attend him. There is not any thing I desire more than to stay in France in hope to make myself more fit for your service, but to spend my time where I cannot please grieves me not a little. I think it impossible that any man living should please him. His fears are infinite, his suspicions equal with his fears, the causes whereon these are grounded, worse than all. This only grieves me most that I think your Lordship will herein be deceived if you expect that he should here seat himself and do you such offices as your favours at his hands have well deserved: since I dare affirm that he will rather do anything than live in an underproportion to that course he has set down for himself, the same, notwithstanding, being such as no hope remains to have his humour therein satisfied at the King's hands.

Signed:—Ed. Wylton.

Endorsed:—"Ed. Wilton about Perez, Received per Wiseman 2° Oct. 1595."

[Murdin, pp. 692–3, *in extenso*.] (**20.** 32.)

Lady Margery Norreys to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 2.—It is great comfort to my lord and me to find her Majesty's most gracious acceptation of our sons' services, and thank God that hath blessed us with anything in our selfs or them that may be grateful or acceptable to her Highness; and I pray you, Sir, deliver to her Majesty my most humble duty and thanks for this her high most gracious favour in sending to me the very certainty of my sons' hurts, greatly to my comfort, that now I may be in hope that they may live to do her more acceptable service when and where it shall please her to employ them. Indeed, Sir, I must confess that it did much amaze my lord and me at the first hearing of their hurts, considering the places to be dangerous. But now, having received this great favour from her blessed Majesty, I am more relieved, and take greater joy ("yoe") in it than I am any ways able to express. But let me entreat you, Sir, that what wanteth in me it will please you to supply, whom I have ever found so honourable and assured a friend to me and mine as I should think me most happy if any of us might deserve it. My lord yieldeth you his most hearty thanks for your honourable remembrance of him, whom you have power ever to command.—Wytham, this ij of October, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p*. (**35.** 38.)

Ambrose Rogers to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 2.—It may please you to be advertised that as yet I cannot answer your expectation touching the Marquis of Baden, of whose only

arrival I was yesterday first informed, but will endeavour myself in what I may to effectuate the tenour of your honour's letters. I remember that one of that name was either banished the Empire or forced to fly the same not long since. Who this is, or what may be the cause of his arrival, I hope shortly to certify your honour.—London, this second of October, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ¼ *p.* (**35.** 39.)

W. Borough to Lord Burghley.

1595, Oct. 2.—Account of Russia cordage, this year delivered by the Company of the Muscovia Merchants into H.M. great Storehouse at Deptford Strond for the use of her Highness's ships, showing the quantity already delivered to amount to 4,980 hundredweight; which after the rate of 23*s.* 4*d.* the hundredweight amounts to the sum of 5,810*l.*

Dated:—"2 October, 1595." ½ *p.* (**35.** 40.)

Lady Dorcas Martyn to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 2.—After I had read the information which my husband sent unto me and willed me to make answer unto the same, I did think that the Lord had now appointed a way whereby my brother (your poor tenant) may have relief of you. Also, that you may know how unchristianlike he hath been used by them that have taken his house before such time that he was minded to depart from it. My brother, dwelling in Lincolnshire, having occasion to come to the terms, and having spent much in law for his own right, was glad to hear of a house near London, being weary and sickly with much travail, being also told that your Honour did put out none paying their rent, was the more liberal in bestowing costs in manuring and fencing of the grounds; besides, the mill being out of reparation and lacking a stone, he was driven to bestow 15*l.* or ever he received any profit thereof, besides the trouble and charges he hath had with the vicar for the tithe of the mill, a thing which (as your bailiff informed him) was not wont to be paid; wherefore, in defence of your right, he hath been excommunicated four times, the which hath cost him 10*s.* every time to be absolved, besides his other charges in law for that matter; which he was promised by your steward to be borne out in. After all this cost and travails, my brother at Whitsuntide last had warning to remove from thence at Michaelmas following, and having no place near to remove unto, having both corn on the ground and cattle, was driven to sell them, to his great loss. Also he was an humble suitor to your honour and would fain have had your lawful favour, but by no means he could come to the speech of you, and it was told him that it was your pleasure that he must give place to one Mr. Bowes. Then came the gentleman, who was very earnest with my brother that he might enter at Midsummer, promising to buy his corn and other things and to give him ready money, but he is unpaid for the most part thereof, having the benefit of all things there. And as touching the information given to your honour, it is altogether an untruth, neither came there any of my servants upon the ground that they have to do with, saving that when my men came to desire to have the 'botte' which was my brother's, to gather the fruit in the orchard, which is in the mill field, the which (with the orchard and mill) he keepeth for that he was promised a lease for that he bestowed costs of the stones and other reparations, the which mill hath usually been let by itself, paying 9*l.* by the year. The which, it seemeth, that the gentleman would like-

wise have, not paying anything to my brother for his charges that he hath been at. Thus have I, in behalf of my poor brother, certified you of the truth, beseeching you to stand his good friend who is far off.—Totnam, the second of October, 1595.

Headed :—"Thanks be to God, which giveth you wisdom not to believe ill reports before you have heard the truth."

Signed. Part of seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 41.)

Lord Burghley to the Deputy Governor of Stoade.

1595, Oct. 2.—Directing the re-delivery to one Peterson of certain materials, delivered by him for her Majesty upon declaration of her liking and accepting of them, and to recall the bond given for payment of a certain sum ; forasmuch as it appears evidently that one Smith, who went over as employer concerning them, is not able to perform that which he confidently promised and undertook to effect.—From the Court at Nonsuch, 2 October, 1595.

Signed :—W. Burghley.

Endorsed :—"Dated, 2 October, '95. R. 9 ditto. Answered, 15th *per* Dad and 16th *per* Powlett to Wm. Cokayne."

Addressed :—"To my loving friend the Deputy Governor of the Merchants trading Stoad."

½ *p.* (**35.** 42.)

Mons. de Lomenie to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] Oct. $\frac{2}{12}$.—Thanks him for his remembrance and will inform the King of it at his return to France. Was, indeed, charged to take his advice upon what he was to propose to the Queen ; but did not expect to have this good fortune until after he had been introduced. Mr. Williams will see him to-morrow morning and impart to him most of the writer's charge.—Thursday evening, 12 Oct., new style.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 74.)

Ambrose Rogers to William Waad, Clerk of the Council.

1595, Oct. 3.—As to the Marquis of Baden. Having now found occasion of speech with some of his company, finds that the Marquis arrived on this day se-night at London, followed with some thirteen persons *de sa suite :* that he came out of Holland ; that he came only to see the country, and that he proposeth on Sunday to repair to the Court ; from whence he meaneth to take view of the Universities. Mr. Henry Wootton, it is said, hath been twice with him, and Mr. Spilman from whom more information can be obtained. Thinks that he maketh his address to her Majesty by the Earl of Essex, for he useth Mr. Wootton very friendly.

Learns also that he is son to the lady Cecilia who some thirty years since was here in England (sister or daughter to the King of Sweden), with whose sister the Count of Emden, that now is, matched in marriage. He hath passed these days in viewing the tombs of Westminster and Powles, Paris garden and such like pastimes. Prays Waad to participate thus much unto Sir Robert Cecil.—This third of October, 1595, London.

Holograph. Seal broken. (**35.** 43.)

Sir Thomas Cecil to his brother, Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 3.—Thanks for your advertisement. "The counsel you give is true, if I could taste it, but the hope of that whereof you write unto me promiseth little assurance; for my friends are barred to speak for me, my enemies strong to dissuade, her Majesty not apt to give, nor I to receive so small advancement as perhaps she would allow me; so as, to conclude, there will be no such office void by his death, which her Majesty will think me worthy of, that I would take in place of this contentment, I sue for of my travail." You will by this time have received a letter I obtained of my lord my father, with great importunity, which I beg you to impart to her Majesty, to prepare my way against Sunday next to speak myself.—Friday.

P.S. Touching the other matter you wrote of, I have moved my lord, but he returned no answer.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (172. 77.)

News from France.

[1595,] Oct. 4.—The Regiments of Swissers appointed for Brettaigne arrived at Paris about the 20th September; paid in part, and the remainder of their pay expected to be gotten out of the profit the King meaneth to make by creation of new hereditary offices, and certain laws in Parliament—a course displeasing to many of the King's honest servants and friends, but undertaken of necessity to supply his wants for the Swiss, for the Duke of Bouillon's service on the frontier, and for his own journey to Lyons.

The King purposeth the despatch of Mons. St. Luc for Brettaigne with all speed, hath changed his resolution for sending of D. Montpensier, upon notice of her Majesty's pleasure that she is contented with the stay of the Marshal d'Aumont, signified by the French ambassador, Mons. de Beauvoir. The Marshal's troops strong, 3,000 foot and 800 horse.

The Marshal d'Aumont hath withstood the delivery of Morlais to the English, alleging the condition wherewith it was rendered to the French; but the King persisteth in the observation of his promise.

The Duke of Nevers much discontented with the employment of the Duke of Bouillon, which himself desired, and hath asked leave of the King to depart.

The Bishop of Evreux upon his despatch toward Rome, upon letters lately sent thence that gave hope to the Pope's favour and signified good acceptance of the Bishop's coming. But the Pope so handleth the matter as that he draweth it out at length in expectation of a peace with the King of Spain; whereto some special person of the League hath earnestly solicited the King, as a matter of more facility and better assurance than to treat with the D. de Mayne.

The Duke of Savoy soliciteth for a peace, with condition he may enjoy the Marquisate of Saluzzes.

Copies of letters intercepted from the D. de Mayne to the King of Spain and others.

Great preparations on the frontiers; great ravages and spoils in the country of Cambray, which Mons. Balagny taketh as an alarm of a siege to him; but others judge a false show.

News of the taking of Gavarin in Hungary, a town of especial importance, and of Regia in Calabria by the Turks, which hath caused the troops drawn out of Naples to return.

The King sendeth one to D. Montmorency to acquaint him with the agreement made with them of Tholouse, requiring his concurrence and endeavour to bring it to a conclusion, being governor of that province.

The isles of Marreques in Provence, reported to be taken either by the D. of Savoy or D. of Espernon.

The King hath compounded with the governor of Noyon for 30,000 crowns and the gift of certain abbeys.

The change of the King's purpose for sending D. Montpensier into Brettaigne, enforced by the necessary stay of the said Duke about his person, by reason of the desperate discontentment of the D. of Nevers upon the D. of Bouillon's employment; and of the attempt of Duke Espernon, who is said to have sought the investiture of the county of Provence at the Pope's hands, and to have made party with the K. of Spain and those of the League.

Headed:—"Extract of news out of divers French letters, received the 4 of October at Nonsuch."

Endorsed:—"1595." $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**35.** 44.)

J. Guicciardin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Oct. $\frac{4}{14}$.—By his of the 9th ult. certified receipt of Essex's letters of 14 July. Since then has had nothing to write, and was loth to interrupt weighty affairs "with idle compliments, which by reiteration "grow tedious." Has now received the duplicate of his letter. Three months ago, sent a small piece of plush "which was made here *for the* "*Duke* and *by him* delivered unto me to send unto your Lordship, as "an assaye and (though a small trifle) *as a gage of his love* towards "your Lordship." All news here is already common in England, "and therefore will cease to be fastidious unto your Lordship."—Florence 14 Oct., new style, 1595.

Holograph, partly in cipher with decipher inserted. 1 *p.* (**172.** 76.)

Panama.

1595, Oct. 5.—A military statement of the situation and defences of the town of Panama.

The author states that he holds a royal order to view and fortify the ports of the North Sea, and deals with the defences of Panama on the side of Nombre de Dios, Cruzes, &c. Among other things mentioned is a trench which was made upon news of the "corsair" Francis Drake, and the bay of Acle, by which the corsair formerly entered.—*Dated* Panama, 5 Oct. 1595, *and signed*, Batesta Antonellas.

Spanish. 3 *pp.* (**35.** 45.)

Thomas Ridley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 5.—Cannot by reason of other business this day attend on Cecil, but if he has occasion to use him, will wait on him at Court or at London any day this week which may be appointed.—Windsor Castle, 5 October, 1595.

Holograph. Part of seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.* (**35.** 47.)

J. Goring to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 6.—Begging him to accept these few lines as a true token of dutiful affection towards him, who ever shall have full power to command one who will daily pray for the prosperity of him and his.—Flushing, 6 October, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**35.** 49.)

H. Constable to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Oct. 6.—If Essex held any hard conceit of him, supposes that those who guide their affections by his Lordship would not have favoured him as they have done, and the courtesies received from this honourable bearer put him in hope of Essex's favour and of the bearer's furtherance thereof. Embraces this opportunity, therefore, as the fittest to open his heart, protesting that until his departure from England he was more affectionated to him than to any, and that, howbeit contrariety in religion have since forced him to depend on others, yet this was with resistance of his nature.

Is now resolved to render himself again, with treble increase of devotion, to Essex, as the worthiest prince which this day liveth. Though passionately affectionated to his religion, is not of those which wish the restitution thereof, with the servitude of his country to foreign tyranny, and has not omitted, as occasions offered, to dissuade his countrymen from violent proceedings, and such as be in authority in the church from approving of them. In which actions, hopes he may be not unprofitable to this country, and by reason of his means to gain credit with his party, he will be better able to do service to Essex, by whom he will be commanded in all things wherein his religion be not prejudiced. Hopes his Lordship will be as willing that he should have some preferment under a King that loves his lordship as that baser persons and worse affected should; if it would please him, if not by direct letters to the King yet by some secondary means, to let it be known that he were not unwilling the writer should receive greater and surer maintenance from him, he would employ his Catholic friends to procure it.—Paris, 6 of October, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2¼ *pp.* (**35.** 50.)

Edward Wylton to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Oct. $\frac{6}{16}$.—I wrote before to your lordship *that Señor Perez was not a little discontented, partly that his entertainment in France was not according to his expectation, and partly for the dangers threatened to his person*, for which cause he determined to speak with the King and then resolve of his stay or departure. The King deferred him until his coming to Pontoyse. There he had conference with his Majesty, *craved leave to depart, or if he would have him stay, that he might be pardoned if he wrote to your lordship for maintenance, refusing altogether to be referred to the financiers. The King heard before that he would not stay* (*for he had freely given it out to many*) *except he might be a councillor and be employed in his service, and not that only, but that he looked and now also craved of his Majesty to be honoured with the order of the Saint Esprit, so as the King must either return him disgraced or promise those favours.* He promised all, referring him to the Count Chomberge for his pension. At his return to Paris he went to the said Count, certifying his wants, praying to have

500 crowns, the remainder of those thousand so long since promised. He prayed him of patience; that there were greater matters now to be considered of; which answer put him into so *violent a choler* as he replied: "This is the 10 October; after this day *I will never ask more either of you or of the King, or any other that liveth": wrote to the King that he should rather send him to the officers of Spain than to his financiers, and that he would give him leave to send to your lordship for money* according to his former resolution. Your lordship, I hope, will pardon me if I write what I think. I do assure myself *that the only respect of your lordship caused the King to uphold him in his humours, not meaneth, I fear, that he shall receive that discontent from others that he himself forbore to give him at that time.* Two days since the Count Chomberge sent him word that the King had written to have him to him into Picardy. He himself knoweth not the cause, but supposeth that the Duc de Buillon so persuaded the King, as well for his counsel in some particular action of the Spaniards as for the great desire he had to see him. Within these two days he meaneth to take his journey, having promise of the Count Chomberge for his first month's entertainment. *He protesteth to me that he looketh for no contentment in France; that he will presently see England; yet he laboureth nothing more than to make known in England that he receiveth infinite favours in France. My lord, I do not think that he hath any will either to stay in France or go into England, for many causes, but chiefly (as he saith himself) lest his enemies should upbraid his entertainment here, so as I gather, if the King hold him still in good terms, he means to write to your lordship for ornaments for his knighthood and for a thousand crowns in plate to furnish him as a councillor. And then, if he receive further discontent (which I nothing doubt) he goeth directly to Venice. But, if he have not that colour, he purposeth first to visit you, but not to stay, as he protesteth.*

I know I have presumed much in writing to your lordship a thing so contrary to your expectations, and the rather *for that he himself, a man to whom your favours have sufficiently manifested your love, laboureth to give you a contrary show.* Notwithstanding, I know you are honourable and desire nothing more than to know the truth, so as being your servant I thought myself bound in all duty to write this.—A Paris, 16 Octo. 95, *stilo novo.*

The passages in italics are in cypher, deciphered by the Earl of Essex.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**35.** 69.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Oct. 7.—I dare not but write for the discharge of my duty, though I have nothing at all worthy your lordship. Our army doth attend now daily a revocation hence, and to be put into garrison, the news being come for certain that Cambray and the castle are yielded to Fuentes. For which there is great sorrow amongst us, and no small fear crept into the hearts of these men by this late prosperity of the enemy. Your lordship and the men of war which hoped to follow you for the succouring of the place grieved that their slender defence hath prevented you, and myself taken down from the hope I had conceived to have been near your lordship in a day of battle. We have it here very "whoatt," and ascertained from very good place, that the deputies of the princes of Germany are arrived at Frankfort, and have begun amongst themselves to treat and negociate, according to the instructions given

them, in what manner they shall propound a peace unto these men, and make account to be in a readiness against the arrival of the Cardinal of Austria, who is expected here by the midst of November. None of all the unfortunate chances of war toucheth these men so near as this alarm of peace, and so much the more for that it is likely to be propounded in a time so dangerous for their state. For no doubt but the people are very prone to give ear unto the motion, seeing a stop in their own course of victory, a declining in the French King, both in his actions of war and from his affection to the common cause, and a demand of repayment by her Majesty and withdrawing her subjects; withal an opinion taking root in them that those that have helped them being now bare of treasure, and knowing their own might not sufficient to withstand their great enemy. If this be not withstood by putting new hope and courage into the people, it is like there will follow some great inconvenience to these men, whereof their neighbours may have share. As for us poor men of war, we may be idle awhile, but a little peace will forge so much matter of war that we shall have more than we can turn our hands to. The Prince of Orange cometh along with the Cardinal of Austria, being restored to his liberty and livings, and honoured before his departure from Spain with the order of the Fleece. The Count Fuentes shall go viceroy in Sicilia, Steven de Ybarra is revoked into Spain, and a principal officer of Don Juan d'Idiaques cometh in his place. We here are not sorry for the change, because we judge the King cannot send so good servants. His Excellency hath made his army exceeding perfect and fit for any hazard, if we prove as good in earnest as we are in sport, which we believe well of, and in the same lay up all our hope till the next occasion.—Camp near Wesell, this 7 October, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2½ *pp.* (**35.** 52.)

Lord Burgh to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] Oct. 8.—"My noblest Erle. The Governor of Breda, with the assembly of such forces as the garrisons about those quarters could furnish, attempted upon Lere in Brabant. The beginning succeeded well, for he surprised and entered the town, but the issue misbefel by the disorder in direction, for what was valiantly undertaken was drowned in dissoluteness. Our men, being in many houses, omitted the means of safety, and intended altogether to their greediness of spoil. In which gluttony the burghers took advantage and repossessed a port, whereby they called their neighbours' assistance, and reinforced themselves, and recovered their city, with the slaughter of so many as saved not themselves by flight, of which sort were few, being, of a thousand in the enterprise, the half unreturned."

One thing I observe in this nation, the prosperity of some few years past is checked and controlled in all the adventures of this summer. October 8.

Signed:—Thomas Burgh.

Endd.:—"ye L. Burgh. 8 Octob. 1595, at ye Briil."

Seal. 1 *p.* (**20.** 39.)

Musters in Kent.

1595, Oct. 8.—Indenture between Sir Thomas Welfford, knight, and Thomas Fane, deputy lieutenants, to the Right Honble. Lord Cobham, lieutenant of the county of Kent, on the one part, and Capt. John

Brooke, Esquire, on the other part, whereby the latter acknowledges that he has received from them, towards the 135 men to be furnished by the county of Kent for the Queen's service beyond the seas, 68 men, whereof 30 are out of the lath of St. Augustine's, 14 out of the lath of Shepwey with the hundreds annexed, and 24 out of the seven hundreds of Scraye; and that he has also received for them 68 coats, 32 corslets furnished with pikes and swords, 20 muskets furnished, and 16 calyvers furnished; and the former acknowledge that they have received from Captain Brooke 13*l.* 12*s.* for coat money of the said 68 men.

Signed and sealed by John Brooke. 1 *p.* (**35.** 54.)

Anthony Poulett to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 8.—Praying for the Queen's licence to come over during this dead season of the year, unfit for any attempt by seas, as he desires to give account of his two years' service in the isle unto the lords of the Council, and has private business of his own which doth necessarily require his presence in the west parts for some little season. Will leave the isle sufficiently provided of a lieutenant to supply his place, and does not demand it on other terms than to return within fifteen days if required. Craves Cecil's favour herein, and that with more earnestness, as it importeth very deeply his poor estate to spend a little time in England.—Jersey, this 8th of October, 1595.

Signed and dated by Poulett. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 55.)

Thomas, Lord Burgh to the Earl of Essex.

[1595,] Oct. 8.—The most contentment I could imagine in this world were to be near you ever; therefore (since that is denied) to hear from you and find my part in your favour without decay (which I most affect) must be exceedingly acceptable. Twice of late I have received yours, wherein I note likelihood of action, whereof, as I assure me, if the foundations be well laid, there can turn nothing to the danger of our State, so I am out of doubt that it will bring honour to you in whom must be trusted the weight of such business. Hereof I cannot but be glad, because a virtuous man unexercised is like the plants in winter whose sap is retired to the root; and being called to practise, is beautified as they be when their fruits make appearance. There is nothing which hurteth states more than security; therefore Aristotle in his polity saith with good reason, *Qui rempublicam salvam esse volunt debent formidines quasdam parare ut caveant.* It is now time to look about; it is safe to make provision whilst we be threatened, and to be suddenly surprised argueth want of counsel and bringeth inevitable peril. They sleep quietly at whose doors the guard is watchful. I wish (and even from my soul) that the spirit of discretion may so breathe into our wise men as they may foresee and provide, without which they cannot prevent. Thereby shall your lordship not be to seek when you should execute, and you shall eternise a name of noblest remembrance. I, as the most devoted to you, will ask no greater honour than to carry a pike where you command, to whom I will faithfully live and die.

I am bound to my charge for want of a deputy. I choosed Sir Fernando Gorges; and now by her Majesty's purpose for the West he holds me in suspense whether he will return or no. If he be better placed or to his contentment, I would bestow this elsewhere, that I might give myself ease. I cannot stay long in this country; I dissemble not with your lordship, I am entered into a consumption, yet will I not seek

leave; but, if it take more hold, I will bring my bones into England, and tender myself to her Majesty for a late commiseration when it can not help.

I leave the political matters of this country to the ambassador's relation; as for the martial, they give no cause for a penful of ink. I would I might do you service, my dearest Earl. Believe of me as you have done.—"Melancholy Brill," 8 October.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Part of seal. 1 *p.* (**28.** 81.)

LORD COBHAM to HENRY BROKE, his son.

[1595,] Oct. 9.—Son Harry. I pray tell Mr. Broom that his wife is come over and landed well at Dover. He shall do well to find his contrivances for her to come to London, and to provide her a place to remain there until he have been in Ireland. I send hereinclosed a letter to the commissioners of Dover to suffer her to come away with her necessaries. Her Majesty removes on Thursday next to Somerset House, and on Saturday at night to Whitehall.—From the Court at Richmond, the 9 of October, your loving father, W. Cobham.

P.S.—I send you my son Cecil's letter for the receipt of the 30*l.* Let him have some 5*l.* to send for his wife: the rest he shall have when he is ready to go into Ireland.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**35.** 57.)

LORD DUDLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 10.—Craving his favours in the matter between him and Mr. Littleton in the Star Chamber, the matter and manner of which he has caused to be briefly set down as it was done, with the occasions inducing the same, and the offers which he made for satisfaction, and sends by this bearer; craving also that Cecil will be a mediator for him unto Lord Burghley for his assistance at the hearing, without which he will be undone, as his adversary hath already openly promised unto himself.—From Dudeley Castle, this 10th of October, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**35.** 58.)

A[NTHONY] ASHLEY, Clerk of the Council, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 11.—Recommending this bearer, Pope an inhabitant of Sarum, brought up by pursuivant for the matter of search, being credibly certified that he is faultless, and is prosecuted rather of private malice than for any just cause, having since the prohibition uttered none but under the authority of such as seemed to have it; he is willingly conformable by bond or otherwise, as shall be thought convenient. The man, to his knowledge, is very honest and well esteemed of by the Earl of Pembroke and others, whose testimony the messenger Lyons would not permit him to procure; who, contrary also to order, exacteth fees of him faultless, which Cecil will no doubt redress.—From London, the 11th of October, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**35.** 59.)

U. SKYNNER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 11.—Relative to one brought before him at Enfield by Mr. Hayes, whom Hayes met going to London with partridges, taken against the Statute, and whose examination he sends herewith.

He has since brought as his surety Mr. Stapleford, a purveyor for her Majesty's household, mentioned in the examination, who affirmed as much as is contained therein, but denied that he had ever any partridges of him but only three, and those for her Majesty's diet, as these were pretended to be; but misliked much the taking of any so near Lord Burghley's house, where her Majesty so often resorted and had cause to have them preserved for her own disport, besides Burghley's pleasure, and Cecil's resorting also more frequently.—Westm., 11 Octob. '95.

Endorsed:—"Mr U. Skynner to my master. With the examination of Jo. Pennyfather."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 60.)

Enclosure:—

Examination of John Pennyfather, of Cheston in the county of Hertford, taken at Enfield the 8th of October 1595.

The said examinant, being met in a place called Balstockes in Enfield, going to London with a close basket and seven partridges, some alive and some dead, confesseth he took them on Tuesday the 7th of this month a little after sunset, and was carrying them to London to one Mr. Stapleford, one of the Queen's purveyors: at whose request he took them for the Queen's use and service, as he saith, and should have of him for every quick partridge, 10*d.*

Being demanded how long he hath used this trade and how often he hath taken partridges in this manner, will not confess but this only time.

Item.—*Being demanded how long he hath had the nets, where and of whom, saith he had them of the said Stapleford who bought them for him for this purpose, promising to procure the Lord Chamberlain's warrant.*

Being further demanded of whom he learned to take partridges, saith he hath seen divers take them, and nameth one Vale, belonging to the Lord Chamberlain or to some of his gentlemen, and saith that Vale is an ordinary taker of partridges, and dwells at Hadley.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**35.** 56.)

Sir Ha. Cocke to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 12.—Has this day received his letters touching one Pennyfather and his son, which he perceives have lately offended in taking of partridges—an old occupation of the father's, for which he hath heretofore been punished. The son many other ways is a very lewd fellow, and ran away above two years past with another man's wife of Chesthunt; for whom the writer has often sent forth his warrant. God willing, will with all convenient speed do what is possible against them. —From Punsborne, the xijth of October, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**35.** 61.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Oct. 12.—I have often importuned my Lord Treasurer since my coming over about powder and other wants which we have in this town, but never could have yet answer by writing from himself. By word of mouth he has delivered to Rob. Whyte that Her Majesty's pleasure is that I should move the States for powder, and that she will give direction to your Lordship to write unto me about it. It is true that the States are in a sort bound unto it, but they have never performed

it, as they have in like manner broken many other points of the contract, although they have been very often urged unto it by myself, and in like manner by Sir Ph. Sydney and Sir Wil. Russel during the times of their government. I beseech your Lordship that at your leisure you will read over a copy of a letter I write to my Lord Treasurer, about this point, which I send you here inclosed. Truly it is an infinite both shame and danger to see such a place as this so carelessly provided for. I would the Queen would once begin to commit the care of these things to your Lordship, that hereafter I might address myself unto you, for your Lordship understands the English a soldier speaks. Notwithstanding, I beseech your Lordship not to be at knowledge of this letter, except my Lord Treasurer show it unto you, but as occasion shall fall out, to serve yourself of it according as you shall think fit for the service of the Queen and my good.

Within these five or six days I will send some short remembrances to the Queen herself about this town of hers. Truly, if ever, I think now Her Majesty hath cause to look about her, and consequently all those that have any charge under her. The loss of Cambrai doth much amaze this people, and that which touches them more is an opinion that the King will fall to a peace with Spain, which cannot be without great hazard of their ruin. For it is to be feared that the same necessity that brings the French King to yield to a peace with Spain, will also bring him to make peace without the including of either their men or us. Your Lordship sees the articles of his absolution from the Pope; if either in heart or by necessity he agrees unto them, it is plain what will become of all them of the Religion. On the other side, the Cardinal's coming is most assured, bearing with him fire and water as they call it. The 28th of August he went from the Court, and the 15th of September he embarked himself at Barcelona, so as by this time he must be in Italy. At his coming he will make all fair offers of peace, which not taking place, as I am of opinion they will not, he hath four millions to make himself ready for the war. Time will show what will come of those negotiations, into which also the Empire doth thrust itself, and here be princes looked for to deal about a peace, only for aught I can see the Queen is like to be left to herself, except there be some secret dealings as there was against the meeting at Borwright, and indeed she does not give her neighbours occasion to put their fingers in the fire for her. God, I hope, will maintain her, and I would some good way might be found, not how to make a peace, but how that no peace might be made, for that I think will fall out to be the best for England. But I am fallen to be a discourser ere I was aware. Desires a copy of the discussion by the Duke of Bouillon and his lordship's answer.—Flushing, 12 October, 1595.

Holograph. 2½ *pp.* **(20. 42.)**

Encloses :—

Sir Robert Sydney to Burghley.

1595, *Oct.* 13.—*I understand from Robert White, the Clerk of munition, and Mathew Silam, the master gunner of this town, both which I appointed to solicit from your Lordship a resolution touching the wants here of powder and other things necessary for the guard of this place, that your Lordship hath willed them to make me answer that Her Majesty's pleasure is, that I should call upon the States to be supplied by them, as they which of the contract are tied to the same. And the said Robert White doth write unto me that your Lordship willed him to send me word that*

Her Majesty will give direction to my Lord of Essex to make her pleasure therein known unto me. As soon therefore as I have received order from his lordship and that the States of this province do come together, I will urge them to the performance of as much as in this point they seem to be bound unto by the contract. But in the meantime, seeing the question is now of the well doing of this town, I humbly beseech your Lordship to let Her Majesty know that this course is more uncertain and insufficient than the good of her service requires. For, first, I think they will hardly do it, and if they be brought to do anything, they will so slowly begin and so scantly do it, and so keep all the means in their own hands, as our necessities will increase every day more and more. Of my knowledge, Sir Philip Sydney did press it, in his time, and Sir Will. Russel likewise while he was here; and before my going into England, I did solicit the same, and yet none of us could ever bring anything to pass. Neither shall I have now better success than before. For they are so used to my words, as they know already the worst I can say, and will never study how to answer me. If, therefore, Her Majesty will effect anything, it must please her to write unto Holland to Mr. Bodley to move the States General, and to send me a letter to the States of Zealand. For thereon they shall see I do not usurp her name of mine own head, as perhaps they think governors will do, when they need anything concerning their charge. If the States do consent to perform the points of the contract, they are only tied to furnish powder, match and bullets, and those also for the ordinary use only of the garrison, and that only for five companies. We are here eleven companies; we should be twelve, and all they together little enough; there is also one in the Ramekins. If, therefore, the States do furnish the five companies in this town, and that one in the Ramekins, which was the garrison agreed upon, from whence then shall the rest be supplied? If Her Majesty doth not value this place, truly she hath made a very ill bargain for so much money, and if she think herself sure enough without it for her payments, it is to no purpose to entertain such a troop of unnecessary fellows as are here of us, that daily devour so great a portion of her treasure. When the garrison was placed here, it was not against the King of Spain, but to keep the town to her use till she were reimbursed of the money she lent to the States, and to be in some part a recompense for drawing the King of Spain's hatred unto her. These causes remain still the same. And if at the first a whipcord might seem strong enough to bind them, the time since hath brought in such alterations as a plough chain is now weak enough, the quantity of the loan greatly increased, they much more able to hurt than before, the contract wholly broken, yet Her Majesty seems to commit herself now at the last unto their courtesies. For we are placed here as men that should fight, otherwise neither our number nor our quality is necessary. Here, therefore, the question must rise, whether when the States shall have any purpose against Her Majesty, they will desire to have us able to hinder them or not? If Her Majesty did keep a sufficient magazine in the town, that the garrison might not be unfurnished upon an extremity, then might she boldly, by me, urge the States to the accomplishment of the contract. But it is to much they are already privy, that the course holding as hitherunto it hath done, yet once every six months we are at their commandment. I do not speak this to

make the Queen jealous of the States. I do not desire to fill Her Majesty's thoughts with jealousy of her allies, till I see just subject. Only I will embrace mine own charge, and look upon it whereof I am to yield account, and therefore do say, which I beseech may not be offensive, that Her Majesty hath of this town, the only place, for one town, that, being not within her own kingdoms, is most fit for her Crown, and that there was never place of such importance so extremely ill provided for as it is for the most part. Nay, I would it were, but in proportion, as well cared for as the least village is under the States, that bears the name of a place of war. We have no provision of victual, of powder, of arms, of instruments for the artillery, and other necessary uses, our fortifications wholly imperfect, and if it should be upon the life, as I may call it, of the town, the Treasurer for the Wars, officers are forbidden to trust the Governor for a penny . . . and truly if the Queen break with the States, as she seems to threaten by Mr. Bodley's proposition, and her own letters, so as they do hope of no further assistance from her, or that by her proceeding in any unfriendly sort they have occasion to expect, or to say they do expect, either hostility from her or her compounding with the King of Spain, if we be not able to trust unto ourselves, but must trust to the courtesies of them whom we must look for to be our adversaries, there cannot many days pass, but such occasion may be taken by them, wherein almost I may say that prayers and vows must be our best defences, and that it will be in their hands to effect that the Queen must say she had once a town of Flushing. It may be said that when the Queen will openly break off with them, she will then [have] time enough to take care for the town, but this may very well prove too late, and be the preparing of a medicine after the patient is dead. Calais is a fresh and a grievous example of a place thought invincible and lost within eleven days, the time not suffering succours to be brought, and the place itself attempted when it was full of wants. I trust Her Majesty's reign shall not be touched for the like mishap, and that the State of England shall not be said to have stumbled twice together at one stone, and truly it concerns your Lordship and the rest, whose advises her Majesty hears, and who manage all matters of state under her in your own particular, to take care this town be not lost for want of due provisions, they having been so often demanded of me, who have the charge of it, for in such an occasion the fire cannot burn us, but that some of the ashes will fall upon you. . . My demands shall be reasonable and usual in all places of war, that it will please Her Majesty to maintain the ordinary garrison so as it may be sufficient both to resist any attempt of the burghers, and out of the smallness of it, not to give encouragement to attempt. So that I think yet for these occasions eleven companies will be reasonably well. Already, as I said before, we are eleven. I hold the burghers to be above three thousand and all armed. But this is no sufficient number of eleven companies if we shall abide a siege, especially of the forces of these countries. For the late example of Cambrai sheweth what it is to have an enemy in face, and the inhabitants within unassured. Also if Her Majesty do fall to any open disagreement with the States, she must increase the garrison. For the town is to be attempted every way, and we lie amidst many garrisons, from whence upon any warning, and undiscovered

men may be drawn, and in such a case we have no reason to assure ourselves of the inhabitants. And herein Her Majesty's service doth require, that as she proceeds in any unkindness with the States, we, that have charge of her towns, may be advertised, to the end that accordingly we may the more watchfully look about us. It may also please her to have respect of the fortifications, which are exceedingly out of order, and must be wrought upon while we are at quiet: for after once an enemy comes before us, it is too late. The ramparts be by much too low and too narrow: the mounts, where necessarily there must be of them, very insufficient; the sea dykes or walls, by which all towns which stand as this doth are "easilyest" carried, nothing provided for; the parapets but bad, no palisado about the town, and, to conclude, all things imperfect. Notwithstanding, the town has the reputation of one of the strongest places of these parts of Christendom. The situation, no question, as good as may be, only the wants of the employing of some charge upon it. Her Majesty was persuaded to "cash" a company, and to bestow the whole entertainment of it upon the fortifying of Ostend, the difference of which two places for the good of her service, I refer to the judyment of all the world. If Her Majesty will not herself do anything I would it would please her to send me a couple of letters, one to the States of Zealand, and another to them of this town, requiring of them to take some care of the fortifications, and to give me by some other letter charge to solicit them. I will leave nothing untried to bring them unto it. Her Majesty sent Mr. Adams to view Ostend. I would it would please her to send him, or any other man of judyment, to look upon this place.[1]

A third matter I demand is a provision of victual: not that I would have the garrison victualled out of England, for the want of the profit that the town now makes by the sale of their commodities would alienate their affections from us. The which magazine might be renewed from six months to six months, selling away the old, and bringing in fresh. My last demand is provision of munition, arms and some more pieces of artillery, though they were but of iron, such as were sent unto Ostend. Our provision of munition must be of two manners, for first we must have powder, match and lead for the ordinary uses of our guards, for it is in vain to hold and guard, if we have not wherewith to charge our muskets and harquebuses, and the keeping of our guards strong is the true performance of our duty here. I think I cannot be blamed for the allowance I give, for after the rate I hold, a soldier hath not above two charges a week, and, if it may be, I will set yet a straiter proportion. But, besides this, all well ordered towns of war have a store of powder, match and lead, arms of all sorts, bullets, spare carriages and other necessaries for the artillery, instruments of all kinds, as matches, shovels, axes, and many other things. Neither yet are the expenses great that Her Majesty should be troubled withal. For the victual, if it be well handled, will bear itself; the munition that is ordinarily spent Her Majesty is paid for by the soldiers, saving some very little that goeth into the great ordnance. I set down no quantity till Her Majesty be resolved to do anything or not, and then it will be easily determined how much will be sufficient.—13 October.

Copy. 4¼ *pp.* (**20.** 48.)

Florence McCarthy to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 12.—I have acquainted your honour on Saturday with my Lord's honourable usage and favour towards me, having showed him some writings concerning a part of those lands and also the land itself in his book of maps, whereby I found his Lordship well satisfied therein, the rather that my father-in-law's chief living (which in all is very little) is his rents, duties, chieferies, command and creation of those petty lords, whose countries I showed in his said map, which I believe his Lordship knew very well before. Whereupon, he willed me to resort to Mr. Stanhope and to get him to move her Majesty again for me, and that I should have his Lordship's favour and furtherance therein: or if her Majesty would have him to write thither to be further informed thereof, he would do it. Wherefore I humbly beseech your Honour to have some speech with my Lord of me, to the end you may understand this much by him, for thereupon Mr. Stanhope hopes to make a good end with her Majesty for me, whereby I shall not be driven to come hither from the wars this winter, but live there with my people to work them to do some good, and to see what good I may be able to do with O'Donnel.—xii Octobre, 1595.

Holograph. ¼ *p.* (**35.** 62.)

The Earl of Essex and Sir John Norrys.

1595, Oct. 12.—(1.) Sir Robert Cecil to Sir John Norrys.—Sir John Norrys: For that it seemeth I am made the reporter of some speech of yours concerning the alteration of captains by my Lords of the Council (when occasion hath been to raise or remove them) which giveth the Earl of Essex cause to expostulate with you whether you did particularly mean it by him or inclusive with the rest of the Council, I say this for your satisfaction, that as I never heard you say anything (either of the directions of that honourable table or of any particular member of the same) which became you not always in duty and discretion, so for that point concerning the placing of captains this I only said, and in the Queen's own presence (when some speech of captains' names came in question after your departure and that some of my lords commended one and some another) that I did find it now grown to a great difficulty to distinguish so precisely of the merits of captains, as in removing or preferring one beyond the other, to confer always the best where best was deserved. The Earl of Essex replied that he thought it easily done, and that he could ever do it of any troops that had served under him. To which I answered him that it might be so, but yet my lord, said I, when I spake with Sir John Norrys last day concerning some Britanie captains to be changed, he answered that it was hard to satisfy all that had deserved well, and that, if of necessity their Lordships must raise some, there would be as good put out as were left in, for so had it been done heretofore. This I said of your speech, and as I remember you did say so. But if by these my words so spoken any occasion must be causelessly taken to draw you into such questions as you desire not, then, I pray you, if you do forget you did say so, stick not to leave it upon my mistaking, who am not so peremptory as not to mistrust mine own memory in such a case. Only this much I must affirm, that there and then I said it, and now do still think it, that at the last time of alterations my lords did leave as good out as some whom they kept in, not out of lack of grave consideration (for no man is of their lordships' wisdom better assured) but partly out of necessity to leave some out, and partly for want of due information of the circum-

stances of every man's particular desert. For which my speech then and now I must and will yield at all times and to all persons such answer or such satisfaction as shall be fit for me, having spoken nothing then with any mind to tax any person myself or to obtrude you to suspicion of any ill meaning toward so great a person, between whom and you, if there were grown any dryness, I could not from yourself take any notice of such alteration. This is the truth, which needs no shadows nor supports, for it will ever stand alone. And so I commit you to God. This xijth of Oct., 1595.

Contemporary copy. (**35.** 63.)

[1595, Aug.]—(2.) The Earl of Essex to Sir John Norrys.—Sir, I write this letter to be satisfied to these two questions. First; whether your honour to Sir Robert Cecil or to any man else said that I had put out better captains than I had left in. Secondly; whether you have included me with the rest of my Lords charging or reporting that the Board hath done so. By my next letter you shall know a reason of these questions, and by your answer I shall resolve how to stand towards you.

P.S.—Let your answer be direct and such as I need not write twice to one purpose.

(3.) Sir John Norrys to the Earl of Essex.—Right Honourable, To answer directly to your Lordship's letter I must say that I do not think that I was ever so unadvised as to intermeddle myself by speeches with the doings of any of Her Majesty's Council, either of your lordship in particular or of the Board in general, and in this matter I had no subject at my being in England, for then there were no captains put out but such as myself was consenting to. And therefore I dare the more constantly deny it. And of your lordship's doubt it were spoken to Sir Robert Cecil, himself can satisfy you; if to any other, the disposition of the report can give your lordship light of the truth. Thus much I must say, by your Lordship's permission, that this often manner of expostulating with me makes me doubt that, because I have earnestly sought your good opinion, you do the more contemn me, which I shall be sorry should fall out. When I receive your Lordship's next that you mention, it may be I shall have matter to write more particularly. In the meantime I remain your Lordship's as shall be fit for me.—13 Aug. 1595.

Endorsed by Cecil's Secretary :—"Thearl of Essex to Sir Jo. Norreis, with Sir Jo. answer."

Copies on the same paper. (**35.** 65.)

John Ferne to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 12.—I have sent you a young rucking gelding, something above the age of four years, humbly beseeching your acceptance of so small a gift in good part. The plentiful choice of geldings in these north parts is much impaired by the access of Scots to each fair, where they buy up all, being licensed so to do (as they say). Nothing is here occurred since my coming worthy of advertisement, only Wright, the Jesuit (having been with his popish friends at York) hath peradventure confirmed them in their superstition. The common sort of men well affected in religion took offence, and the subtlest sort of papists (as I hear) had him in suspect, but he is returned to London on the 7 of this month. He is held unlearned by our divines which had conference with him. I do most humbly thank you for your exceeding favours,

beseeching the continuance of them towards me, wholly resting at your command in all service.—From York, this 12th of October, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 64.)

P. FitzJames [Segrave] to ———.

1595, Oct. 12.—His affection to his lordship for manifold special benefits and favours received from his parents causes him to be more sorry than can be expressed for the answer to Frederick, considering the irrecoverable hurt of not permitting the dearest friend his lordship hath in this world to come and make known what so much tendeth to his advancement and her Majesty's service. His lordship seems either more timorous and base of courage than is needful in so weighty a matter so greatly importing both himself and the Queen, or not so provident of things as a man of his wisdom, birth and learning ought to be. His coming can do no harm, and the want far more harm and loss than his lordship knows.

If his lordship will appoint no other place where he may come unto him, let it be at least at the merchant's lodgings at Middelbrowe, called Peter Belmaker, unto which he will come as soon as he receives the passport and letter from his lordship, being ready for the affection he bears him to take that and much more pains and charge for his advancement. Hopes his wisdom will not neglect the opportunity, which now lost cannot be recovered. As this is like to be his last letter, advertises his lordship that he may be assured that by his coming his lordship may be advanced to that his heart can wish, and to be the first and greatest man, after her Majesty and the Lord Treasurer, in England. —From Anwarpe, the 12 of October, 1595, in haste.

Endorsed:—"Copy of P . . . . letter to me, of the 12 of Oct."

Holograph. Without address. 1 *p.* (**35.** 88.)

Sir John Forster to Lord Burghley.

1595, Oct. 13.—Thanks him for his favourable letter in the behalf of the Lord Ewrye; as he has written to the Queen, will deliver Ridsdale and Tindale to the said lord in as good obedience and as peaceable as ever they were in any warden's time. As for his house at Hexham, which Burghley proposes for his lordship's use, it is no ways fit for the purpose, there being neither provision of hay, corn, grass or any other necessary. Means to be at Hexham shortly, but cannot stay there for want of provision. Must go in a horse litter by reason of his imbecility and crookedness of age. Whosoever hath informed his lordship that Hexham is a fit place, hath deceived him therein, for it lacks provision in all things needful. Morpeth Castle is a more fit place, being, as is reported, partly in her Majesty's hands, and he may there be full furnished of corn, hay and grass for his horses in summer and winter. Also it is best suited for the resort of the country to him, for that it lies in the heart of Northumberland.—From my house nigh Alnwick, this 13 October, 1595.

Endorsed:—"S[r] John Forster to my lord. He cannot spare his house at Hexham."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**35.** 66.)

James Douglas to Archibald Douglas.

1595, Oct. 13.—Since the receipt of your last of 13 September, I awaited your other letters from the Lord Scroope, and how soon I shall receive them, they shall (God willing) be delivered as you appoint.

Remember, I pray you, to procure a letter to the Lord Scroope to receive my letters directed to you, and cause them be sent by post. Advertise me if I may come safely towards you as I wrote before. I doubt not you have advertisement of the death of the Chancellor, who deceased the 3 of this instant: of the death of the Earl of Atholl before. It is thought that either Mar or the Prior of Blantyre shall obtain the office of chancellery. Whoever gets it of two, the other will be content. This lurking displeasure at Court is not quenched. Mar appears to carry greatest credit with his Majesty. The Queen is at Edinburgh, whose followers are misliked, and the chiefest of them to be extremely used. I think the office of Secretary shall wake also. It were good if ever you mind to return home you addressed you now to settle you again, for in my opinion the time is very proper. His Majesty is to pass the winter at Holirud House. The whole Borders in Scotland begins to open their preparations suspected this long time, and great trouble is likely to fall forth. The Earl of Angus has obtained no favour as yet. The lady Bothwell has obtained his Majesty's good countenance and a protection to her sons, rather for the evil will borne to Sesford and Buccleugh than for any good will to her Lord or her. If I had the means to send my letters you should be oft advertised of such news as comes to me. And as for yours to be sent in Scotland, I have sufficient means to see them delivered as you shall direct.—13 October, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**35.** 67.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 13.—Received the accompanying letter for the Queen some days ago, but did not deliver it because it is a petition to her Majesty to act as sponsor at the baptism of the child of an Italian gentleman, servant to the Marquis of Anspac, and the request seemed preposterous, he having no acquaintance with her Majesty, save that three years ago he came to discover a treaty against her person and the fleet made by a Captain Menines with the Duke of Parma, to which Cecil's father gave little credit. His name is Antonio Oltrana and he is one of the Counsel of the Marquis, who is a prince near Nuremberg and the house of Brandenburg, and who, with his wife and the duke of Wirtemberg, has also promised to be a sponsor.—13 Oct. 1595.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 75.)

Thomas, Lord Burgh to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Oct. 13.—Complimentary and offering services.—October 13.

P.S.—Upon the dissolving of the army, which is instantly to be disposed into garrison, you will receive plentiful matter of the ambassador's business, which occurrents I will leave to him, and will only write as anything cometh fresh to my understanding. There be rumours of a general peace noised again. Yet is it thought Fuentes will proceed in the course of his victories, only converting the way of them to some action in these Low Countries. The Prince of Orange is said to come with large commission from the King of Spain. In the wavering between these varieties, men be here unsettled. A few more weeks will minister better how to discern. But as for me, let the times bring on as they may, I will be to you ever the same, in a constant heart to reverence the virtues of my most honoured count.

Holograph.

Endorsed:—"13 Oct., 1595." (**204.** 23.)

François de Bourbon to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Oct. $\frac{13}{23}$.—Prays for permission to the bearer to purchase 12 or 15 "haequenees" for him; some of them to be entire.—Paris, 23 Oct., 1595.

Signed.

Endorsed:—"Le Prince Conty, 23 Oct., 1595, novo stilo." There is also a list of names, Le Prince Conty and 11 others.

1 *p.* (**204.** 24.)

Dr. Thos. Nevile, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 15.—Immediately on the death of Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, your Honour was the person to whom I most inclined for the office of our Steward. But because I had been formerly moved for "moe" than one or two of great place, I was advised to make offer thereof unto your father, who hath been ever a singular patron of this our college, which I made speed to effect accordingly, and had passed the same by a full consent among us two days before the sending of this messenger; with that respect had unto your Honour, that if it so stands with his Lordship's pleasure, we are as well content to confirm it unto you.—From Trinity College in Cambridge, 15 October, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**136.** 33.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Oct. 16.—This is only to accompany Captain Savage. There passed here yesterday, towards Holland, La Tulerie, but I had no time in the world of discourse with him, he made such haste away. Only he told me that when he came from the King, which was at Pontoise, the news were not yet come of the loss of the Castle of Cambrai, so as his commission must be of some ancienter matter. There is expectation in Holland of the coming out of certain princes to treat of a peace. It can bring us no good because I see not how we can have a good peace, and I make no question but the most of them will speak nothing but very good Spanish. I beseech you to make much of Captain Savage.—Flushing, 16 October, '95.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**20.** 56.)

Lord North to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 16.—If you have not the credit of that place, good Sir Robert, which may receive and despatch the Council causes, I am right sorry, seeing her Majesty by the continual use of your service approveth your sufficiency; your patience with diligence will work you a due reward notwithstanding the impediment aforesaid. I still resort to you with my letters to the lords of the Council, and send herewith my certificate, as also some other matters which when you have perused you will adjudge them worthy of answer: for so much as I know you repair to the spring with all your intelligences, I forbear to write to that revered and renowned councillor, your good and grave father, from whom I was wont to receive full resolution of all things; to whom I heartily pray you, good knight, present my dutiful commendations and prayers to God for his health. Forget me not to your honourable lady and excellent good wife.—Kirtling, 16 October, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**35.** 68.)

William Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 17.—Writes these few lines by his commandment. Touching her Majesty's Fleet can certify no more than by his last of 23 September. There hath been here, and may be at Court, many reports, but no certainty.

Sir Henry Palmer with her Majesty's ships, having taken in one month's victuals, departed hence last Sunday morning.

Sir Ferdinando Gorge departed this last day towards the Court, unto whom he has delivered an account concerning the Fort at present on building. It is supposed Sir Ferdinando shall have the government of the fort, which the people of this town do very much grieve at. If it would please her Majesty to leave the same unto them, with such allowance as she hath already given towards the maintenance thereof, supposes they would be contented of themselves to maintain a sufficient strength therein. Which no doubt they shall be able to do with less charge than any other, considering they are willing thereunto. Whereas in the harbour there were divers ships which pretended to have taken in Newland fish, many of them depart without any lading by reason of the general stay made thereof by Cecil's letters. There may be in the town of that commodity at least twenty hundred thousand fishes. If some quantity were appointed to be stayed sufficient for her Majesty's service, and the merchants and mariners at liberty to sell the rest while the time serveth, it would be very beneficial to them. Whereas, if the stay continue, it will be to their great hindrance, and to some their utter undoing.—Plymouth, the 17th of October, anno 1595.

Noted on the cover:—"From the maior of Plymouth the 17 day of October 1595 at 12 of the clock at nowne.

At Aishberton a quarter of an hour after iii of the clock in the afternoon.

At Exeter half an hour after 6 in the night.

At Honiton at 9 o'clock at night.

At Crockeran at xij of the clock in the night.

At Sherborn half an hour after 2 of the clock in the morning.

Rec. from Shasbury the 18th day of October at Eight of the clock in the morning.

Rec. at Andever the 18th of October at q^{r} hower after 12 (?) in the morning.

R̃ at Basingstoke q^{r} of a nower after one of cloke afternoone the 18th of October.

At Harford Bridges (?) half an hour after 3 o'clock in afternoon."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 71.)

[Sir Richard Fynes] to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 18.—Forsomuch as it pleased your honour the last year to enquire of me touching the state of corn, whether the want thereof were as great then as the poorer sort pretended they found it, I have thought it my duty most humbly to advertise you, that if forthwith there be not immediate care that the letters and imprinted book, the which my Lords most honourably sent among us, be now put in present execution, whereby rich farmers and corn maltsters in the country, as also the great maltsters and men of trades in cities and market towns, may be by some order from my lords compelled to leave of buying, and withal enforced to bring proportionably as their store is daily to the markets, truly, Sir, although there be corn reasonably plenty and that it yield well, yet such

is the engrossing, converting into malt and private selling upon day given (to make their greater gain) as the markets for the poor are very scantily served; insomuch as the poorer sort do already begin unseasonably in this time of so great expectation of danger to murmur, both at the want which they find in the markets and the great prices which they find thereby. All which, I hope, if there might be but new warrant to put the contents of the book and letter in execution, would forthwith be redressed, and this untimely discontentment beginning to grow amongst the poorer sort at the first avoided.—Broughton, this 18 of October.

P.S.—Muster Master Captain Chatterton hath been lately with us, and no doubt the knowledge of his coming and presence amongst the captains will, with his diligence and such assistance as I hope amongst us he shall find, speedily bring our companies to much better perfection and readiness. For myself and my house, whilst he is in this side of the shire, he knoweth that he is and shall be to the uttermost assured of my best help every way. And if in some few words your honour will recommend him (although it were but with your own private letter) it might be his allowance (the which as yet is not agreed upon) would be much the greater; the which he seemeth worthy of.

Endorsed:—"Sir Richard Fynes to my master."

Holograph. Unsigned. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 72.)

Justices of the Peace for the county of Cornwall to Sir Walter Ralegh.

1595, Oct. 18.—Captain Payton having come to Bodmin sessions with letters from Ralegh and the Council to admit him to have the training of the appointed bands of this county, they, knowing by former experience how much the country would be grieved to be rated with his pension, and that his service could little profit the multitude now sorted to more than fifty companies, which he cannot train well above twice in a year, requested him, for Ralegh's sake, to have accepted some piece of money to ease their country, which he would not hearken unto. They further requested him to forbear trainings this unseasonable time of winter until the beginning of March, by which time the country expecteth to be furnished of much furniture lately increased upon them, but he returned answer of his dislike, and that he would forthwith advertise the Council and also Ralegh what he had done herein. For this reason, they also have written to the Council, and send a copy of their letter, assuring themselves that Ralegh will help and advise them as shall be best for the country's defence and good contentment; whereunto they offer assenting help and service, yielding God thanks for Ralegh's good return.—The 18th of October, 1595.

Signed:— Fra. Godolphin. Hy. Bevyll. R. Carew of Antony. B. Edgecumb.

Endorsed by Cecil's Secretary:—"Justices of Peace of Devon (*sic*) to Sir Wa. Ralegh."

Seal. ½ *p.* (**35.** 73.)

A[nthony] Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 18.—Understands by Mr. Henry White that he is to draw a letter to certain Commissioners to Ireland about the cause in controversy betwixt White and one Itchingham, but does not well con-

ceive the instructions delivered to him. Begs Cecil to signify his mind herein.—London, the 18th of October, 1595.

Signed. ¼ *p.* (**35.** 74.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the Earl of ESSEX.

1595, Oct. 18.—In answer to letter of 24 September. We have used all endeavours, and seeing they here persevered in pleading and protesting the impossibility to pay any debts and the apparent dangers and many inconveniences to ensue if the matter were opened to the Provinces when they hoped of some resolution to send over to the Queen, so to come by degrees to that reasonable contentment might be desired, the commandment received by Mr. Bodley to tell them that none needed to be sent, made them all in a dumpe and uncertain of what course to take best to please her Majesty and work their own good. It is like enough they will now stay a while until they shall have answer from Monsr. Caron unto those letters they are writing to her Highness. A large discourse might be made hereupon, but I will leave that unto Mr. Bodley, and crave pardon in that I break off (as it were) abruptly.

His Excellency hath broken up the camp and sent the men into garrisons, Sir Fra. Vere's regiment being placed in the Zutphen quarter, and he to command over all the martial men in those places, a step to more charge and preferment if he may continue in these countries, such is his worth and carriage in all he goeth about. Part of the States' horse, whereof his Excellency himself was the leader, followed four cornets of the enemy's so hard that to avoid their danger they hastened all they could and got into Enschede, but lost all their baggage and divers taken prisoner. They purposed in their departure out of the field to give an attempt upon a strong house held by the enemy, standing on the passage between Sheerenbergh and Grol, of strength and good importance; their hope was to get it as part of amends for the loss of the counts Philip of Nassau and Solmes, who are to be buried on Tuesday next in Arnham with solemnity, and then shall we have his Excellency here presently to prevent any attempt Fuentes might make upon those places held in Brabant or Flanders. All the same are thoroughly provided with necessaries and store of men: amongst the rest Ostend shall be cared for, which, as the governor writeth, is intended to be besieged, whereof the likelihood is not great, considering the season of the year and that at all times it can be succoured by sea. The alarms from thence have been sundry and so often that some within it are thought of small judgment or not so valiant as they would seem, which hath been excused here and advertised thither, but not interpreted as it was friendly meant and can be avouched.

The States' men that last were sent into France lie in St. Valery, Monstruel and Calais. Foucquerolles was sent for them to come and join with the King his camp, but they answered that Cambray being lost their charge ceased, having been sent to the rescuing of it, and so wrote hither. Whereunto I cannot hear that as yet is anything answered. Harroguieres had of late surprised Lyre and possessed it certain hours, but his soldiers fell to the spoil and would not obey him, so as a few of the enemy that were retired to one of the gates and kept it wrote for aid, and letting in the same took ours at that vantage and in disorder that they did drive them out, took divers prisoners, slew many and recovered the town again. Others we have not.—From the Haege this 18th October, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**35.** 75.)

R. Percyvall to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. [19].—Since Cecil's departure, there hath been with him an uncle of his fellow Cranmer's, of the same name, who is deputy for Mr. Anton in Wiltshire, where he hath been much vexed by one Pope, a lewd fellow, who very openly hath resisted the patent and derided the cause, as the party will declare. Is told Pope has procured a letter to be written to Cecil to discredit Mr. Cranmer, but his writing proceedeth rather from an old private quarrel with Cranmer than from any good ground of exception. Pope's offence (being very publick) will be drawn into example to the great disturbance of the business if (upon proof of his fault) he receive not some punishment.—From your honour's house this present Saturday the —— of October 1595.

Endorsed:—"19 Oct. 1595. Your honour's servant Mr. Percivall."

Seal. ½ *p.* (**35.** 76.)

Thomas Bodley to Lord Burghley.

1595, Oct. 19.—By your letter of 24 September I find her Majesty discontented, as if I had not been so careful as importeth her service to call for an answer from the States. But my trust is in your lordship for informing her what kind of instance I have used, as all my letters will declare it. And yet I never thought meet to trouble your lordship with report of all my travails and endeavours at every time in particular that I went about my business. I hope her Highness will be pleased to give me credit in this case that I may reap some other fruits than pensiveness and grief for my painful solicitation. And where again I am enjoined to proceed without admitting any dilatory answer, I protest I know not in the world how to do it more effectually than I have put in trial, having done in that behalf, both in public and in private, as much as is possible—and more by much than is expressed in any point of my instructions—as well by special persuasions as by other insinuations of danger to the country, insomuch as I have doubted in mine own private judgement whether I kept in that decorum in regard of the dignity and state of her Majesty, to insist so earnestly, so often, so many sundry ways with a people of this condition and so much bounden unto her Highness. And therefore, not prevailing with so great importunity, I could wade no further with them, but certify by letters how I found their dispositions. But since the receipt of your letter, the Council of Estate being come home to the Hage upon the writing of the States, I laboured what I could to procure their advice to be presently given; but getting notice underhand that their drift was altogether to send unto her Majesty (as I have always thought they would) to cut off all occasions of further delays, I let them flatly understand, and withal I made it known to the College of the States, that if so be they had no meaning to satisfy her Highness, but would haply determine to send some deputies unto her to deliver their excuses, they should alter that intent and keep their deputies at home, for so I had been willed to signify unto them. This was taken much to heart that her Majesty would refuse in a cause of that moment to give them the hearing, and both the States and the Council have consulted very often, for divers days together, what course to take upon it. For to forbear to send at all they thought it might be taken for a weak resolution, sith they could not by their letters make so clear a demonstration of their want of ready means to give her Majesty contentment, and to prevent therewith all the effects of her displeasure as by the verbals of those that might be

purposely sent about it, whom they hoped that her Highness, upon their suit in that behalf, would be willing to admit. And yet to send upon presumption when they had been by me forwarned to refrain, and so perhaps when they came to be rejected of her Majesty, they thought it would be carried over all parts of Christendom, and move the multitudes here, who might think they were forsaken, to accept of such conditions as the peacemakes offer. Much ado there hath been, as I am told by some among them, and yet I see it is uncertain when or how they will conclude; albeit by all conjecture I think within these three days they will make somewhat of it. But because it is in doubt, and the time may seem long since I writ unto your Lordship, having been for these ten days put in hope from day to day of some final resolution, I thought it needful the while to inform you what hath passed. Wherein I see no disposition (howsoever they may happen to be secretly minded) to condescend to any portion of present rembourseement, but only to make known that this payment is demanded before the day and out of season, for that the wars are not ended and the country hath no means, which will also be the tenour, by that which I can yet guess, of their letters and message, for that I think they will agree upon the one or the other. It should seem by a clause in your letter that you understood certain words which I had used in my letters of 21 August and 11 September, of a new and another kind of treaty, as if the States had a purpose to renew the treaty with her Majesty, whereas I understood it of a new agreement altogether, with other new conditions, as to signify you, whereupon I writ it I had put the question in communication to some two or three here why they made it now so hard to find money for her Majesty if they meant to make payment of these annual rembourseements, with entertaining so many English as my overture delivered at my last coming home. To this the parties made answer, with whom I dealt in that matter, that it was not possible to cause the provinces to acknowledge that the term of the contract is expired, when the words and the text are so plain against it, and that they would not be induced to make any restitution as for debt already due; but by proposing unto them some other form of treaty they might have been intreated, by good handling of their humours, to cancel the old, and to [be] persuaded indirectly to have included in a new certain yearly payments for her Highness' contentation, in regard of her former charges. Hereupon it was that I did insinuate that, as far as I could learn, if anything were obtained, it must come by the means of a new accord; but of any resolution taken or intended to be taken about it I am utterly ignorant. For as occasions may be given, if they chance to send their deputies, they are like enough in secret to conclude other matters, as their usual manner is, and also afterwards, in England, to authorise them to deal as any motion to their liking shall happen to proceed from her Majesty to themselves. When I press them somewhat near in private conversation to tell me how they can prevent the subversion of their State, if her Majesty should protest and withdraw her assistance, their answer savoureth altogether of a desperate mood:—loth, they say, they would be to contest with her Highness, and will shun it as they may in all dutiful sort, that the enemy may not triumph and turn it to his benefit; but if she force them unto it by her public protestations, they have but too much to allege both to justify themselves in the sight of the world and to notify to all men with what patience they have borne the breaches of the contract, exceeding greatly to their prejudice; and if withal she will proceed to deprive them of her aid, they must and will provide to trust unto themselves and to such helps as God shall send, it having ever been their destiny to defend their liberty and right with adversity

and troubles. But if otherwise than well should befal their estate, it would be seen but over soon that England's staff is next the door.

I call to mind many times that her Majesty in her speeches of the affairs of these countries hath seemed often so to build upon the affections of this people as if the generality were more addicted to content her than this assembly of their deputies, and that the inhabitants of the towns might be drawn by remonstrance to reform and disavow the dealings of their delegates. This was so out of question at the making of the contract, and so continued somewhat after, until they grew out of liking with some courses that were held by some ministers of her Majesty, and reduced their estate to some better form of government. But for these six or seven years I have found the people very willing to be guided by their deputies, who are also very wary to know how far they may presume. For though somewhat sometimes be done by their deputies against their humours and opinions, yet it is but very seldom in matters of moment, and I could never yet observe that there was anything controlled or countermanded by the people that they had once ordained, which is the patience they will use for preservation of their union. Whereof I thought it not amiss to touch a word unto your lordship, if haply some course of proposing matters to the Commons should seem expedient for her Majesty. The loss of the town of Cambray doth minister much matter of new discourses in this country, very many men disliking that careless dealing of the King, and misdoubting lest their succours will prove but ill bestowed. Insomuch that I perceive, unless that somewhat with speed be achieved by the King for the advancement of their cause, he shall find them for hereafter a great deal straiter laced in assisting him with money. But yet this last absolution doth keep their heads busied above all other matters, as that which they account will entice him ere be long to some attonement with the Spaniard, and draw this country shortly after into notable inconvenience. What opinion the enemy conceiveth of a peace you may conjecture by the letter herewith of the Marquis of Haure to the Count of Berghe, which was lately intercepted and sent us from the camp. I have also seen another to the selfsame effect from a chief man of Brussels to a private person here.

It is given out by the Marquis, and is confirmed by our common occurrences, that commissioners appointed by the Chamber of Spyres to come hither to mediate an accord with the Spaniard are now in consultation at Frankfort or Cologne. Many men here suspect that for the furtherance of this peace the release of the goods and ships is artificially dallied of till the coming of the Cardinal of Austriche and the P. of Orange (who are expected very shortly), that they may be the offerers of that special grace and favour, and persuade both the owners and others by their means to listen so much the sooner to their desired pacification.

I have enquired very hard to know the author of that French discourse I sent to my lord of Essex, but nobody here can tell it for certain, albeit it is fathered by the most upon Lipsius who hath handled by report that subject in a letter, and that doth savour altogether his style and form of writing.

There is intelligence come from Antwerp that the Indian fleet arrived at San Lucar in Spain the 7 of September with 10 millions. I think your lordship hath heard that Haraugnieres, the Governor of Breda, by whom Huy was surprised in February last, hath attempted the like upon the town of Lier—a very strong place in the dukedom of Brabant about two leagues from Antwerp, where he and his troop of seven or eight hundred, of which many were disguised in boors' apparel and came

in early in a morning on an oxe market day, seizing on a gate, possessed presently the town, the munition house, the market-place and every gate saving one which they kept without impreachment from five in the morning until three in the afternoon, and then for want of good order the soldiers falling to the spoil, the burghers took arms, and other soldiers to the number of 2,000 came from Antwerp, Malines and Herentals, which slew, as we think, 500 of ours and put the rest to flight. And thus our hap is all this year to come home by weeping cross in all the attempts we take in hand. In effect, what with that and the plots that are casting to effect a pacification, and the courses held in France, with those other considerations which I enlarged to you the 17 August, together with the matter of my message unto them, they are so much amazed and so fearful lest the people should begin to take a head and revolt in some quarter, which they doubt may draw after the body of their confederacy, as I never saw them for anything, albeit I have been here in divers great astonishments, so abjectly minded as they are at this present. And yet, in my opinion, there doth nothing prognosticate so great a danger towards as the grudges and discords between province and province in contributing their portions, and the envies and dislikes that are secretly kindled but smothered for the time among the chiefest of the country, which may occasion the sudden disunion of the states when so many other causes concur to help it forward. Now they see and complain of the want of a P. of Orange, or of some such able person, to compose these covert quarrels, to hold the provinces together in good correspondence, to animate the people in these cases of disaster, and to propose in other accidents the meetest means to be embraced for the benefit of the country. Count Maurice is young and void of experience, [not] delighting to meddle with affairs of the State, and, in a manner, among the rest there is equality altogether, so as none will undertake to be the author of a project in business of importance lest it should not speed aright, unless it may be someone who by reason of his place as Advocate of Holland hath great opportunities to effect his designs, and is by nature very pregnant to plot and devise, so as having been fortunate in the issue of some counsels beyond all expectation, he hath carried away the credit in contriving and managing most matters of the State. Howbeit his coequals mutter at it much, and his betters so disdain it as, if his fortune chance to fail him, it will quickly go amiss with his credit and countenance. And thus the weight of this cause is the occasion of my length and of many points inserted, of which I thought it not impertinent to make some little mention, beseeching you most humbly to make relation to her Majesty of what you think behoofull, and to afford my service that report as in your honourable judgment it doth deserve.—From the Hague, 19 Oct. '95.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter to my lord Treasurer, 19 Oct. 1595."

7½ *pp.* (35. 77.)

Information against Francis Pope.

[1595, Oct. 19.]—He gave counsel to Toby Hall to put lime in a bag, with certain money therein, and to send it to an inn, and word to be sent to me that it was starch, to the intent that I should seize upon it, and then they would charge me with felony; which was accomplished.

He giveth counsel to many that they may keep their starch to give away, but they may sell an ounce of pepper for 8*d.* and give with it a pound of starch.

He hath and hath had lately great quantities of starch which he covertly passeth away into the country.

He useth informant with very opprobious and vile speech for executing his deputation concerning starch.

Mr. Fawkenor and Mr. Reynolds having the deputation, and having taken from him 27lb. of starch and satisfied him for it, the next day he set to sale a pan full of starch upon the stall of one Mr. Pittman, servant to Sir Thomas Gorge, causing it to be affirmed to be Sir Thomas George's starch—which Pitman is no shop keeper.

Most of the grocers in that county depend upon the event of this Francis Pope, for he is the most perverse fellow in outward show of them all.

Headed :—" Richard Cranmer against Francis Pope of Salisbury in Wilts."

Endorsed :—" 19th Oct. 1595."

1 *p.* (**35.** 81.)

Lord Hunsdon to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 19.—Has received his letter and will willingly perform the contents thereof if Mr. Vice-Chamberlain do not recover. Yesterday there was great hope, but now as great despair, for his looks are again very ghastly and his speech fails. If he do depart, nobody shall prevent you.—Somerset House, 19 Oct. 1595.

Endorsed :—" L. Chamberlain."

Signed. ½ *p.* (**172.** 78.)

Sir Thomas Cecil to his brother, Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 19.—" My good brother, I thank you for the kind care you have of me, though I do look but for an unkind end; for mine enemies have put such principles and grounds in her head that I find it true that I have read, princes have no feeling but of themselves; and so my reward shall be my passport, which if I had, and half seas over, I should be more contented for that time than to stand in hope of the best office that Mr. Vice-Chamberlain had."—This 19th.

Endorsed :—" 19 Oct. 1595."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**172.** 79.)

Sir Thomas Cecil to his brother, Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, about Oct. 19.—Thanks him for good offices. " I do like well that in your discretion you will not impart the scornful words Her Majesty used of him: for it might make him faint in the latter end, which would mar all. And so I pray you, when you shall either write or speak to my lord, entreat him in my behalf, that now it is brought to this strait it may be brought to some good end."—Monday.

Endorsed :—" Sir Tho. Cecill to my master."

Holograph. Not addressed. ½ *p.* (**172.** 80.)

The archdeaconry of the Isle of Man.

1595, Oct. 20.—Letter enclosing judgement delivered by the Captain, Bishop, Officers, Deemsters, Vicars-general and the twenty-four Keys of the Isle of Man, upon letters from William Earl of Derby, and Alice, countess dowager, his sister-in-law, of 26 and 29 July, in a cause

between John Phillips and Henry Curwen concerning the incumbency of the Archdeaconry of the Isle of Man, whereby it is pronounced that no ecclesiastical person lawfully presented and inducted can be displaced without ordinary course of law, and that John Phillips, being heretofore displaced without course of law, is restored to his living and place.

From the Castle Rushen within the Isle of Man, the 20th day of October, 1595.

Endorsed :—"Sir Thomas Gerrard to the Earl of Derby." 1 *p.* (**35.** 83.)

Enclosure :—Copy of the judgement. 1*p.* (**35.** 82.)

Signatures to the foregoing :—Thomas Gerrard, Jo. Meryck, Soderens', William Norris, Vicar-General, William Crowe, official.

Henry Radcliffe.	Thomas Crosse.	
John Stevenson.	Thos. Clarke.	Humfrey Scarisbreck.
John Standish.	Raynold Lucas.	William Lucas.
William Harrison.	Robert Mare.	William Radcliffe.
Thomas Quate.	John Clarke.	John Quale.
Nicholas More.	William Qualtrough.	Edward Ellis.
Philip More.	William Hutchens.	John Lucas.
Gilbert Caloe.	William Cayne.	Thomas Sansbury.
Philip Crosse.	Robert Christen.	Henry Halsall.
Dollin Gawen.		
Evan Carret.		
Thomas Crane.		
John Quale.		
Wm. Kissaige.		
Donald Christen.		

The Earl of Oxford to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 20.—Has especial opportunity to try his friends in a cause which he doubts not is just. Whereas a few years since he was a suitor to Her Majesty that his right of keeping the forest of Waltham and park of Havering might have trial at law, and under pretence to do him favour Her Majesty then was pleased that the matter should be referred to arbitrament, which was so done as she, taking exception to his arbitrator, had her own Sir Christopher Hatton, then Lord Chancellor, appointed as indifferent for them both. The latter having heard the matter was resolved and wished him to urge the Queen to call for his report, which he did in the Chancellor's presence. She refused to hear him flatly, saying whether it were the Earl's or hers she would bestow it at pleasure, and under pretence of keeping it from spoil until the matter were decided, she put it into the hands of Sir Thomas Heneage, which is all he has gained after a year's travail.

Has written to Lord Burghley, who was present when the matter was committed, and to the Queen. Desires that his friends will speak their minds to Her Majesty, and will be means that either she will let him enjoy his right or will protect him with her law as her subject, and, if it be none of his, will rather take it away by order than oppression.—This 20 October, 1595. (*Signed.*) Edward Oxenford.

P.S.—As he was folding this, has received a very honourable answer from the Lord Treasurer. His whole trust in this cause is in Burghley as privy to the whole, and in Cecil who will not abandon him in so just a matter. Burghley seemeth to doubt yet of his death, and wishes him to make means to the Earl of Essex to forbear to deal for it. This he cannot do in honour, having already received divers injuries and wrongs

from him. "If Her Majesty's affections be forfeits of men's estates we must endure it."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 84.)

Pe. Probyn to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 21.—Has both yesternight and this day sought John Arden and found his lodging in Southwark, near to the place where hawks are sold there, but he has gone into the country for a few days (as the host says). On his return he is to be sent to Heneage House, when due notice shall be sent to Cecil.

The cabinet wherein is the written description of Ireland, with the map which was Mr. Secretary's, and written by Mr. Davizon when he was in the Tower, is come to Hencage House, and my lady saith only Cecil shall have it, or anything else that there is to pleasure him. In the same cabinet are other books which will also be kept for him. His lady sent by Mr. Hencage this forenoon to Cecil, or he had waited on him before, but in seeking for Arden and compounding with Powles for burying the corpse this night and by other occasions found no time to come, being in hope to have brought him with him that it pleased Cecil to command. On Friday will wait on him at Court with good testimony of sundry employments of importance, largely promised in her Majesty's name, which he has not yet received; has done good services without making it known to any but such as employed him, so they had the credit and commodity, but he, poor man, is left to be holpen by her Highness, whose service it was, and by true report of Cecil, unto whom as yet he has not done any service at all.—Heneage House, 21 8^{bre}, 1595, late.

Endorsed by Cecil's Secretary:—"Mr. Vice-Chamberlain to my Master," *and by Cecil:*—"Readde."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 85.)

Edward, Earl of Oxford to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 21.—Considering the "danger of life" wherein Mr. Vice-chamberlain lay, and the probability of many things falling to the Queen's hands thereby, and also that he has a certain right to the keeping of the forest of Waltham and park of Havering, he has written to her Majesty that after so often bestowing it on others she will "deign it to the rightful keeper." Begs Cecil to favour this suit.—21 Oct. 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 81.)

M. de la Fontaine to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Oct. $\frac{21}{31}$.—The resolutions recently taken bind him to do his best for the service of these two crowns, in whose unity lies the safety and freedom of all who shun the yoke of Spain. Has heard that the King is coming to this coast and is even expected at Calais, and, personally, having long wished that their Majesties had an opportunity to meet and confer together (thinking that this would be the means of getting rid of misunderstanding, clearing away all difficulties, and tying the knot of an indissoluble friendship) he addresses himself to Essex as the person most fit to weigh and promote this project.—"Mais souvenez "vous, s'il vous plaise, qu'attendu ce qui s'est passé ici, es demandes et "poursuites du Roy, part tant de lettres et messages, veu l'estat que "vous remarquez es affaires de la France et les occurrences tres

" pressantes qui pressent le Roy de resolution, il fauldroit fortifier ceste " deliberation d'esperances et effects convenables a un tel dessein."—London, last of October, 1595.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 83.)

M. de Lomenie to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Oct. $\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{1}$.—Delivered your letter to the mayor of Dover and was in treaty for a ship to cross in, when the captain of one of the Queen's pinnaces, recognising me as having crossed with Mr. Williams, offered to take me, and on Friday night we embarked. But the wind changing in the night we had to return to this port. Passengers report some tumults at Paris; but of the mean people, five of whom are already executed. The King is expected at Rouen and Gaillon. Jehan Symon, despatched to Mons. Edmonde, has been taken, and Mons. Edmonde is still at Paris. If that is so, I will forward him your letters when I reach the King, and send you his reply.—Rye, Monday last of October 1595, French style.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 85.)

Thomas Bodley to Lord Burghley.

1595, Oct. 22.—After so much deliberation as in my last of 19 of this month I reported at length, the States deputed Mr. Barnevelt and Mr. Vanderverke, with the *greffier* of their College, to acquaint me with the tenour of two letters which they have written to Her Majesty and the Council, tending only to excuse the protracting of their answer to her demands, to shew their curiousness always in observing the contract, to foresignify the dangers if the people should be told that her Majesty would dissolve it, and to entreat her to have patience till their state will permit that they may use a shorter course and give her better contentation. They required me withal with a vehement kind of speech that, as I tendered the advancement of her service and the good correspondence between the two countries, and as I knew their allegations to be true and unfeigned and found in conversation a hard conceit the people had of this demand, I should second their letters with others of mine own, and deal in that behalf with all sincerity and roundness, whereby her Highness might forbear from taking an extreme or rigorous course against them. Whereunto, for an answer, I signified again that, in all that they desired, I had done my duty thoroughly by my former advertisements, and had faithfully delivered all their reasons to her Majesty in every such material point as their letters made remonstrance: all which notwithstanding her Highness could not find but if so be they would endeavour to persuade the generality, and therein use their opportunities with that dexterity and wisdom as they are wont in weighty causes, they might draw them to the payment of some convenient portion, whereby perhaps she might be moved not to press them for a while to any further remboursement; but when nothing at all is presented unto her, considering her long and chargeable succours, and considering her present domestical necessities with other manifold occasions, of which they had been by me informed at full and they of themselves could make the reckoning well enough, it could not but engender some notable alienation. Moreover, for myself, I had been charged expressly not to yield or hearken to any dilatory answer, for which they were not to attend my conveyance of their letters, nor any other office that might any way seem to favour their present resolution. Of that

which passed to and fro to this effect and the like they made relation to their College, who, for ought I can perceive, go onwards with their purpose to send away those letters, which I think they will consign to their agent, Mr. Caron. The Council of Estate was very earnestly bent to have sent unto her Majesty some men of good account, and the States, I am persuaded, had followed that counsel but that they stayed their proceeding upon my prohibition. And thus remaining uncertain what course of further dealing will be pleasing to her Majesty I will attend in that behalf your lordship's good direction.—From the Hage, 22 Oct., '95.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter to my Lord Treasurer."

2 *pp.* (**35.** 87.)

Dr. Roger Goade to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 22.—Has brought Mr. George's suit to good effect to his own satisfaction and good liking.—22 Oct., 1595, King's College, Cambridge.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**136.** 34.)

Ottwell Smyth to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Oct. 22.—As commanded, furnished Mr. Edmondes with what money he wanted for the voyage of Lyons, 330*l.* since the month of May and 600 crs. more since his return, which is 180*l.* more than the Queen's allowance. The charges be great in following the King. But for Essex's letter, would not have allowed him so much. Begs to know his pleasure in this by bearer, Humphrey Basse, as he cannot lie long out of so great a sum. Mons. de Incarvyll writes him from Amiens, 18 Oct., of the death of the Duke Denvars at Nealle eight days ago; how the King has blocked Lefferre; how the Cardinal of Austria is arrived at Geannes with great riches, and brings the Count of Bure with him into Flanders, and the King prepares all the forces he can against them and will winter in Picardy; how the Duke de Bowlyon is gone to Sedan for some business there, and how Arelles in Provence has surrendered to the King.

The Duke Monpansyer is at Rouen and the governor of Dieppe here, going to the King. Fears the King will make him quit Rouen to give it to Mons. le Grande, "the which will be ill for all English merchants and for them of the Religion, them of the *tierce* party; some of them be hanged in Paris and some hanged in effigy. They be all Leaguers which would have them of the Religion driven out of the country if they could." Corn and victuals are very dear in Picardy, so that, their pay being so small, the Flemings and Scottish men fall sick and diminish. If forces come from England they must bring their own victual. Asks him to move the Queen to write to the King, or desire Monsieur Lomenye to speak to the King, to let the Governor of Dieppe be Governor of Rouen under Monpansyer. The Governor says the King will make two lieutenants of Normandy, Mons. Le Grande and Mons. de Varvakes, and give them the lieutenantship now held by the governors of Dieppe and Caen. He adds that he would sooner lose his life, and that he is sure that Dieppe, Newhaven and other places, named, will revolt. "All this comes by the persuasion of Madame de Mowsseawhes, the King's mistress, that loveth Monsieur Le Grande so much. The Duke de Monpansyr altogether is against it, declaring to the King that in doing so he would much discontent his good servants the Governor of Dieppe

and Caen, which had done him such good service and preserved these two towns from the League. The King told him that he was led by the persuasion of the premier president of Rouen and Monsieur de Incarville; so that no man can persuade the King from the giving of the government of Rouen, and to be one of the lieutenants of Normandy to Mons. Le Grand by the persuasion of his mistress." Urges Essex strongly to urge the Queen to use her influence to prevent this, for Le Grand and Varvakes are tyrants and raisers of imposts, and it is of great importance to her Majesty to have good neighbours. A letter from Essex to the Governor telling him that the Queen will stand his friend would comfort him much.—Dieppe, 22 Oct., 1595.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**172.** 82.)

Friar Jacobus Carolus to the Earl of Essex.

1595, $\frac{\text{Oct. 22.}}{\text{Nov. 1.}}$—Protests, at length, his admiration for Essex and his desire to serve him. An occasion to write is now presented by the death of their king, to him indeed a happy release from misfortunes, but to them a bitter loss. That in his lifetime he offered to God the sacrifice of a contrite heart, is shown by the psalms he composed, which the writer has determined to send to Essex. It was unjust that he should die rich who up to his very last breath had lived poor; yet he left "thesaurus iste spiritalis, cujus etiam volui serenissimam Reginam participem facere, etsi enim haec scripta longe distent a priscorum ac piorum doctorum maxima laude, quae saepe in manibus habere solet Regia Majestas, attamen post adipem, etiam blandissima oluscula appettibilia sunt, praesertim cum intellexerit a rege sibi amicissimo, ac foelicitatis suae cupidissimo, condita fuisse, et ab homine oblata, quem etsi vili ac Franciscano habitu indutum, majori tamen affectu illum diligere, quam Philippum Regem gemmis fulgentem ac mollibus vestitum, ore et corde fateri debet."—Paris, 1 Nov. 1595.

Latin. Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**172.** 87.)

Sir John Forster to the Earl of Huntingdon.

1595, Oct. 23.—I have received your letters in behalf of Lord Ewry, who cannot presently come to his charge by want of his provision, and that in the mean time of his absence I would have an extraordinary care, as I have done. His Lordship hath the whole charge laid upon him already for the entering to the same, for that I have her Majesty's letters for my discharge therein, which I would very gladly that his Lordship should make haste to disburthen me of the same; for since the report given forth that his Lordship was warden (and especially by Arthur Gray), which is five or six weeks since, hath been an occasion to encourage the evil people of both the realms to commit attempts upon the Borders by the report thereof, which hath caused some spoils in the meantime to be committed and attempted more than hath been before. Notwithstanding, at your Lordship's request, I will have a care and earnest diligence to keep the same in good order so far as I am able in the mean time. For since his Lordship was admitted to the wardenry and I daily expected to have been released of the same, I have kept two days of "trews," where, according to the laws of the Borders and the stroke of justice, every man that had any bill of complaint to follow had sufficient warning by proclamation to proceed themselves to follow the same, and proclamation besides made at the days of trews, that whoso had any cause of complaint, that they should come and follow them

without making further clamour for justice, for that there they might be heard, being provided of vowers according to justice and the laws of the Borders. And as I understand by her Majesty's own letters, I am charged with the great bill of Tyndall that justice hath not been done in that which shall appear when your Lordship and Sir William Bowes, who are appointed commissioners for receiving the rolls, that I have sufficiently discharged her Majesty and myself, being warden in the same; as will appear by the indent and all other matters which are justly to be charged withal.

Nothwithstanding, on your Lordship's request, I am contented to do my endeavour to keep the Borders in the best staye I am able. Had it not been at your Lordship's request, no man in England should have caused me to continue or exercise the office.—Alnwick, this 23rd of October, 1595.

P.S.—I have caused my servant at Hexham to deliver to Lord Ewre many hangings for the house, beds, vessels, and all other things necessary for his use, to receive the same at his coming.

Superscribed :—" To the right honourable and his very good lord the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President and Lord Lieutenant in the north. *Vera copia.* Jo. Ferne."

2 *pp.* (**35.** 89.)

Lord Cobham to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595,] Oct. 25.—Until his servant came from Court very late, knew not whether any lodging had been appointed him until this morning; and when he came from Greenwich, brought his chamber stores hither, so that he cannot be there to-morrow. Will hasten all he can as he would be right sorry that her Majesty should be displeased with him.—Cobham Hall, 25 October.

(*Signed*) W. Cobham.

Addressed :—

" For her Ma^ty affaires.

To my loving son-in-law, Sir Robert Cecil, knight, one of her Ma^ty most honorable privy council.

Cobham Hall the xxv^th of October at nine in the forenoon.

W. Cobham.

Haste post post haste post post haste."

Note on cover :—" Dartford, the 25^th of October, at half hour past 10 a forenoon."

Endorsed :—" 1595." *Seal.* ½ *p.* (**35.** 91.)

Florence McCarthy to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 27.—Understanding by Mr. Stanhop that at his last conference with my lord of me, his lordship told him that he would despatch me here now without going into Ireland, if he could, or else deliver me letters to go thither; and for that I am not able, after 5 years' imprisonment and three years' suit, with the loss of all my living, to maintain myself here any longer, nor had never been able to live here these fifteen months that I have now attended, if I had not been maintained by Mr. Herbert Pelham in hope that I might obtain some means of her Majesty for his satisfaction of such sum of money as he disbursed for me; who, perceiving my cause to be delayed and like to be referred for some certificate into Ireland, is so far discouraged as I cannot receive no relief of him nor of nobody else; wherefore I

humbly beseech your Honour, upon whose honorable favour and friendship I do rely most, to be a mean that my lord will move her Majesty for me, whereby some course may be taken for my despatch here, for, as God judge me, I cannot follow my cause any longer, except I might have some maintenance of her Majesty to go into Ireland about it or to follow it here, seeing Mr. Pelham gave over to maintain me any longer. —27th of Octobre, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**35.** 92.)

William Aldersey, Mayor of Chester, to the Earl of Derby.

1595, Oct. 27.—Reminding him that M. Fowlke Aldersey, late mayor of this city, informed him on the 2nd of this month of the arrival from the Isle of Man of one Humfrey Searswick, Comptroller thereof, with instructions from Sir Thomas Gerrard, knight, Captain of the Isle, to receive here shot and powder from his Honour, to be defrayed with ready money which he brought with him. The gentleman has since stayed here, expecting his Honour's resolution; and having now a meet messenger, beseeches to know his pleasure in that behalf.—Chester, October 27, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**35.** 93.)

Hans Dyryckson to Sir Peter Vanlore.

1595, $\frac{\text{Oct. 27.}}{\text{Nov. 6.}}$—Sir Peter, This is only to let you understand that your process stands as before and nothing done therein. The bruit goeth that you are affrayed the contrary, but trust you me, you need no more fear those matters as yet than I need to fear to be beaten of a boy of a year old. To be vigilant and careful is very commendable, but your "partys wryttinges" is far from being ready to give over in law.

Your neighbours are where I wrote in my last. If their despatch come not the sooner they will to Rome, and so see Italy. They thought to have sent a factor in those parts: I had one with him to bring you to have the first sight of his commodities, but the passage is so dangerous and so narrowly and straitly kept and looked unto, that he durst not adventure, so both are returned. Concerning their trade and proceedings I wrote much in my former letter, to which I refer.

The Cardinal is upon the way and in my opinion will be here betwixt this and Christmas. It is given out he bringeth great sums of money. I know the contrary, and that these are but speeches to put men in great expectations and hope that at his arrival all shall be contentment.

Steven Devara and Count de Fontes do go from these parts—the one for Spain, the other into Italy, where he shall have some government or other. He is looked for daily to Brussells. The camp is dispersed. The Spanish government is much disliked by all men. The Cardinal's coming giveth satisfaction.

Concerning the king of France. How those affairs stand you may partly see by the enclosed, the which I send to that effect. Besides this I am assured of that underhand great mean there is made for a peace betwixt the two kings of Spain and France. They are such that handle those affairs as are able to bring it to pass; besides the spirituality, nobility and subjects of both sides make great intercession for amity betwixt the two princes; therefore, assure yourself it will be brought to pass.

So, good Sir, I take my leave the 6 of November, '95.

P.S.—Mr. David Yngelby, with his wife, the Earl of Westmerland his dochter, arrived in Antwerp the 17 October. He is come by the

way of Seeland, and sayeth that there is great fear amongst you. It may be; but trust you me, it is of your own shadow.

Addressed :—"An S^r^ Pieter Vanlore, marchan."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 107.)

William Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 28.—This last day there arrived a flyboat laden with corn, taken by Lord Cumberland's ships, and in her one Captain Preston, his lordship's servant, who reports that about six weeks past his frigate met with H.M. Fleet about 40 leagues from the Souther Cape, all well, directing their course for the Canaries, having then taken two fly-boats laden with divers commodities, whereof Sir Francis Drake remained with one; the other being under the charge of Sir John Hawkins, escaped from him again in the night.

Thinks well to certify this though Cecil may have more certain advertisement hereof from one other of Lord Cumberland's ships which is supposed to be at Portsmouth ere this.

Sends a letter for Lord Cumberland from his servant that by Cecil's means, his lordship may give order the prize of corn may he sold as the country standeth in great need thereof, the price of wheat being now (this town's measure which is sixteen gallons) between 9*s.* and 10*s.* the bushel, and like to be dearer.—Plymouth, the 28th of October, 1595.

Noted on cover :—"From James Bagg, Mayor of Plymouth, the 28th at twelve of the clock at noon.

Aisheberton half an hour after three in the afternoon the same day.

At Exeter 3 quarters after 6 in the night.

At Honiton half an hour after nyne of the clock in the afternoon.

At Crockehorne at 11 of the clock in the morning from Hunyton.

Received at Sherborne half an hour after 4 of the clock in the morning.

Received from Shasbery half an hour past x of the clock at Sarum.

At Andover halfe our past one of the clock in the afternoon.

Received at Basingstoke the xxix^th^ of October at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Hartford Bridge the 29th of Oct. at 7 of the clock in the afternoon."

Holograph. Seal broken. ½ *p.* (**35.** 91.)

The Bailiffs and Aldermen of Colchester to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 28.—Understand by his letters he is desirous of the recordership of their town, void by the death of Sir Thomas Heneage, which office vesteth not with them but in twenty-four commoners appointed therefore by the general voice of the whole or most part of the free burgesses of the town. The election has been delayed by the absence of one of the bailiffs at the time of receipt of his letter, but now they will have the office established by the election and do their utmost to effect his desire in the same.—Colchester, this 28th of October, 1595.

Signed :—Thomas Haselwood, Henry Osborne, Bailiffs; Robert Mott, Martin Bessell, Thomas Raymond, Ralph Northaye, William Tomson, Thomas Ingram, Thomas Hickford, Aldermen.

½ *p.* (**35.** 95.)

Ottywell Smyth to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Oct. 28.—Wrote by Humphrey Basse of the discontent of the governors of Dieppe and Caen at Le Grand and Varvackes having the lieutenantship of Normandy. "This doth likewise discontent the governor of Normandy, which is the Duke Monpansyer; for he doth not love Monsieur Le Grand. And I have seen a letter that was written to the governor of this town, wherein the Duke de Monpansyer would gladly that her Majesty would write to the King that he might have the disposition of the governors of the towns that be in Normandy," or there is like to be trouble. The Duke was sent for to the King but made excuses; and so did this governor. The King went to Le Fere fearing the enemy might come to victual it; but is now returned to Amiens, for the enemy threaten Ardres. "The Duke " Deparnone is now declared for the League, for he doth demand such " places as the King cannot give him, as the town of St. Jean " d'Angelye; so the Constable could do nothing with him." Encloses the governor of Dieppe's letter.—Dieppe, 28 Oct. 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**172.** 84.)

Sir Thomas Hoby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 29.—His success at his last being in the North was such as that he is now returning thither. Beseeches letters to the Earl of Huntingdon, thanking him for former favours (which have been exceeding much) and praying a continuance. Would not have troubled him but finds his lady mother so backward for his preferment that he has no other hope to draw her to do anything but by the Lord Treasurer's means; and, as he has already troubled his lordship with sundry letters and is by some friends to solicit his favourable help to his mother, thought it too much to trouble him now.—This 29th of October, 1595.

P.S.—Is to be in York upon Monday, whither he would that Cecil would command him some service.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**35.** 96.)

M. Beauvoir la Nocle to the Earl of Essex.

1595, $\frac{\text{Oct. 29.}}{\text{Nov. 8.}}$—Knowing his confidence in M. de la Fontaine, does not write at length, but writes his affair to La Fontaine to impart to him at his leisure. Essex has no truer friends than Beauvoir and the Vidame of Chartres, who went to the King 15 or 20 days ago. Intends to follow him about the end of the month.

"Estant la [with the King], ne doubtez, Monsieur, que par ci appres nous ne soyons plus diligens et l'un et l'autre de payer une bien petitte partie du debvoir duquel nous sommes obliges et plus que tresobligez, premierement a Sa Majeste Serene, secondement a vous, et generallement a toutte votre brave nation parmy laquelle nous avons receu tant de faveur et de courtoisie." Protests his grief that he has not, as he promised, written to her Majesty since he left England.—Beauvoir, 8 Nov. 1595.

Endorsed:—8 Nov. "stilo novo."

French. Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**172.** 90.)

Edward Wylton to the Earl of Essex.

1595, $\frac{\text{Oct. 30.}}{\text{Nov. 9.}}$—*Most ho. lo. I now understand the reason why the King sent for Señor Antonio Perez. He gave out to many that he knew would not conceive it from the King, that he came not into France for bread, but to treat of affairs, and that day that his Majesty refused to have him about him, he purposed directly to forsake France. The King at the first wisht him to stay at Paris up till Villeroy's coming, but that being somewhat deferred, and he writing both to his Majesty, Monsieur de La Force and others to the same effect, in the end was sent for, but yet said, he wondred himself for what cause,* sed ibo quia rex me vocat. He found the King at Amiens who used him with good grace, *but in his journey to La Fere he received so small content amongst the French that he grew to this desperate conclusion, that either they were careless of the King's favors to any men, or else absolutely hated him, whether soever he could not with safety live in France; that he had a retreat which he could not but ever think of; that he would not receive any more of the King's money; that after he had served the King some five or six months he would request that he might be safely sent to Venice, the Segniory only promising fide publica to keep him in safety. My Lord, I find him now somewhat perplexed as doubting whether he should directly shape his course for England or write to your Lordship for means to furnish him for the Order of Saint Esprit, as he freely protested to do. I assure myself he will do the one or the other. He saith he will not content himself to live in France with any mean fortune, and I verily think he will not with any fortune. As for his being a councillor of the Order of Saint Esprit and the promise of the first abbacy, I think will turn all to fume.*

The King lyeth at Traverse, a village hard by La Fere, which he hath besieged. Sr Perez remaineth yet at Chaunye, three leagues off, where he hath at last met with Villeroy, the man so long expected. With him he meaneth to treat of his particular affairs, and so presently discern of his estate. I think the King removeth shortly to St. Quintins, and after to Compiegne, where he meaneth to keep his Christmas, as it is yet supposed. *Señor Perez purposeth amongst other things to move Villeroy to draw the King to an invasive war in Spain. The King of Spain suspecteth he has so much laboured both in England and France, and for that cause his wife, children and friends do suffer inconvenience. If he cannot effect that, as there is no likelihood by reason of the King's exceeding poverty,* he meaneth to retire himself according to his former determination.

The army consisteth of 10,000 foot, whereof there are 3,000 lance-knights, with whom Mons. de Sancy is lately arrived, 3,000 French and 4,000 Swiss. They pass for this number, but I think they may be betwixt 6 and 7,000. There are not yet above 500 horse beside the *noblesse* that follow the King, which are not above 300. The garrison of La Fere is at least 1,200: they are victualled (except for bread) for three months, and for bread for one month. They have turned the French out of the town. The town is very little and strong, neither hath the King any hope to take it but by famine. He hath some 6 cannon, and those for the countenance of his army not for battery. The general spoil of the country maketh all things exceeding dear in the army, the provision coming almost as far as Amiens. There are but

two passages out of the town, by two causyes. There the King meaneth to build two forts, which when he hath sufficiently fortified and manned, he will dispose of the rest of his army in some better quarter of the country, lest with the general infection of the country it be utterly broken. Both the plague and other sicknesses oppress them sore in La Fere, neither is there news as yet of any head the enemy gathereth for the relief of the town. If they do make any the King will always be ready upon the frontier to attend them. I beseech your lordship pardon me for writing so plainly. If I should conceal anything from you that were requisite to be known, I cannot persuade myself that I should perform the office of an honest man, much less your servant.

P.S.—Concerning the coming of the Cardinal Alberto, of the forces he bringeth with him into the country, and other circumstances of his journey, I know you shall receive full intelligence from Sr. Perez—. A Chauny, 9° Novemb. '95, *stilo novo.*

Addressed:—"To the most honorable lo. my lo. and Mr the Earl of Essex."

[This letter is written in 14 different ciphers which are used promiscuously. The parts in cipher are indicated by italics.]

Holograph. Seal. 3 *pp.* (**35.** 112.)

Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595, Oct. 31.]—Praying his signature to the letter enclosed; that by his recommendation of the cause to upright consideration, Mr Ewens may be more circumspect not to wrong Gorges, being practised by many means and offers from Stansfilde and Lady Byndon to favour them in this weighty cause, wherewith her Majesty hath been often made acquainted. If Cecil please, will shew him Lord Burghley's letters, with Mr Attorney's of the Wards, for the warranting of the escheator and jurors in their just proceedings in the division. Asks only lawful favour as to a poor kinsman.

Endorsed:—"Ulmo Oct. 1595. Mr F. Gorges to my master."

Undated. Seal. ½ *p.* (**35.** 97.)

Dr. Tho. Bilson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Oct. 31.—Past favours lead him to hope the like to come. By convenient means, has sounded the Archbishop, who saith he will do him no wrong but yield him his due if her Majesty like or name him, but he himself is so embarked (as he termeth it) for another that he cannot propose him. Perceives therefore that he must rest and depend chiefly on the favour and furtherance of Lord Burghley and Cecil, whose goodness, though he cannot deserve as he desires, yet will he yield best thanks for.—31 Octo. '95.

Seal. ½ *p.* (**35.** 99.)

R. Champernown to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595, Oct.]—Is sorry if anything he has written has been misunderstood, but what most grieved him was that Sir Francis Drake wrote to

him that it was told Cecil and in Court that, to satisfy his own humour, he used boys to continue their voices otherwise than were fit for any professing Christianity, wherein he has been exceedingly wronged by the authors of such a report. Confesses that, being naturally and often oppressed with melancholy more than he would wish, he has (though to his own charge) bought such as he has found whose voices contented him.

If he should lack this youth, knows not where to get another; otherwise Cecil should not so readily require as he yield him, and yet he perceives the report as to the boy's voice is far indeed beyond his deserts. As the case stands, losing this boy, his whole consort for music, which most delights him, were overthrown.

Touching the note Cecil desires to be satisfied in, upon Sir Francis Drake's letter he doubted that Cecil had some purpose to use some hard measure towards him, which moved him to write as he did, wherein he only meant that if in her Majesty's time, being a most happy time for all Christians to live in, he should have hard measure (especially being so interested in him as his covenant and vowed servant), he would think himself most unhappy, as coming from him he has been so much bound to honour.

If for his private contentment Cecil would like to have the youth attend him sometimes for a month or two, and so to return again, that that comfort of music wherewith he is delighted be not utterly overthrown, the youth shall be at his command.

Endorsed:—" Octobre, 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**35.** 100.)

[John Coldwell,] Bishop of Salisbury, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 1.—Sithence the writing of my former letter I have in some sort effected the same which before I did seek but could not obtain, namely, the surrender of Jewell Hooper's patent, who only now is in the right possession. The chief consideration vesteth upon promision for some supply towards his maintenance, in respect that he forgoeth the benefit of his patent, which will easily be performed by deputing his brother, Henry Hooper, who now doth exercise the place, with such reasonable conditions as you shall understand by this bearer. His knowledge is such concerning that office, and his pains, together with his faithfulness towards me and my courses in all these troubles with our citizens, as it can neither stand with my credit nor the good of this see to have any other in the place than him. And thus much I am bold to write at this time, desiring answer by this bearer; according to the which Mr. Henry Hooper shall be sent with my patent drawn for the office unto your Honour.—From my house in Sarum, this first day of November, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 101.)

J. Guicciardin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. $\frac{1}{11}$.—It is now almost a month since I wrote unto you, and then but briefly, to advertise you only of the receipt of such letters as were come to my hands from you since my arrival here. I have been almost ever since absent from Florence, the chief cause of my silence; though at my return I find no innovation at all, and therefore

this is rather not to suffer my devotion to your lordship to remain altogether unentertained by letters than for any matter of worth which these parts afford us, being altogether in peace and quietness, and become, as it were, idle spectators of others' actions abroad; and now especially attentive after French affairs and the effects of the King's rebenediction, which hitherto seem not to answer the general expectation and hope, Cambray being already lost and Marseilles standing in some doubtful terms, practised, as it is thought, by the Cardinal of Austria, whose lingering still about Genoa and Milan is supposed to be especially to that effect, howsoever publicly it is voiced his stay to be about the levying of forces for the Low Countries, whither his journey is intended, together with the Prince of Orange, who not long since passed this way towards Rome, sent thither by the Cardinal *ex officio* to the Pope, and is sent by the King of Spain, as it is said, into the Low Countries, to make some overture of agreement with the States of that country. To that effect he is to propound unto them (as I heard here from a very good place), amongst other large conditions, liberty of conscience; the King's intent being to seek all means possible to unburden himself of the wars of that country, to attend more freely to the "donage" of France and England; to which end there seemeth already to be great preparation abroad. I would very gladly understand what letters of mine are come to your hands, for I have been lately certified out of England of some letters long since delivered to one there to be sent unto me, which I have not yet received; and therefore do remain in some jealousy of the safe delivery of some of mine, sent to you enclosed in the same party's packet. The surest way, when it shall please you to write to me, will be to send them enclosed in Mr. Stoaves the mercer's packet to his brother here, by whom I received the duplicate of your first letter.—From Florence, 11 November, new style, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (**36.** 3.)

Thomas, Lord Burgh to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. 2. Acknowledges with compliments his letter of October 25.

I am now in the way to Amsterdam with the Earl of Rutland: of whom, methinks, there may justly be hoped much honour: his disposition good: and the course he is entering into apt to supply to nature. I owe him thus much, being his kinsman. And it is necessary for me to prove change of air, in so great a decay of my body as you would not believe. I have trusted Captain Torner with the Queen's towu during these four days' journey, in which space I will return.

In Haghe I note the ambassador's diligence smothered and choked with the heavy and unwilling answers of the States. I suppose her Majesty shall never gain by persuasion, and by violence it were unreasonable and unsafe to seek; and on the other side, to fall off were prejudicial to the dignity of a prince whose counsels and resolutions ought to be constant. Wherefore, since words are bootless and of arms can little good, and to be affronted with refusal is contemptible, I conceive in these necessities this only use remaineth to be made, that the Queen suffer her princely nature to be moved with commiseration of their estate which they will crave at her feet to be respected till in some measure they have overgrown their adversities. Thus may also, as I take it, this benefit arise, that by giving way to their humble requests, they may be tied to the acknowledging of an especial grace, when the burden and clog,

whereof they have impression by the demand, will make of more value the respite and ease given them in favour. The French and they entertain the Ledger and two other here with several charges; money, men and corn, asked and granted. The Queen will be more impatient, peradventure, of "denay" [? denial], but she never had more reason to be advised how she importunes. Conditions as largely offered from Spain; the Prince of Orange coming on; a marriage in train between him and the daughter of Cleave; these things may in our state be neglected, but better were it to foresee the issue. One thing is certain, they will not rely their hold on one anchor, and I take it, surer for us to temporise with them than to "desperate" them. Little thinks my Lord Admiral they can arm 300 good ships.—2 November.

Holograph. Endorsed.—"1595." 1 *p.* (**204.** 25.)

"Frater Jacobus Carolus" to the Queen.

1595, Nov. $\frac{2}{12}$.—Complimentary letter. Sends a confessional psalmody composed by the late King,—Paris, 12 November, 1595.

Latin. Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**36.** 7.)

William Constable to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. 3.—"Most Honourable, your favourable letter to my Colonel hath partly pardoned my long stay." Here is little news "but that my lord of Rutland is well come forward of his journey to this place and hath been honourably entreated by his Excellency." Of other occurrents you will have better knowledge than I. "Capt. Bagnoll, our serjeant major, is in great danger by a hurt he received into the belly by Capt. Yaxley, falling out by the foolish report of speaches by Swan, the particularities not worth the repeating."—Leydonn, 3 Nov.

Endorsed:—1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 88.)

Ri[chard] Vaughan to Dr. Webster.

1595, Nov. 4.—Now is the time to procure him favour with Webster's honorable friend and patron, Sir Robert Cecil, who hath hitherto afforded him all good favours.

The certificate of the election to her royal Majesty is returned and delivered into Cecil's hands. His suit is that her Majesty, having granted unto him already the archdeaconry of Anglesea *in commendam*, and also being moved by the Lord Treasurer to retain the benefice of Stanford Rivers for two years, or one at the least (a request very reasonable considering that he is in first fruits to her Majesty for the said benefice), it would please Cecil to join with the Lord Treasurer and Lord Keeper in moving the Queen again to grant him a dispensation to retain the same *in commendam*.—1595, Nov. 4.

P.S.—For the archd[eaconry] of Middlesex, it is now Webster's and not his, and God send him joy of it. Does not mean to delay the time to receive the next fruits, but in hope by his mean to find favour is well content to relinquish all.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**35.** 102.)

The Mayor and Aldermen of Hull to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 4.—Offering him the high stewardship of the town, void by the death of Sir Thomas Heneage, to whom, by his letters, Cecil so

courteously asks them to choose a successor.—Kingston-upon-Hull, 4 Nov. 1595. *Signed by* John Ryster, mayor, Wm. Gee, William Smyth, Leonard Wyllan, Luke Thurscros, William Braye, William Richardson, Anthony Cole, and John Chapman.

1 *p.* (**172.** 89.)

William Waad to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 5.—James FitzGarret, that was delivered out of prison by Mr. Flower and me with your honour's privity, has been with me of late, and doth offer his service in Ireland with as earnest protestations as any man may use. He is, as he saith, of kin to O'Rourke, to whom he would repair and get some followers, and assureth himself to cut him off. He telleth me of divers that have been sent from Sir William Stanley out of the Low Countries to the rebel of Tyrone, that are very good soldiers and have charge under him, whereof one, called Hugh Buy, is general of the foot under the Earl; he served sixteen years in the Low Countries, and was in great favour with the Count Fuentes and the D. of Pastrana. Richard Burke is also with him. He was a soldier under Captain Thomas Woodhouse. John FitzGarret, bastard son to the earl of Kildare, hath been fourteen years in the service of the K. of Spain in the Low Countries and otherwhere, and hath charge under the Earl of the troops of light horse and 300 foot. Edward Toby, brought up as a boy under Sir William Stanley, and one Bartholomew Owen, brought up likewise as a page under Sir William Stanley, these, with divers others, are sent by the north seas, and first go to Denmark and so to Scotland, and thence to the rebel to be conductors under him.

This James FitzGarret is well known to Sir William Russell, having served in the Low Countries, as he saith, fourteen or fifteen years, and being taken by the enemy was only three months with them. His desire is that the Lord Deputy may only be privy to his offers, and that he may be despatched from hence, by his longer imprisonment being in want; that in the mean season he may have something given to relieve him, for he hath nothing but that which Mr. Flower and I have given him, and that you will resolve what course to hold with him. —From my house in Wood Street, the 5th of 9ber, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**35.** 104.)

Sir Robert Sydney to [the Earl of Essex].

1595, Nov. 6.—I have received your letter of 25 October, for which I give very humble thanks, and were it not you to whom nothing that is good is hard, I should wonder how among so many businesses you could find time to write so at large unto me. My letter you speak of to my lord Treasurer, I hope, cannot give him any just cause of offence, but truly my lord hitherunto, in our matters here, hath seemed still to sleep, which made me write the earnestlier that I might somewhat awake him, which, it seems, I have, by his saying that for his own discharge he will move the Queen about this town. I beseech your lordship to continue to have me in your protection if there be any course taken to make her Majesty offended with me. I will send unto the Queen herself within a day or two some short remembrances about this town here, which I had done ere this but that I went to the Haghe with my lord of Rutland, whence I returned yesterday, and at my coming found here your letter unto me. I send many letters which my Lord of Rutland sent unto me for you. I hope he will do exceedingly well, and the more if he follow your instructions which he did me the honour to shew me.

Of his own matters I am sure he writes at large, therefore I shall not need to trouble you with them.

I found in Holland La Tulerie ready to come away, having effected nothing about his negociation. Foukerolles, I think, has come away by this time; I think great part of his business was to procure the stay for some time of the troops which were sent last into France. The King, it should seem, hopes to carry La Fere by famine, and lest that Fuentes should offer to relieve it, desires to hold himself as strong as he may. Buzenvall told me also that within a few days he will go to the King; the occasions that he told me were, that, upon the coming down of the Cardinal with his glorious offers of peace and of the princes of Germany to the like effect, the King, his master, is desirous to know the true constitution of these countries, and how far he may trust upon them, that accordingly he may resolve himself for the next year, and therefore sends for him as one that should know the state of all things here. If he carry away secret instructions from these men, it is more than I know or indeed than I do greatly imagine; yet, because others are of contrary opinion, I will affirm nothing. But of one opinion I am, that nothing doth so much hurt the course which all we which are enemies to the King of Spain should hold than causeless diffidences, which until they be taken away, there can nothing be soundly proceeded in. And, therefore, in all these things, if I were worthy to advise you, I would say that as it is good to hear all, so is it ill to let any such thing too much prevail. Buzenvall will come through this town; it may be I shall learn somewhat of him. Foukerolles told me that the King will send a solemn embassy to the Queen, having sent Lomeney but as a prologue to the play, to receive her Majesty's final resolution. I will learn, if I can, of him as he passeth by here, upon what ground he spake it. For accordingly your lordship may advise the Queen either to send as you speak of in your letter or to stay their coming. For mine own opinion I know it will be some touch of resolution that the Queen should now, as it were, seek the French king, having so bravely refused him, but, my lord, she must not put *rumores ante salutem*, and if an error have been committed, not to think herself bound to make it good. For questionless the good of the State of England, and generally of all them that confess Religion, is by all means to keep the King of France in affection and in ability a balance against the greatness of Spain. But one point of that must be that, things standing as they do, the Queen may seem to deal with her most honour, and that must be being again entreated and persuaded, which I think there be ways to bring about if the Queen be not too hasty. The like also I do hold in her courses towards these people, wherein I am every day glad that she doth fall somewhat from her vehemency. For truly, if she had come either to have protested against them, or to have called away her forces, it had opened a gap to a confusion in this State, and consequently to her own hurt. I have written to your lordship at large touching the matters of these countries in this other letter, wherein I have added nothing but of public matters according to your directions, because if you think it fit you may shew it, or if you do not shew it there is no harm done. For I do not persuade myself there is any extraordinary matter in it, and write I do at large to your lordship because I would witness my affection. And now to come to the thanks which I owe you for the favours which by your letter I find you still continue towards me. I would there were anything in me that might be either profitable to the State or might warrant your recommendation of me, but such as I am I have of long given myself unto you, and my other wants I will seek to supply with truth and industry. You cannot do her Majesty better service nor win to yourself more

honour than if you can bring her to call sufficient men about her. The world sees many wants in the Court, and if there should have been a meeting with the French councillors, your lordship set aside, for my lord Treasurer's age will not suffer him to take long journeys, I wonder whom she would have named to have held foot against these broken heads in the affairs of the world. You will have much ado to effect this, because some will be violently dealt for if once the Queen resolve to take any whom you shall not have cause to like of. For myself, though I do not want my desires, and could be glad the world should think I were not unreckoned of, yet shall they never be so desordinat that you shall be cumbered with them. If you can with your care do anything for me, you shall do it for one that will bring an unremovable affection to the good of the Queen's service, and a constantness in loving and honouring you. But for me hinder not the public course. I shall be exceeding glad if I see any worthy man preferred, and shall think myself thereby benefited, since I neither can nor will live in other state than now, and your lordship cannot lose me, for you have a stronger hand over me than of many else. For though I were no way tied unto you for your own particular favours, as long as you have these ends you now have, you cannot separate me from following your course.—At Flushing, the 6 of Nov. '95.

Holograph. Without address. 4 *pp.* (**35.** 105.) [*Murdin, in extenso. pp.* 697–700.]

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 6.—Since the writing of my last Foukerrolles hath been with me, and is now gone to ship himself. He hath a grant of the States for the troops that be in France to stay there all January, and February too, perhaps, if there be occasion. It may be, he tells me, that your lordship shall see him in England. For the King told him before he came hither that he would send him to make the way in England for another ambassador to know, as I wrote to you in my last, the Queen's final resolution. He shall address himself to you to know the Queen's pleasure whom she would have sent unto her. For accordingly the Queen will appoint. The King, it seems, will have the appearance of justice of his side. For he will not enter into a peace till he may say he is abandoned of all his allies. Another thing Foukerrolles told me also, that the States here do promise to assist the King as far as they shall be able, and that may stand with Her Majesty's liking. Your lordship therefore may see that the Queen shall have both the envy and the hurt, if she do not look to it.—In haste, 6 Nov. '95.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**20.** 73.) [*Murdin*, p. 699–700, *in extenso.*]

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov 7.—The 5 hereof received his letter of the 3, and presently sent the enclosure to Mr. George Carey by special messenger, H.M. post (as he saith) not being bound to travel further to the Westward. Encloses Mr. Carey's answer, with other letters apparently on the same business.

In these three there arrived 30 hulks and fly boats which, as he understands, left St. Tuvall's in Portugal, with other forty sail, about fifteen days past, all laden with salt. Their news is that at Lisbon there were thirty-eight great armades, mostly Italians and Biscays, with two gallasses, then unprepared for service, but expected to be ready by next Spring. They report nothing of H.M. Fleet gone to the southward, nor did they hear of them in Portugal.—Plymouth, 7 November, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**35.** 108.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. 8.—Informing him he is newly come out of a fit of an ague, but writes of it to none but to his lordship. If it hold him any long time, he will beseech him to procure his leave, though it be but for a month or two.—At Flushing, the 8 November, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**20.** 74.)

Roger Houghton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 8.—Sending word that Mr. Welles has received of Lord Shrewsbury 300*l.* in money and certain plate at 5*s.* the ounce, amounting in the whole to 700*l.*

The plate being old and out of fashion, fears there will be a loss of two or three pounds in the sale. Cornwall would buy it, but asks time for the payment of the money.—From your honour's house in Strand, this 8th of November, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Your honour's steward, Ro. Houghton."

Holograph. Seal broken. ½ *p.* (**35.** 109.)

Alexander King to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 8.—Sending statement of all lands come to the possession of the Queen by the attainders of Leonard Dacre and the Earl of Arundell, within his office; and of what castles there are in Cumberland that sometime were the Dacre's, and who now hath the custom of them. —8 November, 1595.

Underwritten:—"The castles, and who hath the keeping of them, are these:—

Kirkcoswould House or Castle.	Mr. John Dalston.
Rowcliff Castle.	Mr. Henry Leigh.
Naworth House or Castle.	Launcelot Carleton.
Askerton Tower or Castle.	Thomas Carleton.
Graystock Castle.	William Hatton."

Endorsed:—"Mr. Audytor King to my Master."

3 *pp.* (**35.** 110.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. 10.—The advice that M. de Caron gave the States of her Majesty's letting fall of her demand was very welcome to them; and they forthwith failed not to signify so much to the Provinces, for the comforting and settling of them. M. de Melroy, who was sent hither lately to tamper about a peace, having been divers times warned to withdraw himself, was now at last threatened, and so is departed. The enemy flatter themselves very much with the hope of peace, as appeareth by a letter intercepted and sent his Excellency by M. d' Higieres, written by the Marquis of Havray to the Cardinal of Austriche. And yet we cannot discover where that hope should spring, unless it were from the jarring betwixt her Majesty and these men. No exploits of either side as yet, but some a-forging, whereof you may hear ere long. The States have given me commission for the command of their men of war in the quarters of Zutphen, whither I am going to spend this winter.—Hague, 10 November, 1595.

Holograph. 1⅓ *pp.* (**36.** 1.)

Florence McCarthy to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 10.—Understanding by my lady of Warwick, whom I entreated to move her Majesty for me therein, that her Highness is pleased to write to the Lord Deputy in my behalf, I have sent you herein a note of what I would have mentioned therein. And where I told you of one Henry O'Mullrian, who being my mother's kinsman, went into Spain with her brother James FitzMorice, and continued there in good credit a pensioner to the King these 20 years, being also a very near kinsman of Cornelius O'Mullrian, the bishop of Killaloe, who is in great authority there and with whom Henry doth still keep company, whereby he cannot choose but know very much of their purposes there, neither do I think but that the assurance wherein I can put him of her Majesty's favour to come into his country, and that her Highness will deal graciously and liberally with him, whereby he may live there in good sort, will procure him to learn anything he may. Unto whom if you think good to send, there is one Feelde, a young man of my country, who was lately one of the college erected there for Irishmen, and can speak that language well, being come from thence by sickness, and another called Aulon O'Brien who hath been a familiar friend of Henry's and can speak that language; of which two I will send either to you hither to be sent, and will myself write to the said Henry as you will direct. Or if you think fit for the better speed thereof, because the spring of the year is so near, to signify your pleasure to Sir Thomas Norris by me, Sir Thomas and I will send him away and direct him to ship himself for England speedily at his coming back, and to deliver you what letters and advertisements he brings. As for O'Donnell, I told you what credit I have with him, which I believe was as great at our last being together as any man could have, whereof you may write to the Lord President, Sir John Norris; and if he perceive me to be able, either by writing or speaking unto him, to benefit her Majesty, I will, without regard of any pains or danger, strain myself to perform with all faithfulness any service that he will wish me, and endeavour to bring O'Donnell to any reasonable conformity that my Lord President will desire. One of the chiefest reasons that induces me to entreat her Majesty's letters to the Lord Deputy and Lord President jointly is certain faithful followers of mine, who while I was restrained served still in the north, whereby they have great knowledge of all that country; with which companies I mean to employ myself altogether in her Majesty's service there, because I am sure to learn more and do better service with them than any that are in her Majesty's service there can do. With which letter I beseech you to be a mean that I may be speedily despatched, as also to consider of these matters I have set down, and direct me what you think best to be done.—10 November, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**36.** 2.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 10.—From this desolate place I have little matter, from myself less hope, and therefore I think the shorter the discourse the better welcome. I received from Lyme, a port town in this shire, by a small bark lately arrived, that there are lately many French ships "imbarged" in Spain, and of good burden and very serviceable, notwithstanding that the same went by passport and assurance from Spain, and all the mariners likewise impressed; and that there are a fleet either gone or going, of sixty sail, as they say for Ireland. It seemeth

assuredly that the preparations are great and do daily increase. If your honours conceive thereof aright, or look into the mischief, we shall do the better; but I fear, by your favours, there is somewhat more in the enemy's intent than is supposed. We that have much ado to get bread to eat have the less to care for, unless much lost labour and love awake us, that are also thankless busied in things either beyond our capacities or cares. What becomes of Guiana I much desire to hear, whether it pass for a history or a fable. I hear Mr. Dudley and others are sending thither; if it be so, farewell all good from thence, for although myself like a cockscomb did rather prefer the future in respect of others, and rather sought to win the kings to her Majesty's service than to sack them, I know what others will do when those kings shall come simply into their hands. If it may please you to acquaint my Lord Admiral therewith, let it then succeed as it will. If my lord will have a fine pinnace sent to the coast of Spain to view what is done, I think for a matter of 40*l.* or 50*l.* I can get one that shall do service. For conclusion I will only say this much, take good heed lest you be not too slow; expedition in a little is better than much too late, but your ministers of despatch are not plentiful, neither is it every man's occupation.—From Sherborn, the 10th of November.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**36.** 4.)

John Doulande to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 10.—"Right honourable, as I have been most bound unto your honour, so I most humbly desire your honour to pardon my boldness and make my choice of your honour to let you understand my bounden duty and desire of God's preservation of my most dear Sovereign Queen and country, whom I beseech God ever to bless and to confound all their enemies what and whomsoever. Fifteen years since I was in France, servant to Sir Henry Cobham, who was ambassador for the Queen's Majesty, and lay in Paris, where I fell acquainted with one Smith, a priest, and one Morgan, sometimes of Her Majesty's chapel, one Verstigan who brake out of England, being apprehended, and one Moris, a Welshman, that was our porter, who is at Rome. These men thrust many idle toys into my head of religion, saying that the Papists' was the truth and ours in England all false; and, I, being but young, their fair words over reached me and I believed with them. Within 2 years after I came into England, where I saw men of that faction condemned and executed, which I thought was great injustice, taking religion for the only cause, and when my best friends would persuade me I would not believe them. Then in time passing one Mr. Johnson died, and I became an humble suitor for his place (thinking myself most worthiest) wherein I found many good and honourable friends that spake for me, but I saw that I was like to go without it, and that any might have preferment but I. Whereby I began to sound the cause and guessed that my religion was my hindrance; whereupon, my mind being troubled, I desired to get beyond the seas, which I durst not attempt without licence from some of the Privy Council, for fear of being taken, and so have extreme punishment. And according as I desired there came a letter to me out of Germany from the Duke of Brunswick. Whereupon I spake to your honour and to my lord of Essex, who willingly gave me both your hands (for which I would be glad if there were any service in me that your honours could command). When I came to the Duke of Brunswick he used me kindly and gave me a rich chain of gold, 23*l.* in money, with velvet and satin and gold lace to make me apparell, with promise that if

I would serve him he would give me as much as any prince in the world. From thence I went to the Lantgrave of Hessen, who gave me the greatest welcome that might be for one of my quality, who sent a ring into England to my wife, valued at 20*l.* sterling, and gave me a great standing cup with a cover gilt, full of dollars, with many great offers for my service. From thence I had great desire to see Italy and came to Venice and from thence to Florence, where I played before the Duke and got great favours; and one evening I was walking upon the *piazzo* in Florence, a gentleman told me that he espied an English priest, and that his name was Skidmore, and son and heir to Sir John Skidmore of the Court. So, I being intended to go to Rome to study with a famous musician named Luca Marenzio, stepped to this Mr. Skidmore, the priest, and asked him if he were an Englishman, and he told me yea, and whose son he was. And I telling him my name, he was very glad to see me. So I told him I would go to Rome and desired his help for my safety; for, said I, if they should mistake me there my fortune were hard, for I have been thrust off of all good fortunes, because I am a Catholic, at home; for I heard that her Majesty, being spoke to for me, said I was a man to serve any prince in the world, but I was an obstinate papist. Whereunto he answered, 'Mr. Dowlande, if it be not so, make her words true.' So, in further talk, we spake of priests, and I told him that I did not think it true that any priests (as we said in England) would kill the Queen, or one go about to touch her finger, and, said I, 'Whatsoever my religion be, I will neither meddle nor make with anything there done, so that they do not anything against the Queen.' Whereunto he answered that I spake as a good subject to her Majesty. But, said he, in Rome you shall hear Englishmen, your own countrymen, speak most hardly of her and wholly seek to overthrow her and all England; and those be the Jesuits, said he, who are of the Spanish faction. Moreover, said he, we have many jars with them; and withal wished to God the Queen were a Catholic. And, said he, to defend my country against the Spaniards I would come into England and bear a pike on my shoulders. Among our talk, he told me that he had order to attach divers English gentlemen, and that he had been three years England [*sic*]. So I brought him to his lodging door, where he told me that there was 9 priests come from Rome to go for England. He came but the day before to Florence; and, I think, they came all together. He told me that he would stay there in the town and study in an abbey called *Sancta Maria Novella*, and that he must keep in for a month, and that he would write letters of me to Rome, which I should receive very shortly. But I heard not of him in a month after. And then there came two friars to my lodgings, the one was an Englishman named Balye, a Yorkshireman. The next day after my speech with Skidmore, I dined with my lord Gray and divers other gentlemen, whom I told of my speech with Skidmor, giving them warning. Whereupon my lord Gray went to Siena and the rest dispersed themselves. Moreover I told my lord Gray, howsoever I was for religion, if I did perceive anything in Rome that either touched Her Majesty or the State of England, I would give notice of it though it were the loss of my life. Which he liked well, and bade me keep that secret. This Friar Baylie, before named, delivered me a letter which I have here sent unto your honour, which letter I brake open before Mr. Josias Bodly, and showed what was written in it to him, and divers other. After this, this Friar Bayly told me he had received letters from Rome to hasten me forward, and told me that my discontentment was known at Rome, and that I should have a large pension of the Pope, and that his Holiness and all the Cardinals would make wonderful much of

me. Thereupon I told him of my wife and children, how to get them to me. Whereunto he told me that I should have acquaintance with such as should bring them over, if she had any willingness, or else they would lose their lives; for there came those into England for such purposes; for, quoth he, Mr. Skidmore brought out of England, at his last being there, xvij persons, both men and women, for which the Bishop weeps, when he sees him, for joy. After my departure I called to mind our conference, and got me by myself and wept heartily to see my fortune so hard that I should become servant to the greatest enemy of my prince, country, wife, children and friends, for want. And to make me like themselves, God knoweth I never loved treason nor treachery, nor never knew of any, nor never heard any mass in England, which I find is great abuse of the people, for, on my soul, I understand it not. Wherefore I have reformed myself to live according to her Majesty's laws, as I was born under her Highness, and that, most humbly, I do crave pardon, protesting if there were any ability in me I would be most ready to make amends. At Bolona I met with ij men, the one named Pierce, an Irishman, the other named Dracot. They are gone, both, to Rome. In Venice I heard an Italian say that he marvelled that King Philip had never a good friend in England, that with his dagger would despatch the Queen's Majesty; 'but,' said he, 'God suffers her in the end to give her the greater overthrow.' Right honourable, this have I written that her Majesty may know the villany of these most wicked priests and Jesuits and to beware of them. I thank God I have both forsaken them and their religion, which tendeth to nothing but destruction. Thus I beseech God, night and day, to bless and defend the Queen's Majesty, and to confound all her enemies, and to preserve your honour and all the rest of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. I think that Skidmore and the other priests are all in England; for he staid not at Florence, as he said he would to me, and Friar Baylie told me that he was gone into France to study the law. At Venice and all along as I come into Germany say [*sic*] that the King of Spain is making great preparation to come for England this next summer, where, if it pleased your honour to advise me, by my poor wife, I would most willingly lose my life against them. Most humbly beseeching your honour to pardon my ill writing, and worse inditing, and to think that I desire to serve my country and hope to hear of your good opinion of me."—Nurnberge, 10 Nov. 1595.

Holograph. Endorsed with Scudamore's letter to Nicholas Fitzherbert. 3 *pp.* **(172.** 91.)

J. de Cardenal to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. $\frac{10}{20}$.—Some in England, I hear, do diversely make very hard constructions of my departure thence, wherewith I would be sorry you should any whit be disquieted, for I neither have done nor by the grace of God shall do anything, either publicly or privately, that may give you just cause to call the granting of your passport in question, or to touch my poor credit. But having now spent the best of my time faithfully and painfully in her Majesty's service, and finding myself neither regarded nor rewarded, no, not anything so much as divers others of as mean desert, I have taken a resolution to go hide my head in some other place where I might best cover my disgrace and make that little I have streteh to the use of my poor wearied life; for to live in England in want and without credit, and to see every one go before me that was wont to come after me, was more than I could in nature bear. Which reasons of my departure being most true, and no living creature being

able to charge me with truth that I have deserved otherwise than very well of her Majesty and the State, I see not but that by God's law—and man's law—it is free for me, a freeman born and no way bound by any special charge to her Majesty's service, to seek mine adventures where they may most advantageously meet me; and therefore do much wonder that men will so wonder at my actions without sufficient ground or certain knowledge of the cause of them. I hear my fellow Lake doth specially take his pleasure of me otherwise than becometh him, a man of so mean birth and virtue as he doth not scant deserve to have his slanders taken knowledge of; of whom I will say no more but that if I carried the mind he doth I should perhaps be in better state than I am, having great cause to wail my hard fortune, whose lot it must be in my later years, after so long time spent in service, not only to live in want (which I persuade myself her Majesty would think did appertain to her honour to help if she were acquainted withal), but also to be made table talk by such base persons as Lake is.—At Stoade, 20 November, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Mr. Cardinal to my master."

Holograph. Two seals. 1 *p.* (**36.** 16.)

The Master and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 10.—They are required to return answer to the Queen's letters requiring them to confer a lease for 40 years, being sixteen years almost in the old lease to come, of the manor of St. Nicholas Court, in the Isle of Tennet, upon William Jhones, her servant. For as much as his suit is against the laws of the land prescribed Colleges and Cathedral Churches to use in letting of leases, and is prejudicial to them and their posterity and to the good estate of their House, and both reproachful and slanderous both now and hereafter unto them, "and without example in other Houses of the like done in that order," it may please him to be a means that they be not urged thereunto.—10 November, 1595.

Signed :—Umphry Tyndall, Clemens Smith, Henrie Godlie, Rand. Davenport, William Couell, William Robinson, John Rhode Knight, Walter House, Beauprè Bell, Clemens French, Robert Pearson, Henrie Parker, Nathaniell Fletcher.

(**136.** 36.)

—— to ——

1595, Nov. $\frac{10}{20}$.—Spain. "Good cousin, I thank you for your kind remembrance, for your good news of the bible, and good hope conceived of our countrymen, whose good disposition we understand of by Father Rector, especially of Sir Griff. Marcham, whose virtue, he saith, doth well resemble his brother's in the College. In requittal of the rest of your news I can write nothing but what I think you have heard, that in the holy army of his Catholic Majesty the virtuous Sir William Stanley is constituted Colonel of 1,000 horse, Mr. Dacres and Mr. Inglefield both captains and have the leading of 200 musketeers each of them, th' other English all employed according to their reputation. It is certainly thought that this Christmas both Mr. Dacres and Mr. Inglefield shall be knighted. Sir William Stanley shall be of the Order of St. James. He is greatly favoured of his Majesty for the good service he hath done this summer, as well for the great care he hath had in overseeing and directing the shipwrights to the fashion and mould of the

ships, as also for the correspondence he hath in Ireland with the Earl his son of Tyrone; for in the father he hath not much affiance, though, for anything we understand, he keepeth yet an head against the enemy. We had letters of late from Scotland. Colonel Simpell, who, as I wrote you before, was sent to the King from his Majesty with letters and jewels to the Queen, he writeth there is great hope of the King himself, but the greatest part of the nobility in the north of Scotland he is assured of. Here is come out of France one Mr. Kafurt, a gentleman of the King's, come from Rome from Mr. Perona about the treaty of peace, which, how it will fall out, as yet is doubtful. Here is of late come to the Court Father Persons, greatly in favour of his Majesty. We are persuaded he shall be made cardinal and legate for England, though they say that Doctor Griffin stands for it and is much favoured of his Holiness. Whereof I pray you give us advertisements what you hear; for we are all here affected to Father Persons. He shewed me letters out of England certifying the death of Father Sowthwell, Father Walpoole, the imprisonment of Father Gerret, Father Bertlet, and Father Creswell. But God, of his goodness, I trust, will one day visit and redeem his people out of that most horrible tyranny, to the furtherance whereof shall be appointed 3 certain days of fasting and prayer throughout all the Christian Catholic Churches of Europe for the good success of the holy army for the reformation of true Catholic religion. But that shall be at the beginning of March, at what time they think this army shall go forward. What the certain place and course of them will be is yet uncertain: some think the forces shall be divided, as Don Pedro di Baldes and Sir William Stanley, with a great number, to invade Ireland, then Don Pedro Sarminces, with another troop, to receive the Count Fuentes and his troops and so to come in by the North of Scotland and Ireland. They think they will make a stay in Brittany and Nuehaven. But, howsoever, I assure you was never a greater army by sea nor better provided: there is at least 150 great ships of war and as many more barks of carriage. They make account to land 20,000 men, whereof are 2,000 horse, which by a new device they have found means to transport with ease.

"You hear that in Count Fuentes his place is the Cardinal Archduke sent general into the Low Countries; but some rather think it is for a league, but specially about the matter of France; for here they have no small hope of Calais and Boulogne now that Cambray is gotten.—Madrill 20 Nov. '95. You know the hand and heart."

P.S.—Send the enclosed packet to Father Gasper in Naples with speed; we expect he shall be rector of the College."

ii. News, headed "Rome," to the effect that the Duke of Ferrara's base son will join the King of Spain's banner in the "enterprises now in hand."

Endorsed:—"Sent from Venice by Dr. Hawkins, Jan. 1595."
Holograph. 2 *pp.* **(172.** 97.)

Sir John Forster to Lord Burghley.

1595, Nov. 11.—I have sundry times written unto you concerning the pretended title and entail made to the daughters of Thomas, late Earl of Northumberland, which by his attainder did come into her Majesty's hands; and now of late a commission hath been procured by means of certain lewd and seditious persons of purpose to defraud the Queen of the inheritance thereof, if their proceedings be not stayed by your means as heretofore. One of the chief practisers thereof is well

known to be a man very seditious and of evil name and fame, called Robert Holme, [who] for other evil dealings is now brought in question in her Majesty's Starchamber for forgery; and many other of the witnesses examined for the same purpose are accounted of small credit and to be informers rather for their own private gain than upon any good or just cause.

You shall also understand that some of my unfriends goeth about to get and take over my head certain things which I have been possessed of this many years as tenant to her Majesty. I must therefore be a humble suitor to you that a stay might be made of all things in my possession until next term, at which time, if I do not renew my leases, and seek further assurance if cause require, then you to dispose thereof as to you shall seem meet.—At my house nigh Alnwick, 11 November 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 5.)

Sir R. Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. 12.—I "wrate" once unto your Lordship touching a certain fellow at Antwerp, who this long time hath had some dealings with me. I now send your Lordship a copy of his letter to me, which I received two or three days ago, as also a copy of mine unto him, which I had written unto him upon his first letters unto me after my last coming hither. I send you also a copy of my letter to the Lord Treasurer, by which your Lordship will see the course I have taken and desire to take, being (*sic*) in these kind of things to do nothing without making your Lordship acquainted. The party's name is Segrave, though he call himself FitzJames, and is a regular priest. His own letter I send to my lord Treasurer, having this five year, since I first heard of the matter, ever acquainted him with all. If any good matter be offered unto me, your Lordship shall be sure to be the first shall know it. For you may see what mark is shot at here. I wrote to your Lordship in my last that I had had one fit of an ague; I have had another since, but I hope I shall have no more. For at this time that I am writing it should come unto me. I beseech your Lordship to deal earnestly for my leave for two or three months, or less rather than fail. For I know not how I shall have my health here all this winter, and for such a time I know I may be spared from hence, and despatch some of my business at home, and be here again before Her Majesty's service shall have any need of me. I will also, if I have leave, make a step unto Holland that I may be the better able to give account how all things stand in those provinces. Your Lordship shall do me a great favour, and make a poor woman and her children pray for you. For I assure your Lordship it concerns them very much that I be some part of this winter in England. Sir Ed. Uvedal may be sent back, and to that effect I wrote unto him, and I am sure he will not make any difficulty, but if there should be any hindrance to his coming, here is Captain Brown, for whose sufficiency I will give my word, who hath commanded a company in this town now more than nine year, and speaks both French and Dutch, and knows as well to govern as Sir Edward Uvedal or any other of this country in his place. Beside, here is the Serjeant Major, Captain Gorsey, who is a very honest sufficient man. But I will write hereof to your Lordship in a letter which may be shewn.—The 12 of November 1595.

Endorsed:—"At Flushing."

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**20.** 78.)

Encloses :

I. "*P. FitzJames [Segrave] to Sir Robert Sydney.*

1595, 9 *Nov.—Having received yours with the passport, I so greatly marvel at the contents of them, as I know not what to conceive of them. For besides that the letters are of tenor rather to diswarrant and "averte" than to assure and animate me to repair unto you, one clause of them being that you are not to be trusted with any of my quality, the passport also is for going thither, but no motion or clause for any return, as your Lordship may see by it sent therefore here inclosed, with the translation in French on the backside of it, for which I paid Lutens six florins as Frederick demanded. Whereby your lordship seeth that I cannot repair unto you, as wished, to make known unto you things of such special importance as before mentioned. Wherefore, as I pretend nothing but the conservation of the realms with your lordship and posterity, according as most just cause and obligation bindeth me, so therefore I pray your Lordship in such friendly and assured manner in the same to assist and deal with me, as that for my good will I receive no harm or such recompense as should render you culpable before God and the world of most great ingratitude, or not using sufficient means for the security of so special and careful a friend for you. Concerning which, to the point of loving the Queen, I answer that I protest before God I so love her, as that to save her and the realms from the danger they stand in, I would give and bestow my life the second day after such condition. This at least I wish your Lordship to do, that you will sufficiently enquire and consider of the present state of things on all sides, and of the preparations made against the Government, at this present, of England, and of the most assured dangers thereof, and so to provide in time for it, that when you shall know the same to be so, you, with other the like, be not quite extinguished, with your posterity, as one of those enrolled for the purpose, as the special instruments and enemies to the faith, the Church, the quiet of all Christendom, the King of Spain, and to your own realm. And therefore to leave the means whereby your friends may be able to work for and preserve you, and to consider the difference of the means and conditions which may be had, far more great and better at one time than at another. At any which time your Lordship may stand assured of me, with such others by my mean and such care had of your Lordship and yours, as then shall appear, and your Lordship feel, whether I be the man I profess or no, and whether such my care had of you and yours and counsel given have "stand" your Lordship in stead, in such sort as I have so often mentioned. Craving pardon of your Lordship for all importunacies and faults committed therein, beseeching you to impute all such to the great care I have of your Lordship and yours in so great a danger, and that I can procure, being taken in time, that your Lordship may have the perpetual honour and like preferment and recompense due for the conservation of your country, instead of the inevitable danger and utter ruin in which otherwise your Lordship and all posterity, with all such other, do most assured stand, and are to sustain. In which your Lordship may trust and believe me, taking God to witness that therein I fain not, but do care and so deal herein for your Lordship, as if*

you were my proper brother or father. For proof whereof, I shall be always ready to come unto you, and to advertise of all things, and what and how the remedy is to be used, your Lordship giving me sufficient security for my safe return, as I doubt not your Lordship will. Concerning which present danger, because your Lordship seemeth not to have intelligence, instead of my repair, I will briefly advertise you of such chief things which may be committed unto a letter, as here are, by the wisest and best, for true and assured held and confirmed.

1. *That the King of Spain hath provided and come unto him this year from the West and East Indies and Peru* 41 *millions of treasure.*

2. *That he had in a readiness* 50 *galleons and galliasses, with* 100 *other great ships and hulks, and above* 103 *of smaller and lighter vessels, and above* 60,000 *men for manning them.*

3. *That he hath made such provision of armour, powder, and all sorts of munition of war, as never he or Christian other prince did before.*

4. *That either he will alter the religion and present government of England or bestow all that he hath in the world.*

5. *That the King of France is so afraid of the King of Spain's said treasure and preparations, as therefore he will make peace with him by any means whatsoever, and to that end, rather than to omit it, will break with Turk, England, Holland, Zealand and all others; his nobility, cities, and whole subjects, for poverty of their so long wars, so urging also thereunto, as otherwise they may not be able to live and assist him.*

6. *That the Cardinal of Austria here to be governor, now called the Archduke, arrived in Villa Franca the* 11*th October, and is expected to be here before the end of this month, with four or five millions of treasure, and with him the Prince of Orange restored to all his living, with* 2,000 *crowns of pension besides, each month, gone from the place of landing to salute the Pope, and again to overtake the Cardinal before his arrival there.*

7. *That there will be a peace with France, Holland, and Zealand by Midsummer, so assuredly, if not sooner, as thereupon thousands are wagered and so offered by Princes and several of the best here.*

8. *That England is most assuredly to be invaded, and the chief instruments of the present government there to be extinguished, as chief enemies to the faith and quiet of all Christendom, with those only beside as will resist and oppose themselves, and all other that will be Catholic to be spared, and also used as the only true friends to the faith and realm.*

9. *That there shall be such a King put up in England, if the Queen will not be Catholic, as the realm shall choose, being a Catholic, and shall be in league with the Pope, the King of Spain, and all such Catholic Princes as join for extirpation of heresy and planting of Catholic faith throughout all Christendom.*

10. *That the King of Scots must be either a Catholic or to lose his title to any kingdom.*

11. *That there are already shipped in Spain* 10,000 *men with armour, and all provision for* 60,000, *who are thought to go first for Ireland, and after for England, and that England shall be invaded in three or four several parts at one selftime.*

12. *That the Lord Treasurer especially, and namely with all his instruments, with all their posterities, are to be utterly pursued and extinguished, as the chief causes of the trouble of all Christendom, and destruction of the realm.*

13. *That there cometh with the Cardinal, or now Archduke,* 1 000 *mariners.*

14. *That things go so prosperously in all parts against the Turks, as in Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania, that the Prince of Transylvania, having several victories against him, and two great ones of late, and taken from him the City of Lippa, with the Castle, hath written to the Emperor that he hopeth shortly to make him open entry into Constantinople.*

This my letter I deferred, expecting daily Frederick, who being not yet come, I send it enclosed in Lutens' letter. At the place your Lordship knoweth, the 9 *of November* 1595."

Copy. Endd. by Sydney :—" Copy of Seg. letter to me of the 9 *No.* '95."

2¼ *pp.* (**20.** 75.)

II. *Sir Robert Sydney to Segrave.*

1595, 9 *Oct.—" Copy of my letter in answer to Segrave."*

1. *Sending passport from the States for him and his servant, and promising he shall receive no trouble in coming or going back or in his stay, so as neither of them give occasion to the contrary, but show good proof the intent of their coming is to do Her Majesty service.—Flushing,* 8 *October* 1595. *" R.S., here was my name."*

2. *" Touching the love you so much profess unto me, I pray you know I know no friends but those that love the Queen my sovereign, and hold all those for enemies that love not her. For the timorousness you touch me for in, that I have made you answer no sooner, truly I fear not what he can do whom you would have all the world be afraid of, much less am I afraid of what you can say unto me, and I am too well known not to be trusted with you or any other man of your quality. But indeed I remember how idle your last dealings were, and therefore make no great haste to give ear unto you."—*9 *Oct.* '95. *" R.S. here again was my name."*

1 *p.* (**20.** 40.)

III. *Sir Robert Sydney to Lord Burghley.*

1595, 12 *Nov.—I send herewith unto your Lordship a letter I received a day or two ago from Segrave, at Antwerp, by which your Lordship may now plainly see what the scope of his intent is. I also send copies by which your Lordship may see what hath passed between us. Now it may please your Lordship to move Her Majesty to let me know her pleasure by you, whether she will have me send for him or not. The passport I sent him he sends me back again, because his return was not assured in it, though having my letter he needed make no doubt of it. For there is none in Zealand that would have troubled him, for the passage is but too free between this and that. But he is resolved to provide for his safety, and I doubt not but the cause why he deals so plainly in his letter is, that having made his intent known before hand, I could not, suffering him to come to me, have any just occasion to stay him. Besides, having a direct*

passport from the States for his coming and going, it might breed some confusion between them and me, if I did anything against it, especially having procured it myself. But his drift is, your Lordship sees, to appryse me with the dangers that the state of England now stands in, and particularly myself as a man hated of the King of Spain, and appointed to destruction, and therefore with great protestations of love and care for me, to offer me means to provide for myself in time, and with all promises of great benefits if I will follow his advice. And I make no question but this which he doth is by direction from far greater persons than himself, to try if that by corrupting of me either through fears or promises, the King of Spain might possess himself of this place, for which I know he would give many hundred thousand crowns, assuring himself to come thereby to a full end of these wars here, and to a high step to prevail with England. But I assuredly trust that Her Majesty believes that it is not in desire or fear or hope to make me false unto her, and that belief will ever confirm with the hazard of my life and fortunes. He would also make your Lordship afraid, but therein he cannot do your Lordship a greater honour than to shew that they which hate the Queen, do for her sake hate you also. I am very proud that he puts me in the company of them whom the King of Spain doth the honour to hate, but this is not the first time that this fellow would have me know as much, and worthy of that honour will I ever be, by desiring his harms, as much as may be, and with keeping a resolution not to wish to overlive the happy state wherein at this time England lives. One thing in my letter to him Segrave mistakes, for it was far from my meaning to say that I was not to be trusted with any man of his quality, as may appear by mine own letter.

It resteth now that it will please your Lordship to know Her Majesty's pleasure what I shall do. For myself I see not what other profit may be than to hear him speak. For so fast he will bind me, I doubt not, that I must either let him return, or be forced by some public justification [to] give reasons of my doings, to which I would not willingly come for such a poor priest as he is, considering that hitherunto I am clear and not in any sort imagined in the matter, and that I cannot be ignorant with what merchandise he will come unto me. Besides, there will be questions to be decided with the States, because they must be made known the reason of the infraction of their passport. I will therefore humbly expect Her Majesty's pleasure from your Lordship. Here are at this time no news, the armies being of all sides in garrison, and the Cardinal not yet come, whose arrival will give great cause of discourse.—At Flushing, 12 November 1595.

Endd.:—"*Copy of my letter to my lo. Treasurer, P.S.*"
1½ *pp.* (**20.** 79.)

JOHN [COLDWELL,] BISHOP OF SALISBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595.] Nov. 12.—You may think long to receive my patent for the clerkship of Sarum, but when you shall know the cause of this delay, I hope you will judge it to have been for the best. I received a letter from Sir Thomas Gorge, and within four hours after another from the Earl of Essex, both for the same clerkship and both before the

death of Sir Thomas Henneage. If I should have answered that it was promised to you I should have done otherwise than your request was, viz., to conceal it during the life of Sir Tho. Henneage, who, for anything I knew, might have, as before, escaped that danger; if I should have flatly denied them I could not but incur great displeasure; and therefore I certified them (and that truly) that the office was not in my disposition, two patents being out and the one in possession, and therefore not in me to satisfy their requests. And herein I wrote as in heart I thought, which caused me to labour for the surrender from him in possession, that thereby, and not by me, you might have the office, which otherwise in truth I should have been fearful to do. What followeth upon the report that you should have it you may perceive by this letter enclosed, wherein is a notable untruth forged by Ayscott, that under the pretext of his lordship's letters I should deny him the possession of his patent. But now I have sent Mr. Hooper as well to surrender the old patent into your hands as to deliver you a new from me. I beseech you to be good to him in acceptation of your allowance for the profit of the office. This benefit is uncertain and at most not worth above 40*l.* by year, out of which he must make allowance to the patentee now being till other means may be made for supply. And as I am content to hazard the loss of a great person to shew my readiness to satisfy you, so I beseech you to work a better conceit in him of me, which may be affected by delivering a truth; viz., that till you had a surrender of Jewell Hooper's patent now in possession I refused to grant any from myself. I know not what validity Mr. Ayscott his patent is, but I have heard that no patent in reversion can be good, as his is. I doubt not but you shall hear from him shortly, by reason that bringing me this letter from my lord of Essex, he pressed me much to give him possession of that office; which I denied, commanding this bearer, Mr. Hooper, to keep it, whilst he had it, to your use. I beseech you to afford your honourable help towards me and this church, without which we shall be hardly handled. For I being purposed to renew our commission for the peace, to the end that I would have you to be put into the commission, as Sir Tho. Henneage was, and to be made Custos Rotulorum (which ever hath been at the Bishop's nomination), I am informed that great means is made without my knowledge to the Lord Keeper to have that commission renewed and the Earl of Pembroke assigned Custos Rotulorum; a thing contrary to my liberty and ancient usage, which may breed some trouble amongst us, the citizens being bent to deprive me of mine inheritance.

Where your honour hath been informed that Sir Francis Walsingham had a patent of this office, it is not so; he never had anything from this church, from the town he had a pension. And Sir Tho. Henneage could get nothing by his patent otherwise than by composition at the assignment of the Lords of the Council, who also set a decree that this Henry Hooper should keep possession to the use of Jewell Hooper till his patent were convinced. But his patent being surrendered I do send unto you a patent from myself, with humble request that you will depute this bearer, Henry Hooper, to exercise the office for you; whereunto I thank you you have honourably assented.—From my house in Sarum, this 12th of November.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**36.** 6.)

Ottywell Smyth to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. 12.—Since he wrote last, the governor of Dieppe has received a letter from the King with many comfortable words, and is

gone, with the *premier president* of Rouen, to the King to persuade his Majesty not to give the governance of Rouen to M. le Grand, or there will be trouble. "Here is come over Monsieur Lomenye, well content, and speaketh very well of her Majesty, that he was used very well, but saith some of the Council did not use him well, and is angry because that my L. Admiral did not permit her Majesty's pinnace to bring him over, the which had brought him to Rye. This doth discourage much them of the Religion. They be afraid the King will take some other course to their undoing; for the young prince of Conde is at Potyers coming to Paris with his mother, and it is to be feared they will cause him to go to mass; and these Cardinals I think do come to give him absolution and to unmarry the King with his wife, for she cometh to Paris, and her baggage the most part is come to Paris. I do hear the Duke de Bollyoune is gone to Sedan and that the King was very sore offended with him." As the King contents some he discontents others. Has written to Mr. Edmondes that he goes to England at Christmas and unless paid the 200*l.* he has advanced above the Queen's allowance, he can let him (Edmondes) have no more money. Has received Essex's letters.—Dieppe, 12 Nov., 1595.

P.S.—M. de Fewterelles writes to the governor here that he has obtained of the States in Flanders the continuance of the 2500 men here, and some victuals for Picardy. "There is some dispute betwixt the Marshal de Byrone and the Duke de Mayene about a gentleman of his that challenged to fight with the Marshal: so the Marshal is gone with 3000 foot, ten pieces of ordnance, to besiege the Duke de Mayene in Challone in Bowrgonye."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 95.)

M. de Chastre, Governor of Dieppe, to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. $\frac{12}{22}$.—Je suis marry que Monsieur de Lomenye ne nous a porte plus de contantement de son voyage. Nous partons demain ansemble pour aller trouver le Roy a La Fere ou il continue ses fors. Monseigneur de Montpensier y va aussy, et Monsieur le Promier Prezidant, et le Cappitaine Bonifasse, qui commande dans le fort Ste. Catherine. Je crois que sa Mageste nous veut faire antendre la rezolution qu' il a prize pour la lieutenense du baliage de Roann. Dieu veulle que se soyt au contantemen de ses bons serviteurs. Je crois que vous seres bien aise de savoyr se qui se rezodra; je vous an donrey avis. Honores moy, Monsieur, de vos bonnes graces et fetes etat de mon servisse.—A Dieppe, xxij. Novembre.

Endorsed:—"22 Novembre, 1595, novo stilo."

(**36.** 18.)

Sir R. Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. 13.—I cannot tell what to promise of myself this winter, for as I wrote unto your Lordship in my last, I have had a fit or two of an ague. They have left me now, thank God, but I am little sure how long they will be away. For this ague that I had came unto me without any disorder. Your lordship will say that all this is to put you in mind to procure my leave to come over, and it is true indeed. For otherwise it is little to the state of Christendom, that I should trouble you among all their business with a discourse of my having an ague. If therefore your lordship's greater causes will afford you leisure, I humbly beseech you to be earnest in moving my leave for three months, or less, rather than fail. I have exceeding great occasions to be in England this

winter; notwithstanding, if there were any occasion here of Her Majesty's service that did require my stay, I would not forget myself so much towards you, as to desire you to procure my being away. I do not see but that I may well be spared from hence for two or three months.—At Flushing, the 13 of November, '95.

P.S.—Here is a speech among the merchants of the revoking of the Cardinal upon a sudden sickness into which the King of Spain should have fallen: also of the death of Dediguieres.

Holograph. ½ *pp.* (**20.** 18.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 13.—You may perceive by this relation that it is no dream which I have reported of Guiana, and if one image have been brought from thence weighing 47 kintalls, which cannot be so little worth as 100 thousand pound, I know that in Manoa there are store of those. If the relation sent to the Spanish King had been also taken, you should therein have found matter of great admiration. But howsoever this action be respected, I know that the like fortune was never offered to any Christian Prince. I know it will be presently followed both by the Spanish and French, and if it be foreslowed by us I conclude that we are curst of God. In the meantime I humbly beseech you to move her Majesty that none be suffered to foil the enterprise, and that those kings of the borders which are by my labour, peril, and charge won to her Majesty's love and obedience be not by other pilferers lost again. I hope I shall be thought worthy to direct those actions that I have at mine own charge laboured in, and to govern that country which I have discovered and hope to conquer for the Queen without her cost. I am sending away a bark to the country to comfort and assure the people that they despair not nor yield to any composition with other nations.

I know the plot is by this time finished, which if you please to command from Heriott that her Majesty may see it, if it be thought of less importance than it deserveth, her Majesty will shortly bewail her negligence therein, and the enemy by the addition of so much wealth wear us out of all. Sir, I pray esteem it as the affair requireth if you love the Queen's honour, profit, and safety. If I be thought unworthy to be employed, or that because of my disgrace all men fear to adventure with me, if it may not be otherwise, I wish some other of better sufficiency and grace might undertake it, that the Queen lose not that which she shall never find again.

You find that there are, besides gold, both diamond and pearl, and I brought with me, taken up among the sands, a stone which being cut is very rare. I pray do me the favour to command Peter van Lore to deliver you those two which I gave him to prove, which he made little account of, but I will have them cut by Pepler, who is skilful, and dwells here with A. Gilbert. I have sent you one that was cut here which I think is amethist, and hath a strange blush of carnation: but I assure myself that there are not more diamonds in the East Indies than are to be found in Guiana, which you see also verified by the relation of the Spanish letters. I have another cut of another sort, and if it be no diamond yet it is exceeding any diamond in beauty; but I am not in haste to let it go out of my fingers. But these stones bear witness of better, and there is enough for all the world if we have the grace. But we must cast so many doubts, and this dolt and that gull must be satisfied, or else all is nothing. If the Spaniards had been so blockish and slothful we had not feared now their power, who by their gold, from thence vex and endanger all the estates of Europe.

We must not look to maintain war upon the revenues of England; if we be once driven to the defensive, fear were my part. But as God will so it shall be, who governs the hearts of kings. I rest your assured to be commanded, poor or rich.—Sherborn, this Wednesday morning, an hour after the receipt of your letter, the 13th November.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 9.)

LORD BURGHLEY to MR. FERRERS, deputy governor of the Merchants Adventurers, and her Majesty's agent at Stode.

1595, Nov. 16.—You shall receive herewith, signed by Sir Thomas Wilkes, a counter protest against Rolloffe Peterson, in answer of that which he secretly made in Stode the last of September, with an instruction shewing the manner how you shall put the same in execution; which instruction is in some sort amplified by his letter bearing the date hereof. This is only to let you understand that it is her Majesty's pleasure you follow in all points the directions of the said instruction, letter and counter protest sent unto you from Sir Thomas Wilkes, and that you restore to Peterson the three glass bodies, with the materials in them contained, sealed up as they came to your hands, receiving from him at the same instant the writing under her Majesty's signature, whereof a copy is sent unto you, and not otherwise. And forasmuch as her Majesty hath just cause to think that Robert Smith hath either lewdly or unadvisably proceeded in the service by him undertaken, and that thereby her Majesty's name and honour concerning the stay of delivery of these materials hath been brought in question, you shall therefore at his next coming unto you to Stode cause him to be arrested and by the next convenient mean of passage send him hither under sure guard to answer his doings.—From my house in the Strand, this 16th of November, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Dated 16 November '95, received 27 December, '95; answered last ditto."

Signed. 1 *p.* (**36.** 10.)

SIR JOHN FORSTER'S ANSWER.

1595, Nov. 17.—"The answer of Sir John Foster, knight, to the several articles delivered unto him by Sir William Bowes and others her Majesty's Commissioners, given 17th November in the 38th year of her Majesty's reign, by the right honourable the Earl of Huntingdon, her Majesty's Lieutenant and President in the North."

To the first and second, they concern not him but the Commissioners. To the third, he saith there are presently taking of musters for viewing of the whole able horsemen, so that he referreth him to the books of mustering; and for taking the view of the footmen it hath not been accustomed to muster them, neither can he certainly tell the number of the footmen until muster be taken of them. To the fourth, he saith, for the decays of the tenants by the landlords, he referreth himself to a late enquiry or jury upon these matters, to find what was the cause of the decays; and for the decays made by the Scots he referreth himself to the rolls.

To the fifth, he saith that the bound of the Middle March towards the East March is to Helterborn, and thence to the head of Tynedale, and so to Kirsuppe foot extending towards the West March, and so containeth by estimation 36 miles or thereabouts from Helterborne. And to the rest of the article for depasturing cattle in English ground, he

saith that there is a perfect order set down both for the poundage and for the forfeiture, as appeareth by the Commissioners' book delivered unto the Commissioners aforesaid by deed indented.

To the sixth, he saith that for all manner of spoils and attemptals committed from 1 September, 1586, until the 15 October until (*sic*) this present year, 1595, he referreth him unto the rolls delivered unto the Commissioners aforesaid; and for all other spoils from the 15th year of her Majesty's reign unto the said 1 September, he referreth to the rolls delivered to divers her Majesty's commissioners from time to time, at the requisition of the said commissioners appointed for that purpose, and all matters by them 'strooken by.'

To the seventh, he saith that for all complaints both upon the English and Scottish party the rolls have been called, and the parties that had cause of complaint have been called, and for want of vowers—which is the common course and law of the Borders—they could not get them filed, so that by reason thereof they were void; and such as had vowers had mutual redress and they that lacked vowers wanted redress, for want of vowers. And further, since the commission at Berwick [in] 1586, the Scots' warden will not intermeddle or make redress of any bill that was before that time.

To the eighth, he saith, that for the bills and complaints of these of Scotland he referreth himself to the rolls delivered to the Commissioners aforesaid.

To the ninth, he saith that for the bounds [bonds], when the parties have their bills delivered, they take the bonds of them themselves and in their own names and to their own uses; and where there is any matter in variance depending amongst parties they are to be tried at a Warden Court, and for the names of them that were underbound he referreth himself to the book of Indenture dated at Stawford, 1 September, 1586, and the Queen and Warden are discharged thereof.

To the tenth, he saith that by reason that the Warden of the opposite March hath not his people, viz. West Tevidale [Teviotdale] and Liddesdale, in such obedience as to make answer at the days of March, as justice requireth, he himself hath been enforced to give and take assurances to and with both the Laird of Buccleugh for Liddesdale, and the Laird of Farnihurst for West Teviotdale, which hath not been ordinary, but that the Warden of Scotland should answer for West Teviotdale and Liddesdale as the Warden of England answereth for Riddesdale and Tyndale; and that the taking of these assurances hath been for the quietness of the Borders, and that the Warden of Scotland hath refused to answer for Liddesdale and West Teviotdale or to make any way redress for them. Therefore his opinion is, that her Majesty's letters directed to the King of Scotland, that the Warden of the opposite March might be enforced to answer for West Teviotdale and Liddesdale, as the Warden of England doth for Tyndale and Riddesdale, is the only mean to redress these inconveniences. And further he saith that he knoweth no gentlemen of name that have made any agreements for blood or otherwise, but upon special license obtained to have conference with the parties with whom they have compounded, which he thinketh hath wrought great quietness upon the Borders.

To the eleventh, he saith that order is taken as appeareth by the indenture.

To the twelfth, he saith that for murders and bloods the Warden of the opposite March, being required to answer, hath refused to make redress, as being a thing pertaining only to the Princes to take order for; and that his opinion is that her Majesty might do well to move the

King of Scotland that order might be taken to deliver a quick man for a dead, as there is a cow delivered for a cow, or an ox for an ox.

To the thirteenth, he saith that within these three years there hath been convicted of March treason Stephen, George, and Thomas Douglas, William Hall, Thomas Robson and Percival Arras, Scottishmen, Mark Brewes and Jock Dawe, Englishmen, who according to the laws of the Marches suffered for their several treasons. And Nicholas Welton, of Welton, Christopher Welton his uncle, Matthew Errington, late of Stonecrafte, Tristram Dod, of Sywood, Anthony Pott, of Carrick, Nicholas Hall, late of Rochester, John Hall his brother, Black William Rydley, stand outlawed.

To the fourteenth, he saith that the chiefest cause of disorder in this March is want of justice for matters concerning blood, being a thing supposed to appertain to the Princes only; the redress whereof he thinketh to be that remedy which he hath already mentioned in his answer to the tenth article.

Another great cause of disorder is the form of proceeding by vower, being the only cause of maintaining of perjury; which when an Englishman doth seek the same (*i.e.*, justice) by vower, the Scots allege quarrels of deadly feud among themselves for the same; the remedy hereof is to spare file and deliver, which may be done by agreement of the Princes as it hath been done by the consent of the Wardens and the gentlemen of the country heretofore.

Delivered by Sir John Foster in the presence of William Bowes, F. Slingesby, Clement Colmore, and Henry Anderson.

Copy, certified by Jo. Ferne.

3 *pp.* (**36.** 11.)

Sir Edward Winter to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 18.—Having written unto you heretofore touching the difference for the payment of the 100*l.* to my lord of Pembroke, and thereof as yet receiving no answer, I have once again presumed to remember you herein, beseeching you very humbly to let me know what you have already done in this business, because I understand his lordship means to complain against me for disobeying the order taken between us at the Council table, and purposes withal to proceed with his former cause of taking the office from me by force upon his only authority; which I am resolved in so honest and just a cause to withstand to my uttermost, until either by order from the Lords or by due course of law my patent be judged insufficient to carry the office I have so dearly paid fine for.—Lydney, 18th of November.

Holograph. Seal of arms. 1 *p.* (**36.** 14.)

Lord St. John to Dr. Tyndall, of Queen's College, Cambridge.

1595, Nov. 18.—Denying a report that he gave Mr. Jones his consent to proceed in his suit for the reversion of St. Nycholas Court.—St. Bartholomew's, 18 Nov., 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**172.** 96.)

Don Christoval to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{8}$.—You have understood by my former letters the disposition of our affairs, and the hope and assurance we have that her Majesty's favour will not fail us, if you continue to us your assistance.

And although I doubt not that according to your natural goodness you desire to accomplish the work you have so generously begun, yet because I can do nothing towards the disposition of any affairs till I have first understood her Majesty's pleasure, on whom we depend for everything and everywhere, and that on the other hand the time presses us so urgently that it is taking out of our hands the opportunity and the means we might have to do her good service, I most humbly entreat you to let us know her good pleasure, that we may carry out her commands as we are entirely disposed to do.—Paris, 28 November, 1595.

Holograph. French. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**36.** 40.)

HANS DYRYCKSON to PIETER VAN LORE, merchant.

1595, Nov. $\frac{18}{28}$.—Has sent divers, whereof some require answer, but can hear nothing from him, therefore has little to say, being doubtful whether his former be come safe to hand. Has care nothing is done prejudicial to him without his knowledge. Those matters stand still as yet, neither will anything be pretended against him for a while: other bruits are fabulous. The Cardinal of Austria is at Turin with the Duke of Savoy, informing himself of all things in these parts. Besides, there passeth some secret matters betwixt them and the King's Ma[jesty] concerning the affairs of France. Is well assured of this by the means of them that know. This may cause him to stay in those parts longer than is expected. His 'neveues' lie still where they were; they would send a factor for his quarters but the passage is so dangerous they cannot pass, therefore they are fain to deal by letters, which they send by way of Camphire enclosed in one Wallis, a merchant of Antwerp, his letters.

Wrote formerly how the Bishop of Cassana was dead and that Father Parsons should be chosen as chief for the managing of all English affairs. If a peace be not made, as most men hope and some few greatly fear because the King [of France] is greatly inclined thereunto, the great merchant [King of Spain] is minded to send great store of factors in Ireland this next summer. He means by that means to get passage in Wales to buy 'frysses.' Shall find these things true if other crosses fall not out to hinder it. All men wonder what Sir Francis Drake will do; most are of opinion he attends the Indian fleet, which will arrive about the time he wrote of, if they fear not his being abroad; for Drake is much feared, and great dread is over all he will do no small mischief before his return. If he has any commodity in Ostend let it be transported, for Fontes [Fuentes] is minded the first commodious weather to have fling at it. For Hulst, he has nothing in it, therefore need care the less. The soldiers are now all dispersed to refresh themselves awhile until the opportunity doth serve. His parties are so buckled one against another in such order that they will utterly discredit themselves and cut one another's throat. The particularities would make him laugh, but it is a pastime to see it. The diamond and ruby is amongst them; he may think when they discredit one another what credit the judges will give them against him. Would write many things if he could hear from him and have some instructions. If he pleases to have the rest or most of the leaves he has sent in the singing book, thinks with great difficulty he could get them and other things.—Liege, 28 November, 1595.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**36.** 38.)

Trinity College, Cambridge.

1595, Nov. 18.—License to let parsonage lands for 20 years, notwithstanding the statute which permits but 10 years.—Westminster, 18 Nov., 1595.

Copy. Latin. 3 *pp.* **(141.** 169.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to the Queen.

1595, Nov. 19.—Acknowledges with gratitude her Majesty's favour to himself and his brothers. Begs for the payment which has been delayed for 30 months. His brothers have suffered much in Italy for the sake of Her Majesty, and the debt in question is the best part of their patrimony and the means of maintaining their house with dignity. Seeing the debt is based on the Great Seal of her Majesty and the public faith of her kingdom, trusts she will give such orders regarding its payment as shall seem good to her Highness. The bond of the city of London, "the first to-day in Europe," is also to be considered that of all the citizens, to whose goods, lying in every foreign country, his brothers can have recourse for the preservation of their credit. As for himself, although his interest in the debt is not small, he is willing to submit himself entirely to her Majesty's pleasure. Begs her for the sake of his brothers, whose house in Italy more than any other adores the name of her Majesty, to refer the matter to some of the Lords of her Council, to deal with it as becomes her justice and greatness. Is the more impelled to ask this as he fears that otherwise his brothers will interfere with the goods of her subjects, and then he will incur her displeasure.—19 November, 1595.

Holograph. Italian. 1½ *pp.* **(36.** 15.)

Francis Cherry to Sir Robert Cecil.

1515, Nov. 20.—Inasmuch as both I in my particular, as the whole Company and Associates Adventurers into Russia and other the north-east parts for the discovery of new trades, have been already furthered by your means, and do conceive you prone to aid such as seek the welfare of our country, imitating your right worthy father, now the most ancient person living of all the same Company, I thought it much behoofful briefly to acquaint you with the present state of our Company; which in times past consisted of many persons to the number of 80, and somewhiles more, who traded with one entire and common stock; the which, by reason of many burdens, crosses, ill factors and interruptions borne upon so many small adventures, began to decline and in a manner surcease, and divers strangers (waiting opportunity of the Company's dissolving) sought to thrust themselves in. For the preventing whereof myself, having been brought up a long time in Russia, chiefly in the Emperor's Court, and by experience learned the depth of the trade, found out how it might be continued to the good of this realm, and advised with others some course to uphold and increase the same; whereon at my instigation twelve persons undertook the whole, whereof myself am one. There is yearly brought into this realm, and that without contradiction of any prince or potentate, tallow, wax, flax, train oils, buff hides, cow hides, cordage and hemp, and this present last year was there returned 9,000*l.* worth of cordage, which is two-thirds of the whole

stock ; whereas in times past there was not above 3,000*l.* sent hither in that ware, besides the goodness thereof being 6*s.* better in every 100 than any other. The most adventure is borne by myself and other young men, who do hazard largely, and in a manner depend and lay thereon all our substance, which we in nowise be able to forbear long, for that it is to be returned in commodities and trading to and fro. The late sum we received in part for our cordage taken for her Majesty's navy will scarcely serve to provide such other cordage as is given us in charge to furnish the next year; and the money behind for that already delivered is with the rest to be returned, else shall we not be able to set out our shipping, maintain our trade, and satisfy our creditors. So as I beseech you that the rest of the money unpaid for the cordage already delivered may be paid as speedily as conveniently may be, whereby the Company shall be encouraged to persevere in their trade and to bring in cordage in more abundance if need require.—From London, 20 November, 1595.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**36.** 17.)

The Sieur de Mouy to ———

1595, $\frac{\text{Nov. 21.}}{\text{Dec. 1.}}$—Apologises for being so long in writing. After the King, whose subject I am, there is no one to whom I am more bound than you. I have been distressed by a report that my nephew had offended you. Monsieur, the honour you did me in receiving him binds me to you for ever. Asks him to chastise his nephew, or send him back to the writer. I hoped to have crossed the sea to thank you for the honour you did me in taking him ; but the King's service has always prevented me, taking me to Poitou when Mons. de Boullon passed towards you. At the Court, whither I am now going, I hope at least to find a gentleman to supply my place and let you know our state, and touching the matter you communicated to me by Mons. Hounton who died at Couey. I remain the same man whom you honoured with a visit at this house, and who remembers his conversations with you formerly in your little chamber at Windsor.—Mouy, 1 Dec., new style.

French. Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**172.** 72.)

Foulke Grevyll to Sir Robert Cecil.

Asking whether he has sent to Mr. Wakring.—My lodging, this Saturday.

Endorsed :—" Readde " *with a date which is lost in the binding.*

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**172.** 98.)

Sir Charles Danvers to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595. Nov. 22.—I am sorry that Lomeny hath been able to do me no more good in my suit, and that the comfort you can give me of the future success thereof is such, as unless a composition be made with my enemies, I am to look for no better, whereby the hope I derived from the clemency of her Majesty's disposition is almost turned into despair, seeing the power of my restitution placed in the hands of such carvers. I am therefore forced by urgent necessity to leave this chargeable place, which the hope of making a shorter end hath caused me hitherunto to endure, lest to the misery of banishment I add a greater by the ruin of my estate ; which howsoever the world may be vainly persuaded, will

not ere long be far from that period, unless by the alteration of my course of life I take order to preserve that little which God hath delivered from misfortune. And for that in this country, where the wars leave retired courses only unto the baser spirits, and where I am generally known, I cannot well leave to live as I do but with a touch unto my reputation, I am resolved to expect the end or continuance of the banishment where a privater life shall be no such reproach unto me. We have here news that the Spaniards make preparation to come unto the succour of this place; as soon as th'expectation of this service is past and this bearer returned out of England, I determine to pass unto Venice, and from thence, with the first good opportunity, satisfy my desire of seeing Constantinople. But this I write not unto my mother, who although she cannot have the presence of her sons to assist her widowhood, yet I think would not desire to have any of them so far off. If here or in any of those places or whereinsoever in the world I shall find myself, any service I can perform may be acceptable unto you, let your letters command me, to whom of all men living my love and affection hath given the greatest interest. Words without deeds are as obligations without seals, and therefore I will desist to use further protestations.

Sir, I heard that the last toys sent by Mr. Gorge did please you as toys; I gave orders at my departure from Paris to have others made of the like kind, which, if the workman do not greatly deceive me, will be ready for my man as he passeth that way to deliver unto you. If I know your mind, or if you would deliver it unto my man, I might peradventure by the next please you better.—From the Camp before La Fere, 22 November, 1595.

Holograph. Two seals. 1½ *pp.* (**36.** 19.)

Sir Charles Danvers to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. 22.—Is sure Essex has done his best in his cause, although it is unsuccessful and the cause transferred by the Queen to his enemies. Will await the time mentioned in Essex's letters with patience, but must do so in a less chargeable way or he will add ruin to banishment. Must, therefore, leave the wars and become a traveller.—The Camp beside La Fere, 22 Nov. 1595.

Holograph. 1½ *pp. Two seals.* (**172.** 99.)

Lord Cobham.

1595, Nov. 22.—List of Lord Cobham's horses and geldings.

1 *p.* (**145.** 210.)

Captain Robert Dackam [Dacombe] to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. 23.—Sir Edward Norreys, the Governor, is departed for Holland, the 29th October. The Count Fontus hath summoned all the commanders of men of war in these parts to make their appearance at Brussels. It must be their counsels doth concern this place, the town being so much desired of the Spanish King. They daily continue their preparation in very secret manner, persuading some sort of men that upon continuance of a frost, they shall be able to do some exploit upon us; but I hope by careful watch to prevent any sudden action whatsoever. The Governor of Flushing hath sent unto our garrison, under the leading of Captain Hopton, 150 soldiers.—Ostend, 23 November, 1595.

Signed:—"Robert Dackam." *Seal.* ⅔ *p.* (**20.** 83.)

Susan, Countess of Kent to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 23.—My honourable good knight, hearing that my lord your father is not well, and this kinsman of mine, having been in Ireland and now upon occasion returned into England and having somewhat to deliver that may concern the State, coming to me to know to whom he might reveal it, I thought fittest to send him to you, praying you to pardon my boldness.—From my house in Barbican Street, this 23rd of November, 1595.

Holograph Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 20.)

M. de Lomenie to the Earl of Essex.

1595, $\frac{\text{Nov. 23}}{\text{Dec. 3.}}$—Has at length arrived with the King and made his report. Thinks Mr. Edmonde will write fully. Is not charged with exceeding his commission, as some in England alleged, but rather with saying too little. "Puysque mon voyage n'a succede au contentement du Roy on se gardera d'y envoyer un aultre; et je seroys marry s'il faisoyt daventage que moy, veu que nul n'y sera despesché qui ayt l'ame plus candide ny qui desire plus l'unyon." If it be true that the enemy is coming to attack them they are ready for him. Fears only "que nous soyons poussés a ce que nous ne voudryons et a ce que je vous dy; car les nouvelles que nous avons d'Italye nous en menassent."—Camp before La Fere, 3 Dec. 1595.

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**172.** 104.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of the University of Cambridge.

1595, Nov. 24.—Mr. Doctors Tyndall and Whitaker will signify unto you what is done in the matter for which they came hither. My earnest and hearty desire is to have the peace of the Church generally observed in all places, and especially in that University whereof I am a member. And for the better observance and nourishing of that peace, we have with some care and diligence drawn out and set down certain Propositions which we are persuaded to be true, and the copy whereof I send unto you enclosed; praying you to take care that nothing be publicly taught to the contrary; and that also, in teaching of them, that discretion and moderation be used that such as shall be in some point differing in judgment be not of purpose stung or justly grieved, and especially that no bitterness, contention, or personal reproofs or reproaches be used by any towards any. Which Propositions, nevertheless, must be so taken and used as our private judgments, thinking them to be true and correspondent to the doctrine taught in this Church of England, and established by the laws of the land, and not as laws and decrees. Touching Mr. Barrett, I persuade myself that you shall find him willing to perform that which is prescribed unto him, the rather if he be used courteously and without bitterness. And so being ready and willing to assist you in anything fit for the good government of that University, I commit you to the tuition of Almighty God.—From Lambeth, 24 November, 1595.

Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* (**36.** 24.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. 24.—I touched somewhat by my last how welcome the news were to these men whereby their agent was advertised her Majesty's favour to stay the urging of the desired restitution; which

being since confirmed by her Highness's own letters and Mr. Bodley's declaration, they resolved to write an answer of thanks and shortly after to send deputies. As I am sure Mr. Bodley will now at large write to you, I shall the less need to be troublesome in that respect. And whereas he beseecheth you to be a means in the procuring of his license to return, the business he was sent about being for the time despatched, and that his presence may be requisite when the deputies shall be there, I am most humbly to entreat your favour that such business as may fall out to be furder done here for her Majesty's service may be committed to me, not doubting, under humble correction, but I shall be as able and will as faithfully discharge that duty this place requireth as another that might be sent; and thus much I know when Mr. Bodley shall be there he will affirm in my behalf, though for causes which you can conceive he writeth it not. And had it not been that my departure hence might have been or give some occasion of his longer stay here than he wisheth, I purposed to have made suit for leave to come over with the said deputies; and now in hope I shall be favoured by you do rest contented with whatsoever I shall be appointed unto, not doubting but my long service will at last by your mediation be considered of. Mr. Bodley sends over the copy of certain intercepted letters whereby the Spanish practices appear, and what fraud there lurketh under that plot of th'intended motion of peace. The discourse thereof, which of late was also intercepted, and the copy sent over, is understood to have been first written in Latin by Lipsius to a private friend of his, but [he] writes that the translator hath enlarged and altered the same, using more harsh and stricter terms; neither did he think that it would have been published or put in practice. We hear that the enemy gathered certain troops of men together, one in Brabant to enter the Bommelre Weert or th'Island of Willemstadt, if the frost had continued, and the other near Lingen to attempt upon Friesland. His Excellency will keep these parts and Count William the other, seconded by Sir Francis Vere, who is gone to his charge to be in readiness as occasion shall require. The garrison of Nimmeghen have surprised the town of Weerdt in the county of Horne, and there took the Count Hendrick van den Berghe, and brought him with divers other horsemen away prisoners, having spoiled the place and cut a company of the enemy's in pieces. Mons. Harroguieres, who is now here, telleth me that he hath and doth employ divers of his men to take Stanley or any other of the rebels and fugitives, a chief man amongst them having of late escaped very narrowly between Brussels and Halle (or Notre Dame de Hault), whither they used to go a pilgrimage, and doubts not but he shall ere long light upon some of them. I would be more earnest in the effecting of like services, but when the men employed are taken or come in trouble or lose their lives, I have not wherewithal to make their widows or friends amends.

I hear no more of Hull, but my friend that was prisoner at Antwerp, not without peril of life, is after much labour and great expenses got out and at liberty, having been chargeable unto him; and if I could light upon any good suit or get an increase of my entertainment, I would use some consideration towards him, for the man is very honest and deserveth favour.—Hague, 24 November, 1595.

Signed. 2 *pp.* (**36.** 25.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to the Privy Council.

1595, Nov. 25.—In the letters which I received from your honours, bearing date the 15th of this November, it hath pleased you to order that

mutual succour be given from the counties of Devon and Cornwall to each other by renforcing each with 4,000 men upon notice given from me to the Earl of Bath for the succour of Cornwall, and the like from his lordship to me for Devon. It is true that before this time we had not any warrant to send out of the counties under our charge any relief to the neighbour places invaded, for remedy whereof your lordships have gravely ordered this course of seconding each other. Notwithstanding, because I hold myself bound in duty to speak my knowledge of the state of Cornwall, wherewith it hath pleased her Majesty to put me in trust, a charge both for the greatness and grace far beyond any worth or desert of mine, I do presume to put you in mind, that according to my mean judgment it were more fit to supply Devon out of Somerset than from Cornwall, hoping that your honours will receive my reasons for the same as in discharge of my duty, and not that I dare to offer them in any other sort, being bound to obey and not to advtse. If there shall any descent be made by the enemy in either county by the way of surprise, and the enemy do but burn or sack and then depart, then can neither be relieved as aforesaid, because there will be no time given to unite the forces of the same shire where such attempt shall be offered, much less for the drawing in of any numbers from afar ; and for any such enterprise where there is no purpose to hold and possess the places gotten, each shire with 4,000 men shall be able either to repel or resist the same. But if the enemy dispose himself to fortify any part in Cornwall, or to strengthen any neck of land of advantage, and thereby begin to drive us to a defensive war, then there is no country adjoineth to Cornwall but Devon from whence any speedy supply may be had to impeach the beginning of such a purpose. And if aught be attempted in Devon, of which Plymouth is most to be feared, having in one indraught two goodly harbours, as Cattwater and Aisshewater, then it is also very likely that the enemy will either assure Cornwall or seek utterly to waste it, because it is next his supplies both from Spain and Brittany, and hath divers ports and good roads to receive a fleet. Furthermore, may it please you to consider that Cornwall is stretched out all in length, and hath little breadth, the west parts whereof are little less than 80 miles from Plymouth, and between the one and the other the great river of Tamar which is not fordable in any place within 12 miles of Plymouth; and for 4,000 men to march over at Newbridge above Calstock, which is the nearest passage, the journey of one part of the succour will be of 100 miles and more or they come to the town of Plymouth, considering the coasting of the river on both sides. And for other passage there are but two ferries, one at Stonehouse, the other at Aishe, and those small boats of no receipt, and by which neither carriage, horse, victual, munition nor ought else fit to follow an army can be conveyed but in a very long time. Besides if there be an intent for Plymouth it is to be feared that the enemy will bring galleys with them as well to assure their landing as to command the river Tamar, and then all passages shall be taken away, but at Newbridge aforesaid, and yet the same may be also easily broken if the galleys once possess the said river. And if the enemy should land toward the east of Plymouth, as at Saltcombe, Slapton, Dartmouth, or Torbay, which I do now (*sic*) think is likely, then should also part of the succours of Cornwall march above 120 or 140 miles to the place attempted. Moreover, may it please you to consider that if 4,000 men should at any time be drawn out of Cornwall and the same known to the enemy, as it will be at the instant, I assure you that either 300 soldiers sent out of Brittany (which may be done in two

tides), or returned in a galley or two from Plymouth, will be strength sufficient to endanger and destroy the whole shire, at least all the western parts, which ought most to be defended in respect of the good harbours therein. For there is no part of England so dangerously seated, so thinly manned, so little defenced, and so easily invaded, having the sea on both sides, which no other county of England hath, and is withal so narrow that if an enemy possess any of two or three straits neither can those of the west repair eastward nor those of the east westward. For between Mounts Bay and the sea entering within St. Ives it is but three miles and a half from sea to sea, without which there lieth a good part of the land to the west in form of a peninsula. Between Truro, which standeth on the first "founde" of the river of Falmouth, and St. Piran is but five miles overland passable, and the same also easily guarded, which is as much of Cornwall as the enemy should need, for within so much as lieth to the west of the two streyghts are the best ports, and are very sufficient to receive the great[est] fleet that ever swam, and containeth 27 miles of length very guardable, which in my simple judgment is every way more to be sought for by the enemy than Plymouth, at least if the same were so well understood by them, which is not unlikely. For the enemy taking Plymouth and not possessing Cornwall, there is then a whole country to the west of them and between them and their supplies; but possessing this part, they enjoy as good if not a better port than Plymouth, and there is then no land between them and Brittany or Spain; and if they have any purpose to make war with us at home and shall be able to drive us to a defensive, then is there no comparison between the one and the other; for which I could yield you many reasons but that I fear I am over tedious in these. The country eastward is also but narrow, there being but 8 miles between the river of Padstow and the bay of Trewardreth. Again, Cornwall hath not any one company of horse, either lance, light horse, petronell or pistol. Notwithstanding, if it shall please your honours to think it fit, there may be order given that all those companies which bound the river of Tamar or Saltash be ready to relieve Plymouth upon any sudden, because they may be soon past over if there were provision of better passage; but as yet there are but two ferries near Plymouth, the one at Stonehouse, the other at Aishe, as aforesaid, and two or three galleys will interrupt all transportation, because there is not any place strengthened to guard or assure any passage over the said river nearer than Newbridge, which is 12 miles above within the land.

Contrariwise, Somerset lieth to Devon in great breadth and is a country strongly formed, whereas the other is stretched all in length. Somersetshire is not divided from Devon by any river which is not fordable at all times and in all places, so as both horse, foot, carriage, victual and whatsoever may come in haste from thence to the succour of Devon. Cornwall hath Tamar nowhere passable near Plymouth; Somerset is seated from danger, having Devon towards the south, and on Severn side it hath no port capable of any ship of burden, and the indraught is long and dangerous, all the north coast of Devon and Cornwall lying between the waters of Somerset, which are Dunster, Minnett, and Bridgewater, into which small barks cannot arrive without precise observation of the tide. Cornwall is but an arm of land which stretcheth itself even to the bosom of the enemy and hath the best ports of England on the south, and better than any in Somerset on the north, and also between them and harm. Somerset is very rich and full of horse, as well for carriage as service, many wealthy gentlemen, and aboundeth in victual. Cornwall hath no horse of service, the

country poor, few gentlemen, and those of mean living, and by reason that their riches consisteth in tin works, there is little corn, and less of all things else. For these respects I hope you will have favourable regard towards us, being notwithstanding ready to perform whatsoever it shall please her Majesty to determine or your lordships to command. And even so, craving pardon for my presumption herein, I humbly take my leave.—From Sherborn, this 25th of November, 1595.

Signed. 2¼ *pp.* (**36.** 26.)

THOMAS WALMYSLEY, Judge of the Common Pleas, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 26.—As to one John Neale, found guilty of murder at Exeter in Lent last at the general gaol delivery before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Bench and myself, for the killing of John Harris. It is hard to call to memory the whole evidence then given. But I do remember that, upon the arraignment being before me, it appeared that before the coroner *super visum corporis* he was indicted but of manslaughter; and although upon his arraignment the father-in-law of the said Harris did urge the evidence which he did give upon his oath against Neale to prove that he killed Harris upon malice pretensed, it was given in evidence by one other, of whose indifferency there was no cause of suspicion, that they going upon a sudden to fight together, no old quarrel between them known, Harris said to Neale at the place where they did fight, "Make thyself ready, I will come upon thee." Thereupon Neale did take his rapier, going a little way off, and Harris, having put off his doublet and his shoes, drew his weapon first and went towards Neale, Neale not coming towards him, and did give the first blow; and after some blows Neale did hurt Harris in the neck, and then they were parted. And afterwards Harris upon his death bed, as it was then credibly informed, did confess that he himself did seek the quarrel, and did forgive Neale. The jury, notwithstanding, found Neale guilty of murder. And for that it was informed that Neale was a stranger born in Scotland, and therefore suspected that the dealing against him was the harder, and for that doubt was conceived that the evidence did not sufficiently prove it to be murder, the said Neale was by us reprieved and not executed.—From Sergeants Inn, this 26th of November, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**36.** 28.)

Copy of the above. ⅔ *p.* (**36.** 29.)

The PRIVY COUNCIL to MR. THOMAS FERRERS, merchant, at Stode.

1595, Nov. 26.—Her Majesty hath thought it requisite to send you herewith her letter, with all expedition, to be delivered by yourself to the King of Denmark, containing the request that the King do not suffer any his subjects' or confederates' ships to be sent and employed in the King of Spain's present intended hostility against this realm; and further, that he would furnish her Majesty, for the better defence and resistance of his proud attempts, with the supply of eight of his own greatest ships, to be employed with her Majesty's navy at her own cost and expense. The solicitation of answer to this letter is referred by her Majesty's direction to your diligence and good discretion. And having received answer by letter from the King, you may not fail to send it hither with expedition; or otherwise, not obtaining it yourself, to signify in writing what success you have had or what may be hoped

for. So requiring you to have extraordinary care in this important service, we bid you heartily farewell.—From the Court at Whitehall, this 26th of November, 1595.

Endorsed:—" Dated 26th November; received 26th December, '95; answered last ditto, overland per post."

Signed. ½ *p.* (**36.** 30.)

Thomas Bodley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 26.—May it please you to advertise her Majesty that the 18th of this month I received her gracious letter of the 4th with another to the States, which I presented unto them in their public meeting, and accomplished as much as I was otherwise enjoined by a verbal declaration. But Mr. Caron sent them word, about ten days before, that having had communication with my Lords, in case they would be ready with some succour of shipping against the Spanish preparation, her Majesty would let fall for a season her pursuit of reimbursement; whereat they joyed then exceedingly and reputed it expedient to impart the tidings out of hand to the provinces abroad, which was done with expedition, to meet with many dangers which it seemed they feared might grow upon the sudden, unless the people by some means were put in better heart. But now I am instructed by your letter that in this there was an error of too much haste in Mr. Caron before he had received her Highness' resolution. Having had some time of consultation upon the letter and my demands, they delivered me an answer full of thanks and acknowledgment of the grace that they received, which could never have come in a meeter season for their welfare. And touching that which was required, of the aid they were to yield of 30 ships of a certain burden, they made no further question but that when it had been moved to the States in particular, they would immediately take order that her Majesty should be served to her best contentation. But for defraying the auxiliary forces, they took it altogether in the selfsame nature with her former demands, which could be effected but by the generality, to whom they found it all the danger to notify that her Majesty will end her treaty with the country.

I have urged that the people might be won by their endeavours, that it was not a thing to be stood on, that the sum would be but small, yet esteemed great in regard of their willingness, and the manifold occasions that pressed her Highness, and the speeches that would go of this negotiation: to which they gave no other answer them heretofore, that they meant to examine the matter throughly, and do all they could to satisfy her Majesty. But I am persuaded they will never yield to anything if it be demanded as a debt already due by expiration of the treaty. For that is the place where they think they are wrung, and the people, they imagine, will by no means endure it. Under humble correction, I hold it wholly requisite to attend yet a while a fitter opportunity, which the state of things here and time must present, and hereafter to project some such proceeding as may come nearer to their liking and yet conclude the same effect with that which is required. They have secretly discoursed about sending some persons to give her Majesty more content than by their answer to me; and if it be resolved, it is like to be declared in their letter to her Majesty. To interpose my opinion without presumption, I should think such a message would make very much for the service of her Highness, for that in this case, when they cannot be persuaded to assent to her demand, both the sending of

their deputies will seem more respective in the judgment of the world than their bare kind of writing, and it may be at their coming they will make some fruitful motion, or be won by good remonstrance to recommend here at home some special purpose of her Majesty. If neither happen, yet in these turbulent times, where the cause is so common between the two countries, her Highness cannot be but holpen by the counsel and presence of such persons as, I presume, they will depute. Where her Majesty maketh mention of Mr. Barnevelt's overture, I have moved him about it and debated it at length; but he putteth me in mind that the time is far other and their state more afflicted, and that they have been at the charge, since he and I talked, of 20,000*l.* disbursed to the French King's use, and at great expenses in the field, where they had not then their army, nor in three months after; and had perhaps, as he supposeth, if this plot had been accepted, remained still in garrison. Withal he doth maintain there is no possibility to induce the common sort to condescend to restitution by virtue of the contract, for that they will not understand it but as a matter of right and a just stipulation, and that it ought to be continued; for which they must be won by presenting unto them some other new treaty, with such conditions as need not charge her Majesty, and yet tie the country to those payments which her Majesty will require for her disbursements. Since my last coming hither I have found Mr. Barnevelt far out of temper, partly through the speeches of some of his colleagues which dislike his dealing, as if his overtures to me had been a motive to her Majesty, when she saw that of themselves they would yield to some good portion, to cast upon them a greater demand, wherewith they crush him, as he says, very often in their meetings; partly also he is grieved with somewhat written out of England, that all his dealing here with me was but dalliance to win time of her Majesty; which is also a touch to me in particular in respect of credulity or some other weakness, in that I could not see the practice. But for myself I could wish that the matter then proposed had come as well in some form which her Majesty could have liked, as it was clear that there was no dissimulation. For as for any abuse that Mr. Barnevelt could offer by means of the overture, it was so hard for him to do it, and so many must concur, and it had steeded him so little, as, if the circumstance of things in the nature of that cause, and in the form of this government, and in the manner of his proceeding here with me be duly weighed, I do not think any will stand in that opinion. It is advertised hither that the Administrator of Saxony, the Elector of Mayence, the Archbishop of Saltsburgh, and the rest that are elected to work the feat of pacification, has concluded to go in hand with that attempt about February next; which yet we think will be deferred till the coming of the Archduke, who, many men think, will be longer in coming, because they say he hath in Provence many irons in the fire, and is in hand with Casot, the consul of Marseilles, to deliver that town to the King of Spain. But, for the matter of pacification, this people is enabled by an excellent late token of God's goodness unto them to choke the enemy very soundly and dash that practice altogether. For there hath been very happily intercepted of late in the Mediterranean Sea a special packet of letters, written by the Marquis of Havrey and John Baptista Taxis to the King of Spain, and sent hither to the States by Mons. Desdiguieres. By that of Taxis is discovered a double falsehood in their meaning, both towards the Emperor and the States; and also, otherwise, his letter is full of fraudulent courses. They were written in cipher, and deciphered in such sort as I have sent you the transcript by Mons. de St. Aldegonde, and were by the

States delivered me with an earnest request they might not be divulged but to her Majesty and my Lords, to the end in time convenient they may be produced to the best advantage of their purpose. Here is secret notice given that Count Hohenlo, who is now in Germany, doth employ all his means to the advancement of a peace, and is wholly busied among the Princes in matters prejudicial to this Union, all proceeding of dislike between him and Count Maurice. Moreover, it is reported he will meet the Prince of Orange in his way to these countries, and what his dealing may be is feared. It is undoubtedly here believed there will be a truce between Spain and France, at least for a year. We have also intelligence that the governor of Boulogne hath such doings of late with the Duke of Depernon as many see cause to doubt his loyalty, as they do the holding out of Calais, which is not well provided, as the common voice goeth; and sith we hear that De Fuentes maketh great preparation, it is suspected his design is to besiege it. The French King hath written to the States to know what kind of war they will make next year, whether offensive or defensive, that he may thereafter direct his own affairs. Their answer he desireth to receive by his ambassador, M. Buzanval, to whom he hath written to return with it, and give him information of their estate. I cannot yet perceive that the States can well determine what answer to make. The bruited preparations out of Spain are nothing so great as they did imagine. I am to sue very earnestly that her Majesty grant me licence to return. Before I went from home my Lord Treasurer promised to favour my petition, and I hope my lord of Essex will put his helping hand to it. If I might but have leisure to set some order in my state, which is many ways wracked to my very great detriment by my journeys, it would to me be all a matter to live at home or abroad, here or elsewhere, as her Majesty may think me fit to serve her turn.—From the Hague, 26 November, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter to Sir Robert Cecil, No. 26, '95, Bodley."

Holograph, not signed. 6½ *pp.* (**36.** 32.) [Birch's Memorials, i. 331–334.]

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. [26].—I beseech you let us know whether we shall be travellers or tinkers, conquerors or crounes, for if the winter pass without making provision, there can be no victualling in the summer, and if it be now foreslowed, farewell Guiana for ever! Then must I determine to beg or run away; honour and gold, and all good, for ever hopeless. I do not hear how you like the white stone; I have sent for more of each; as soon as they come you shall have them. I have written this letter to the Lords in answer of that which I received about mutual supplies between Devon and Cornwall, a matter soon written but not possible to perform. Somerset may best relieve Devon, for if it be appointed to Dorset it is more and [than] need, for Dorset hath never a haven capable of any great ship, without which there is no fear of any descent. I beseech you let us hear somewhat as soon as you can.

P.S.—I have sent the letter unsealed; Hancock hath a seal of mine when you have perused it.

P.S.—I humbly pray you that your footman may deliver these two letters at Der[by] House.

Endorsed:—"Delivered at Shastbury one of the clock. Received this letter at v of the clock in the afternoon, the 26 day of November,

'95, Sarum. Received at Andever at eight of the clock afternoon, and at Basingstoke at xi of clock at night. Hurtford Bridge, the 27th day of November at j of the night. Stanes, 8 a clock in the morning."

Holograph. Two seals. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* (**36.** 44.)

M. de La Fontaine to the Earl of Essex.

1595, $\frac{\text{Nov. 26}}{\text{Dec. 6}}$.—Has been in travail this week with the marriage of his daughter or would have announced the certainty that M. de Sanci is despatched hither, with "le cœur du Roi tout ouvert." He was at Paris three weeks ago preparing for the journey, and sends forward my son who is now at Dieppe. Has had no letters since the report of M. de Lomenie, but thinks that, as the mission was resolved upon before, that would not alter the resolution. Has not announced it earlier, fearing to retard the sending of Mr. Hompton.—London, 6 Dec. 1595.

Signed. French. Seal. 1 *p.* (**172.** 105.)

Sir R. Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. 27.—The day before yesterday came one of the messengers to Middelburgh who ordinarily go between that and Antwerp, an honest man and of good sufficiency. He reports that, being there, came out of the Castle with him an Englishman, well apparelled, who with great earnestness asked him what he had out of Zealand, and if there were not news there that the Queen was dead. The party answered him that there was no such thing. "Well then," said the other, "if she be not dead she is very sick." The messenger, going thence to the Postmaster's house, was in like manner asked by the clerk of the office, who sees to the putting to and fro of all letters. Hereof I thought to advertise your lordship, that although I trust in God, and my prayers be daily unto Him for it, that he doth and will preserve Her Majesty from such and all other mischief, yet will it not be amiss to look carefully that no wicked attempt be proposed: for certainly they would not with such confidence expect the event, but that they assume themselves to have laid good groundwork for the means unto it. God of his mercy, I trust, will grant her long life, since upon it depends not only the well doing of the realm of England, but generally of religion and the fortune of all Christendom.

There passed from Antwerp through Middelburgh a few days ago, as I am told, towards Rotterdam, seven or eight Jesuits, apparelled like gentlemen, no question with purpose to ship themselves there for England. If I understand more of it, and I will be as careful of it as may be, I will advertise your lordship. Out of Spain, here are sundry come, which do all confirm the greatness of the preparations in Spain. A Scottishman is lately come thence, who told these particulars to Colonel Steward, who is lately come out of Hungary, and he told them me: that in Italy have been prepared seventy great ships, whereof fifty eight be already arrived in Spain: that at Biscay are making ready sixty smaller ships, and as many at Lisbon, and that the rest of the fleet, which of all sorts will be 400, is providing in Andalusia and other countries of Spain. Among them shall be many small pinnaces to land men and go up rivers, and six galliasses as great and as royally furnished as ever the King of Spain had any. By others I hear of seven galliasses, but I cannot understand of any men of war, either levied in Spain

or in Italy or Germany to go thither. It is said the Cardinal will bring 6 or 7000 men with him of Spaniards and Italians, and Colonel Steward told me, as he came through Cologne, he saw men taken up for the King of Spain, and that he understood there should be three regiments levied there. The Cardinal's coming down is stayed till towards the Spring; I saw written that he is dispensed withal for certain years from the Pope to lay off his churchly profession, and at the end of them to take it upon him again. Here and in Holland there [is] almost nothing talked of but of a peace, though truly I do not think the minds of these two provinces disposed unto it. Out of Germany, I received yesterday from a friend of mine there, that the deputies of the Empire for the pacification of these countries, which are the Archbishops of Mentz and "Hattsbourg," the Dukes of Saxe and Newburg, and the towns of Nuremburg and Cologne, have had lately a day of meeting at Spires; but what was dealt in was kept so secret as nothing could be known; only there was given out by them that their servants should be despatched hitherwards in February next. The Princes of Germany are either "unsensible" of the danger which every hour draws nearer and nearer unto them, or many of them cast themselves headlong into bondage. Notwithstanding, I would think it fit that Her Majesty would send among them to awaken them a little, and perhaps some good would be done. For sure there are that are but little affected to the House of Austria, but some want counsel, some encouragement, to put any thing in hand. That which I heard of the King of Denmark's marriage with a daughter of Austria, I find, by Colonel Steward, is not so, but that there is a match in hand between him and the Elector of Brandenburg's daughter by his second wife, and that his coming to the Duke of Brunswick's was for that cause. There be many Princes in that quarter nearly united together, and all Protestants, and which seem will run on course together, and I think there might be such course taken, that some good might be gotten from them, though not all.

A speech is here among some that the great ships in Spain are provided to follow Sir Francis Drake, and the other to come into these parts of the world.—Flushing, 27 November, '95.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**20.** 86.)

William Stallenge to [Sir Robert Cecil].

1595, Nov. 27.—Last night here arrived an English bark which departed from Teneriffe about 6 weeks past, where, as the master reporteth, there was certain news that her Majesty's fleet arrived at the Grand Canaries about the beginning of October last, and presently the generals disembarked certain of their companies, intending to have landed between the town and the fort, which is about half a league distant; but by reason of contrary winds the sea went so high as that they could not come near the shore with any safety of themselves and furniture, so as they were constrained to return aboard, and pass to the Calms on the back side of the island, where they remained six days and watered at their pleasure, without attempting any further matter, and thence departed on their voyage, only with the loss of ten men that straggled abroad in the country, whereof six were slain, and the other four were taken and examined by the Spaniards, but could not report any more of the generals' pretence than that they were bound for the Indies. Whiles they remained at the Canaries, the Spaniards despatched three carvels of *aviso* to the Indies, to wit, one from the Canaries, another from Teneriffe, and the third from Palma.—Plymouth, 27 November, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**36.** 31.)

Lord Buckhurst and Lord Cobham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 27.—Having met here together about the service her Majesty did command us, considering the importance and weight of the matter concerning the lieutenant of the Tower and the placing of Sir Dru Drury in his room, we are to pray you to let her Majesty understand that we cannot without special warrant either remove the now lieutenant or place any other in his room. And therefore we must crave sufficient warrant in that behalf, the matter being extraordinary and of so great weight; and if we should begin to enter into examinations of the matters, and finding ground to proceed against him, omit it because we have no warrant, it might prejudice greatly the service. Therefore we have forborne to deal in the examination of the witnesses until you shall move her Majesty that we may receive order by warrant from her Majesty to remove and restrain the now lieutenant and place in his charge Sir Dru Drury, or such as her Majesty shall make choice of. For we are of opinion, although her Majesty's commandment is sufficient warrant for the restraining of Sir Michael Blount, yet how we may adventure to commit the charge of the Tower of London unto any person without her Majesty's special warrant in writing, we think it might have a dangerous consequence; neither do we think that any would undertake the charge in that sort, upon our bare words, without special warrant from her Majesty.—From the Blackfriars, 27 November, 1595.

Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**36.** 36.)

[Richard Fletcher] Bishop of London, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 27.—Being very desirious to have seen you this morning and satisfied you in some matters which it pleased you to mention to my good friend Mr. Michael Stanhope, I came this morning to your lodging, and understanding your departure to Richmond immediately after dinner, what time by reason of the commission at Lambeth I could not have time with you, I do very heartily pray you to think that there hath passed not one word—I may truly say thought—touching either the late deceased, or any other honourable person. Only, I not being made privy to the funeral nor satisfied for my fees due, being both keeper and repairer of the body of the church, did overnight charge my officer of the place to go to my Lady South' [Southampton] and acquaint her with the usage. I wrote also to her in as kind wise as I could. Proby came to me thereabout, and gave me his word for it, with whom there was not a word either of that or any other person. That morning early I was sent for to Lambeth, and was not at the church all the day, where it is said the words were uttered. But till I may speak with you I heartily pray you to think that whatsoever the malignant invention be, I have not either in word or thought uttered anything unfit for my person or duty towards any, especially towards you whom I love unfeignedly as any good friend your honour hath in England, both for your own sake and the kindness I have found from you, and so I do very earnestly desire you to be persuaded, whatsoever any malicious mouth shall at any time cast out against me. So soon as I can know your being again at home I will attend you farther.—From Lambeth, 27 November.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**36.** 37.)

Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London to the Privy Council.

1595, Nov. 27.—Sending their answer in the matter of Darcey's patent.

Signed by Stephen Slaney & others. (**141.** 351.)

The enclosure :—"Objections against Mr. Darcey's patent for making and selling of leather."

1 *p.* (**141.** 350.)

The Queen to [Sir Michael Blount], Lieutenant of the Tower.

1595, Nov. 28.—Dismissing him from his said office for his "lewd behaviour," and commanding him to deliver up the keys to the person named by the Lord Treasurer, Lord Cobham, and Lord Buckhurst, or any two of them.

Endorsed :—"28 November, 1595."

Draft in Cecil's hand. See S. P. Dom. Eliz. Vol. 254, no. 77, *for another copy.*

⅔ *p.* (**36.** 27.)

Nicholas Williamson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov. 28.—His comfort in his manifold miseries has been that Cecil acknowledged their extremity and seemed to pity them: has lived hitherto in hopes to be relieved by him when somewhat disburdened of greater affairs, and now beseeches his help, seeing his imminent dangers and desperate desolation of all other succour or friends. Will ever live in due obedience and ready disposition to his will.—Tower, 28 November, 1595.

Countersigned :—"Mic. Blount," [lieutenant of the Tower].

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**36.** 39.)

The Queen to Sir Dru Drury.

1595, Nov. 29.—Having had former experience of your continued faith, duty, and good discretion, we have therefore made choice of you to take the care of our Tower of London during our pleasure, willing and commanding you to receive the keys of our said Tower, with all the further charge that shall be delivered you by the Lord Hunsdon, Lord Chamberlain of our household, the Lord Cobham and the Lord Buckhurst, whom we have authorised to deliver the same.

Endorsed :—"Copy of her Majesty's letter to the L. Treasurer, L. Chamberlain, Lord Cobham and L. Buckhurst, to displace Sir Michael Blunt, Lieutenant of the Tower, and to deliver the charge thereof to Sir Dru Drury. 29 Nov. 1595."

Draft, corrected by Cecil. 1 *p.* (**36.** 41.)

Scottish Borders.

1595, Nov. 29.—A paper headed, 29 Nov. 1595, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of 15 questions to be enquired into, touching the decay of the Middle March, beginning, "1. Whether of these certificates were more exactly taken." The last three questions have been added later: they are :—"13. What spoils have been committed since the last certificate made in '93 until the 26th of this November? 14. What murders have been committed in the Middle Marches by the Scots since 10 Eliz.?

15. What decay has been since 10 Eliz. by the Scots taking prisoners to ransom?" *Signed by H. Earl of Huntingdon.*

II. Answers to the above, the first being, "We think the latter certificate of the musters was more exactly taken than the former." Other answers are:—13. The spoils have been so many that they cannot suddenly be assessed. Could wish that a collection were made, by information of the parties grieved, now mostly absent, and returned to "your lordship" to show the Queen "the huge decays and losses sustained by the inhabitants of this Middle March, in these two last years, by Scotland." 14. Have in an hour's time, among themselves, numbered 155 true and able subjects murdered in defence of their goods. 15. The greatness of the number taken ("which prisoners hath been also so extremely tortured and pinched, by thrusting hot irons into their legs and other parts of their body, and fettering them naked in the wilderness and deserts by chains of iron to trees, whereby they might be eaten up with midges and flies in summer, and in the winter perished with extreme cold: other some use to set them upon a crooked tree hanging over some deep water, sitting upon a sharp harrow, whereby the prisoner is enforced, either by moving to fall in the water and so to be drowned, or else sit still upon the harrow, pinched with extreme and continual pricking his flesh, which punishment is commonly termed, amongst themselves, 'Paytes Jockes meare,'" with sundry other unchristian devices to compel them to promise greater ransoms) compels them to ask respite to perfect their answer. *Signed*, Cuthbt. Collingwood: Henry Woddrington: Ro. Delavale: Willm. Fenwicke: Raphe Lawson: Ro. Claveringe: Roger Widdryngtun: Edward Gray: Robert Wodringtun: M. Erington: Herrey Delavale: Edward Charlton.

3 *pp.* (**172.** 100.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to the Lord Admiral.

[1595,] Nov. 30.—I think your lordship hath understood by Watts that came lately out of Spain, that there will be a fleet sent after Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins. The man was curious to confess any particular to me, but I did ever guess it to be so. I think your lordship should do very honourably to cause a couple of small carvels or pinnaces to be dispatched with all haste with advice to them. The charge will be small to the Queen, and it may save all her ships and people in that action, for as sure as God lives, if the Spanish fleet arrive while the soldiers are overland, both the ships at anchor and those at Panama will be both lost; and they may yet be warned in time sufficient. I dare take on me to direct them to find them out by a sure and speedy course, but your lordship can do it better yourself, and therefore there needs nothing but the resolution, which God grant may be effected according to the greatness of the necessity. If any fleet go for Ireland and your lordship go not, I beseech you to enable me to the service, who would purchase her Majesty's favour with what labour or peril soever. If your lordship sent to Sir Francis it would be best done from hence, I mean from Weymouth or Plymouth, for a messenger may be with them from hence ere they can come about from London hither. I would also humbly pray you to get a resolution for our enterprise of Guiana, for if provision of victual be not made in the winter it cannot be done for this year. Her Majesty shall, by foreslowing it, lose the greatest assurance of good that ever was offered to any Christian prince; and your lordship doth find that it is the surest way to divert all attempts from home.—Sherborne, the last of November.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**36.** 42.)

The Lambeth Articles.

1595, Nov. 30.—Articles approved by Jno. Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London, and other theologians, at Lambeth, November 30, 1595.

1. Deus ab æterno prædestinavit quosdam ad vitam, et quosdam ad mortem reprobavit.

2. Causa movens aut efficiens prædestinacionis ad vitam non est prævisio fidei aut perseverantiæ aut bonorum operum aut ullius rei quæ insit in personis prædestinatis, sed sola voluntas beneplaciti Dei.

3. Prædestinatorum præfinitus et certus numerus est, qui nec augeri nec minui potest.

4. Qui non sunt prædestinati ad salutem, necessario propter peccata sua damnabuntur.

5. Vera, viva, justificans fides, et Spiritus Dei sanctificans, non extinguitur, non excidit, non evanescit in electis, aut finaliter aut totaliter.

6. Homo vere fidelis, id est, fide justificante præditus, certus est πληροφορια fidei de remissione peccatorum suorum, et de salute sempiterna sua per Christum.

7. Gratia salutaris non tribuitur, nec communicatur, nec conceditur universis hominibus, qua servari possunt, si voluerint.

8. Nemo potest venire ad Christum, nisi datum ei fuerit, et nisi Pater eum traxerit, et omnes homines non trahuntur a Patre ut veniant ad Filium.

9. Non est positum in arbitrio aut potestate uniuscujusque hominis servari.

Contemporary note in another hand.—"Whether Dr. Overall hath dealt against the 5. and 7. proposition, our University students do easily remember."

Endorsed:—"A true copy of the propositions."

1 *p.* (**136.** 37.) [Strype's *Life of Whitgift*, II., 280.]

John Gylles to "Mr. Thomas Mydleton, merchant, in London."

1595, $\frac{\text{Nov. 30}}{\text{Dec. 10}}$.—My last was of the 26 November, with one enclosed from your brother, and two days past I received this enclosed from him, wherewith he writes me that he is desirous to hear from you. As soon as I receive your letter I will see it safe conveyed unto him.

For news, here is little or none, only that for certain the Prince of Orange will be at Brussels within 10 or 12 days and before Christmas. He brings down with him 3,000 Spaniards, mingled with Italians, which is no sign of peace; his coming is strange. The Cardinal of Lisbon comes not in two or three months after him, but attends some end with Marseilles to bring it to the King of Spain, which by letters out of Germany is greatly doubted that the governor will for money and fair promises deliver it. The Count Fuentes is appointed to go for Italy as viceroy of Sicily, but departs not before the Cardinal be come. Here is great wars expected the next summer between these countries. Grave Maurice goes keep his court at Utrecht, and can hardly agree with the States. The soldiers of these parts run daily to the enemy for want of good payment; God grant better order! The King of France is said to be about La Fere, and hopes to have it; which some men account to be conditions between France and Spain to deliver over Cambray and La Fere, and no other expected than peace between them. Yet will Spain hardly depart from that which he hath in France, but would rather have more. Here is great fear that Calais

will fall to the King of Spain's lot if he come before it, which is daily expected; for some of name in these parts have been in it, and find it weak and out of order, and if it be besieged there is no means to raise the siege. Such view is taken, and it seems they require the Borgonians for traffic sake, for they are poor; and how willing the King will part with it God knows, for he is past shame. Here are divers ships come out of Spain, and in them are come two Spaniards well appointed. One doth confess to be servant to Piedmontelle, and the other to the new Prince of Orange. They were bound for Antwerp, but are taken, and will be tried before they depart. Here is great mompeling [mumbling] among the strangers, and it is written from Calais and from Antwerp of some great trouble in the Court of England, and dare say that her Majesty's person should have some mishap, which God defend! and for His mercy's sake defend her from her bloody enemies which gape for it. Here go divers speeches which were not good to be true in these perilous days; we long for a post which these contrary winds keep back. Here comes in daily store of French wines, the best burdens at 25*l.* and 26*l.*, and some at 20*l.* and 22*l.* the ton; the Rhenish wines fall very bad this year, which must be mended with French wines; for great quantity are sent to Dort of the white wines and of the sweetest to be brewed. Mr. Captot shall be married to a proper young maiden of Antwerp, old 20 years. She is Robert Toullemer's wife's daughter. He is 45 years and more old, and full of misery, that he cannot stir hand nor foot at this present, so full of gout. It is an unfit marriage, but money doth much. [P.S.] The Spaniards which went to succour La Fere are overthrown by the King of France and beaten, and will not come to any agreement but stand to his mercy. The news is come at this instant. The Prince of Orange is at Lutsenborgh and the 15th or 20th will be at Brussels. A ship coming from Malaga laden with fruit, is taken to Dunkirk, and of 20 men in her all slain saving 3; and was taken under Dover.—Middelboro, 10 December, 1595, new style.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**36.** 69.)

Lord Cobham.

1595, Nov. 30.—Materials to be bought to furnish my Lord [? Cobham's] horses and geldings, for service with saddles.

½ *p.* (**145.** 212.)

Cobham Hall.

1595, Nov. 30.—Remembrance for Glyndefylld, at his coming to Cobham Hall. Relates to repairs, farm stock, woods, rents, &c.

2 *pp.* (**145.** 214.)

Jersey.

1595, Nov. 30.—Account of Anthonie Poulett, of money employed upon the fortification of the Islet of St. Hellier:—21 Oct. 1594 to 30 Nov. 1595.

58 *pp.* (**209.** 5.)

Sir Edward Winter to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov.—Your honourable kind letter I have received with no small contentment, to find how it vouchsafes you to remember so poor a countryman as myself. I sent you of late some few pasties of red deer, such as the barrenness of this country and my unskilful woodmanship

could yield. Hereafter, if ought be amiss in these, it shall be amended, since my wife hath promised her best cares herein, whom of late I have brought home to my house from her father's. I presume to send you 100*l.* which, by the Council's order, I was commanded to pay to my lord of Pembroke. I have herein written to my Lord Admiral, whatsoever you shall think fittest to be done by him or consented to by me, I will be most ready to obey your orders. Of what temper the man is your honour knows sufficiently. I am sore afraid of an unwelcome office to be cast upon [me] this year; I beseech you to keep me from it; I mean the shrievalty of this shire. I assure you it will be wonderfully to my hindrance many ways. But I will hope you will not forget me herein, nor despair of her Majesty's willingness in granting a matter so reasonable. Your Barbary falcon I received, which if I should praise very much, you would rather commend me for a courteous knight than a skilful falconer. But howsoever, I thank you for her, though I think she be dead or this. The tassell of a gosshawk had been fitter for our woodland country.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**36.** 143.)

Sir Matthew Arundell to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Nov.—My pen is seldom put to paper to men of your quality, yet neither proceeds it of disdain or unwillingness, but of ignorance to write and fear to offend, being a favour many times in these days for a man to interpret his own meaning. Such is my present need of your help that either I must be relieved or live an aged sickly life. My son who lately, by your mean, to my great cost, was licensed to go see the wars of Hungary, my end altogether to make him able for her Majesty's service and to remove him from his studious solitary life of Southampton House, I am given to understand that his wife, looking no further than to a desire of her husband's company, or at least a seeming thereunto, seeks his return by all means she may before the next spring's war be growen to end; neither regarding his reputation nor my great charge of setting him forth, drawing me into so great an interest debt as this bearer can inform you how low it hath brought me. I have not importuned you, I trust, at any time, nor for any person or matter, but if my love to yourself do not deserve this much of you, yet let the love poor W. Arundel bore you, besides the service that Thomas himself may hereafter do you, win so much from you that he may be someways employed for her Majesty's service for trial of his loyalty and wit, and to deliver him from the scandal that either he durst not tarry, or he undertook the journey to cosen his father of all his horses and 1,100*l.* By this your great favour you bind him to acknowledge you the author of his good, and offer me that contentment I can never deserve but with my poor prayer to Almighty God to comfort you in all your proceedings, as I shall be comforted with your favour towards my poor son.

Endorsed:—"November, 1595," *and by Cecil*, "To make him answer."

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**36.** 45.)

The Master and Fellows of Queen's College to the Queen.

1595, Nov.—With regard to an ordinance of the Queen concerning the letting of College lands, praying that the first example of the violation of the laws be not made in their case.

Endorsed:—"1595, Nov."

Latin. ½ *p.* (**136.** 35.)

Stansfield *v.* Bindon.

1595, Nov.—*Re* Edmund Stansfield and Frances Viscountess Bindon, his wife, plaintiffs, and Thomas Viscount Bindon and Arthur Gorges, defendants.

Reasons why the writ of dower awarded to the escheator of Dorset should be cancelled and another awarded. *Signed*, Tho. Flemynge, Willm. Gibbes, Edward Phillipps, Lawrance Tanfeilde.

Endorsed:—" Nov. 1595.

1 *p.* (**172.** 94.)

M. de La Fontaine to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov.—" Monseigneur, vous avez ici un extrait, non quant aux diverses occurrences (qui sont semblables a ce que vous en avez), mais des termes ou sont les affaires, selon le discours de Mons. de Villeroy, *Quæstionis est*, si je dois suivre son jugement en les supprimant. Je ne sçay a que est echappée cette parole de l'envoy de Monsieur de Sanci : mais je ne crains bien qu'elle est bien mal fondée, et neanmoins qu'elle vous servira de reponse pour gagner autant de temps. Mais j'ai tort de troubler si longtemps l'apparcil de vos guerres theatriques. Ne vous ebahissez pas s'il prend envie a la France d'en faire echange avec celles qui lui sont si longuement sanglantes. Adieu." *Signed.*

Endorsed:—" Nov. '95."

Seal. 1 *p.* (**172.** 102.)

M. Compaygne to the Earl of Essex.

[1595, Nov.]—I should be extremely glad to hear that you are coming to the aid of Calais. The Comte Saynt Pol will to-morrow be here at Boulogne, with 2,000 foot, to throw himself into Calais. When he knows you are so near he will doubtless send you his news. The King is still before La Fere. I send the numbers of the enemy and I think " que, syl vous plet, vous achamyne que lon leur fayra resevoyr houng afront."

Undated. French. Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**172.** 123.)

John Danyell to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 2.—Thanks him for being a mean to her Majesty for granting him a pension of 40*l.* " I do send you the enclosed to be delivered to her Majesty, which chiefly concerneth her service, and partly my distressed estate. That which pertaineth to her Majesty's service is of mine own ragged handwriting, for I would not commit the trust thereof to any other, praying you to read the same to her Highness. Before my commitment here I had a letter ready to the effect of the enclosed, and sent it you, and I being driven to keep my chamber with a sore leg, my son could not find you. I sent it to the Countess of Warwick, who returned the same to me for that she was commanded by her Highness not to meddle with Irish causes; which letter, upon further advisement, I altered, for in the same I besought the direction of that service to the Earl of Ormond, and do think it fittest the direction thereof shall be to Mr. Justice Walshe. He is a native of Waterford, hath been many years Chief Justice of Munster, is well acquainted with the mariners and serviceable men fit for that purpose in Waterford, Downgarvan, Yoghill, Cork, and Kinsale, and can with

more ease and less charges travail therein than the Earl. I am well beloved in those places myself, and will not only make choice of such as shall be fit for the service, but also instruct them sufficiently how to proceed to the winning of the Spaniards' favour, and to execute their service effectually without danger. This service I doubt not will take good success, with easy charges to her Majesty. None of them shall know the cause of the other's going. We will provide one that shall go and return unto you with expedition with intelligence of their preparation of shipping and men—where they lie, who is their chief, their several captains' names, and what they intend to do. If the Earl of Tyrone do not come to submit himself, I mean to prepare for him, besides other acceptable services I determine to do for her Highness there. It is necessary that few be made acquainted therewith.

Immediately after perfecting the patent of my pension, I was arrested by one that lent me from time to time 60*l.*, and driven to pawn my patent unto him; and being committed here for 30*l.* more, he refuseth to be bound for me or to lend me any money to defray my charges; so as I am like to perish in case her Majesty do not help me. As I have written to her Highness, I lost 800 crowns beyond the seas in coming hitherto for her service, besides that I have continued here at great charges, whereby I was brought greatly indebted. I beseech you to be a mean to her Highness for commanding 100*l.* to be delivered unto me to quit my patent and to pay this debt and other little sums I owe, and also to grant me the 20*l.* concealment, which is no hindrance to her Majesty, but may bring her other successors yearly rent, whereas now she hath none. I have and will deserve the same, and will in this or any other service travail at mine own charges. It shall animate others, when they shall hear I am well used, to do her Highness good service; it shall greatly redound to your honour, and in especial among such as know the services I have done, to rid me out of these troubles. I have heretofore made proffer of services to one, as I shall tell you hereafter; if it had been accepted her Majesty should be greatly eased of her wars in Ireland. It made me forbear offering any more, but I hope these attempted by me now shall be better embraced."—The Compter in the Poultry, 2 December, 1595."

Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**36.** 47.)

Letter to the Queen, enclosed:—

1595, *Dec.* 1.—*My long continuance here these three years and three months, a poor suitor to your Highness, hath brought me so deeply indebted I am forced to trouble you with these few lines, most heartily rendering great thanks for your granting me* 40*l. pension yearly during my life out of your Highness' Exchequer here, which is more to my contentment than* 90*l. pension I had of the King of Spain: beseeching your Majesty as well in consideration of the loss of* 800 *crowns I had beyond the seas in coming hither for your service, as of my charges here, to command me a reasonable portion of money to pay my debt, and to grant me* 20*l. of your concealed lands in Ireland where I may find the same. It is a grant that shall bring yearly rent to your Highness and your successors, and shall be a living for me and my posterity for ever. Albeit my abiding here is necessary to deliver my opinion of any English or Irish the enemy shall send hither about any mischievous action, yet if it please your Highness, with the advice of any of your Council, to employ me for Ireland with your letters to Justice Walshe*

according to the effect of the enclosed, I will step thither, and will proceed therein in such sort as I doubt not but it shall take good success.— The Compter in the Poultry, like a poor prisoner, 1 *December*, 1595.

Endorsed:—"*From Jo. Dunyell, prisoner in the Counter. His offer of service. A letter to Justice Walshe and some money to pay his debts.*"

Signed. 1 *p.* (**36.** 46.)

The Attorney General (Coke) to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 2.—These are to certify you of those special questions whereof by your letter you require to be advertised.

First, Wood is sentenced to lose both his ears, the one in Cheapside, the other at Westminster, and to be branded in the face in this sort; on the one cheek an "f" for his forgery, on his brow a "p" for his perjury, and on his other cheek an "s" for subornation.

2. Wells is to stand on the pillory at both the said places, and to have both his ears nailed, the one at the one place, the other at the other. For the time (if no restraint be to the contrary) he is to receive his first punishment on the next market day at Cheapside, as I think. Concerning the mitigation of his punishment in respect of his voluntary confession, wherein you require me to signify what I think, I beseech you give me leave to deal plainly and sincerely as becometh me. I do assure myself that in respect of many circumstances it will be an occasion of great slander to her Majesty's justice if any part of his punishment shall be mitigated; and this I speak of certain knowledge, whereof I hold myself bound in duty to advertise her Majesty by you, lest hereafter I might be blamed for neglect of duty.

It were a good device to give occasion that Wood hath confessed that which he hath done upon promise of pardon (as some already do give out, as I hear) if in truth he should be pardoned.—This 2 of December, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**36.** 48.)

Export of Cloth.

1595, Dec. 3.—Warrant to Lord Burghley for Andreas Hofman, on behalf of the Duke of Hulst, to export a quantity of broad cloths, dressed or undressed, one half to be long and the other short, as follows, viz., 400 cloths this year, and 200 in each of the two following years, free of all custom.—Manor of Richmond, 3 December, 38 Elizabeth.

Endorsed:—"Memorandum, That this letter was issued a° 1596, for that none was expended before."

Sign Manual. 1 *p.* (**36.** 49.)

(ii.) Copy of the above, except that the licence is for 400 broad cloths only, no time of exportation being mentioned.

1 *p.* (**36.** 50.)

Sir Nicholas Parker to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 3.—Acknowledges favour in his long suit for the reinforcing of his broken troop. Hopes that, if occasion offer for service, he may not be forgotten with others of his profession, for he has nothing to live on but Her Majesty's pay.—Dewsborough, 3 Dec. 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**172.** 103.)

Lord Cobham.

1595, Dec. 3.—Names of Lord Cobham's servants.
2 *pp.* (**145.** 216.)

The Earl of Huntingdon to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 4.—Bear with me that I have not sooner written unto you since I received your letter dated the 25th of the last month; for as I was not well when it came to my hands, so have I ever since been troubled with an ague. I see by your letter how gracious her Majesty is still to my poor wife, which I can no ways in any sort do anything to deserve, much less requite, but with my prayers to God for her Highness' continued preservation. So soon as I dare venture abroad I will satisfy my wife's request, now that her Majesty hath licensed me so to do. I am but newly returned from a bad journey and am troubled still, as I told you. I do heartily thank you for that you write of David Ingleby, for not above two days before, I was constantly told that he was in another place not far off Durham, and from this country he went thither; but now I need not to employ any person about that business any longer. Since Anthony Atkinson did so thoroughly fear him, he hath removed to many places and never rested long in any, or else all my espials have deceived me; but now I see I may leave them, which I am glad of, though I should have been more glad to deliver him to her Majesty than I am to hear of his departure.—At York, 4 December, 1595.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**36.** 51.)

Captain Robert Dackhom to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 4.—Is doubtful of the safe delivery of his letters of the 23rd of this present (*sic*); knows not what danger may come to Ostend by not advertising Essex of the enemy's great preparations in Bridges (Bruges), Iper (Ypres) and other of their towns, their army already making head of 8000 men not far from Dunkirk, their artillery and munitions of war being in like forwardness, and all their commanders having had their general assembly at Brissels. Looking into their proceedings, with the desire they have for that government, it cannot be thought but that their continual posting from place to place concerns them. Their only desire is, if the enemy set down before the town, that Essex would have a care of them.—Ostend, this 4 of December, 1595.
P.S. Is given to understand of certain Englishmen in Dunkirk who have assured the governor they will deliver him good prisoners that shall be taken in Kent. Five ships well manned are gone forth of Dunkirk six days past, and three new ships are making there and one at Newport.
Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 52.)

Lord Burghley to the Officers of the Port of London outwards.

1595, Dec. 5.—Communicating the terms of the warrant in favour of Andrew Hofman, factor of the Duke of Hulst, Archbishop of Bremo. [*see* Dec. 3.]—The Strand, 5 December, 1595.
Copy. ½ *p.* (**36.** 53.)

THOMAS SMITH, Clerk of the Council, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 5.—This letter, which I write by her Majesty's commandment, is to deliver you her pleasure concerning Wood: That forasmuch as his confession hath been voluntary, free, and of his own accord, her Majesty most graciously thinketh good that some part of his punishment be remitted, in such sort as that he may lose but one ear, and have but one mark in any part of his face, where it shall be thought meet to be set. Thus much for the first [*see* p. 483]; and for the second, her Majesty's pleasure is that the order of the Star Chamber be continued and executed. Herewith it pleaseth her that you acquaint my Lord Keeper and my Lord Treasurer—From Richmond, 5 December.

[P.S.] Since the former commandment her Majesty hath given me order for this postscript, which I will set down precisely in her own words, that "In all this (above written) she referreth herself to my Lord Keeper and my Lord Treasurer, that they may do herein as they shall think meet."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 54.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 5.—Her Majesty told me of an advertisement you had out of Scotland, which she willed me to see. I came forth after you, but you were gone. If you will send it sealed by this bearer I will return it to you precisely again; or else I will meet you about where you will.

Endorsed:—"5 December, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**36.** 55.)

EXPORT OF CLOTH.

1595, Dec. 5.—Certificate of Thomas Phelippes, collector of the customs outwards in the port of London, that he has received from Andreas Hofman, agent for the Duke of Holste, a warrant authorising him to transport in this next year 400 cloths, half long and half short, without custom.—Custom House of London, 5 Dec. 1595.

Endorsed:—"Beweis des Ich des Herrn Tresirirs schreiben überantword."

½ *p.* (A. 94.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 5.—I purpose shortly to see you, yet will not omit to entertain the mean time with my respect towards you. I heretofore wrote to you that I would not intermeddle with the occurrences of these parts: the reason, because I supposed Mr. Bodley gave you the first of his advertisements, and so imagining still, I depart from that superfluous office. I determine about the midst of January to be in England, having renewed and added in words of more restraint an oath in the behalf of her Majesty to the burghers of this town. I had much labour and long debate about it: but they be sworn to join to her Majesty against all their compatriots in any matter wherein they would dissent, and such like circumstances of duty and truth. It is the best assurance I can make to tie their consciences, being weak in number and destitute of all munition to a town of war. I have, about the fortifications of the town, repaired what was much out of order. The rest I must leave to another's care, if her Majesty take my return into offence, which my estate in

health and in fortune compels. In this farther am I bold, that neither contempt, because my patent allows me, nor neglect of my charge, because I will leave all things as far as belongs to my duty well established, can be imputed to me. This I will presume to your Lordship, to show 180 as warlike men, and who know their ranks in any form of battle as well, and the use of their weapons, as any soldiers wheresoever employed in service.

I look to have Sir Fernando Gorge shortly. When I gave his first pass, he promised to resolve me so soon as he might: but that being expired, he wrote for another, which I granted, but withal let him understand of the necessity of my being in England, and both for that, and my own honour and ease, the government could not be long vacant without his repair, or my substituting another lieutenant. His day is at hand, and my occasions are too long deferred in the uncertainty of his resolution. If the western employment be worth him, I am glad; if not, he may enjoy this, which he knows, and where he shall be welcome: but he failing me, I will trust Captain Torner, for whose honesty and sufficiency I may assure the town no less safe than by my presence. —Brill, Dec. 5.

Endorsed:—"Rec. 17 Jan. 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**204.** 26.)

Richard Staperr and Edward Homden, Levant Merchants, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 6.—Whereas we lately were suitors for your mediation unto her Majesty for her letters of congratulation to the Grand Seignior upon his coming to the kingdom, and did partly inform you of the necessity of the same, for that the Eastern princes, the Venetians, and others holding intercourse with him, had not only written but sent their royal presents unto him, the stay whereof on her Majesty's behalf might draw the Grand Seignior to some hard conceit, and consequently endanger our people in their lives, and ourselves in our goods remaining in the country; we have presumed by further arguments to induce your favour to our suit, whereby it may appear the continuance of the enterprise is to be nourished, as well in respect of her Majesty's benefit by custom of the goods carried in and out, as by the good the commonwealth receiveth by the maintenance of shipping and mariners *communibus annis* into the Straits, as may more particularly appear by the note enclosed.—London, 6 December, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**36.** 56.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 6.—I am but newly arrived in these quarters, and therefore have had no time to bring anything to pass, but do not doubt ere long, if the Count Frederick of Berck, who hath the command of these parts for the enemy, be of a stirring humour, or otherwise lie open to my endeavours, to forge some such matter as may be expected from so mean a chief and forces; which forthwith shall be laid before you.—Doesbergh, 6 December, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**36.** 57.)

Sir Richard Molyneux to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 6.—Having laid special wait in all places near, as also in divers other parts of this county, that in these troublesome times all such persons as by their behaviour might give any suspicion of bad

affection to our estate should be apprehended and brought before me, it happened that this day two men, which did pretend to travel through the country, were brought before me, and upon strait examination one of them proved to be a priest and his name Hawkesworth, born in Yorkshire and brother to a gentleman in that county of good living, as by his own examination written by himself doth appear, which examination, with himself, I have made bold to send you; praying you to acquaint the rest of the Council with it and the priest's coming up, and that I may understand their pleasures for my own discharge.—From my house Croxstaffe, this 6th day of December, 1595.

Signed. Seal, broken. 1 *p.* (**36.** 58.)

Sir Charles Percy to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. $\frac{6}{16}$.—Although absent, "I will not leave to acknowledge my duty in writing, unto whom I must dedicate all my good fortunes in the wars, having received my beginning in them at your Lordship's hands, and since have continued them under your protection."—Dousbourough, 16 Dec. *stilo novo. Signed.*

3 *pp. Two seals. Endorsed:*—"1595." (**172.** 112.)

H. Constable to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 7.—Beseeching him to let him know how he stands in his gracious opinion, and what he may do to win or increase it.—Paris, 7 December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (**20.** 90.)

Sir William Periam, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 7.—This bearer, my lord bishop of Exeter his servant, made offer unto me of a warrant under the privy seal for the discharging of his lordship from the first fruits of that bishopric. But sureties are bound for the payment thereof, who by the same in law are not discharged. Therefore, if her Majesty pleaseth to remit them also, the same must appear by special words, as well as for the pardoning and releasing of his sureties as his lordship.—From Chelsea, 7 December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**36.** 59.)

Sir Edward Hoby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 7.—Finding that you were not conveniently to be at London to-morrow night, I am bold to send to know whether Tuesday may be any more in your grace to visit poor Canon Row, where, as late as it shall please you, a gate for your supper shall be open, and K. Richard present himself to your view. Pardon my boldness that ever love to be honoured with your presence, neither do I importune more than your occasions may willingly assent unto.

Endorsed:—"7 December, 1595."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**36.** 60.)

Henry de Bourbon to the Earl of Essex.

1595, before Dec. 8.—"Monsieur, en cherchant le moyen de respondre a la derniere lettre qu'il vous a pleu m'escrire, j'ay heu ce bon heur de rencontrer M. l'agent d'Angleterre qui m'a donné commodité de

satisfaire a mon desir ; et par la mesme je vous confirmeré le voeu de mon service, dont l'affection vous est si dedyée que personne du monde n'y peut prendre plus davantage. Ayez cette creance, Monsieur, et que la reputation de votre merite peut tellement sur moy qu'elle m'oblige sur toute autre chose d'acquerir votre bonne grace par toutes sortes d'effets dignes de la qualite de vôtre bien humble et bien affectionne a vous servir, HENRY DE BOURBON."

Endorsed :—" Received, 8 Dec. '95."

Holograph. Seal. (**172.** 106.)

JOHN FERROUR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 8.—Cecil's many virtues and the fervent desire he has long had to attend upon him, for want of a better mediator, make him to be his own orator. Prays to be retained as one of his household attendants and promises dutiful service.

Endorsed :—" 8 December, 1595."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**36.** 61.)

SIR THOMAS WILKES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec 8.—The bearer Richard Dingnam, desirous to pursue his dispatch himself, hath desired to have the warrant and to attend you for the same at London. I have therefore sent it enclosed by him, which I leave to you to procure to be rated and signed by my lord your father and the rest of the lords that may happily meet there with him. His lordship will shew you to whom the warrant is to be directed for the payment of the money.—At the Court, this 8th of December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**36.** 62.)

HERBERT CROFTES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 8.—In favour of the bearer, his brother in law, Mr. James Boyce, to be steward of the lordship of Norton, co. Radnor. The appointment is in Cecil's hands in right of the wardship of young Tamworthe, and Croftes has been a suitor for it divers times. Boyce is "a gentleman of the best sort and quality in that country."—My poor lodging [in London], 8 Dec. 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 107.)

SAMUEL WHARTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 9.—I am arrived at Plymouth, and have been brought before the mayor and his brethren, who have opened and perused my several letters, and have also found in my custody certain notes which I took for my better remembrance, some by direction of Mr. Wade and the rest of my own, which they have likewise sent unto you, as also the copy of my letter from York to you and of my letter to the bishop of Durham ; with all which Mr. Wade hath been acquainted in more large manner than your honour, and therefore I do refer myself to his censure, and have in this letter to him craved him to make you fully acquainted therewith. I did not intend to carry any of those papers (the four letters to Tanckard and Hodgson excepted) any further than Bayonne ; but now, I fear, I shall be hardly bestead considering my letters of commendation were so unadivsedly opened as it is not possible to seal them again, and so I have no means left but to excuse the matter and say that they were opened at the passage, and being found not to be ominous, were in that manner delivered me again, which will be a

sufficient excuse as I shall finely handle the matter, my stay here considered, which may be hindrance to me. I desire I may either have a pass, sent with as much expedition as may be, or else that you will otherwise satisfy the mayor, that when our ship shall be ready to go hence I be not left behind; not doubting but all things shall fall out to your good liking and for my own credit.—At Plymouth, 9 December, 1595. [P.S.]—I am also constrained to put in sureties till they have received answer from the Lord Treasurer or your honour.

Holograph. Seal broken. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**36.** 63.)

JAMES BAGG, Mayor of Plymouth, to LORD BURGHLEY and SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 9.—Here arriving lately a ship of London called the *Hart*, one John Gyles master, freighted (as it is said) by Alderman Watts, Thomas Honyman and other merchants of London, to go for Bayonne in France, and one Samuel Wharton coming as passenger in the same, of whom being a suspicion to be an espial employed for the King of Spain, having no pass, I caused him to be apprehended, and finding divers letters and notes about him which gave me no less occasion to think so of him, howbeit at last upon examination he alleged for himself that you Sir Robert Cecil were acquainted with his journey and altogether with his pretence, and that your honour knoweth the men that wrote the private letters to their friends, and what they are, and where they all dwell, I have put him under sufficient sureties until I may hear again from you. But by the way, for that it may the better appear whether the man be worthy of the trust that may in this behalf be reposed in him (which for mine own part I doubt), or whether he digress from what he hath professed, I herewith send such letters and papers as I found upon him, with his confession in all points; which being by you considered of, I will then be most ready to effect to the uttermost I may what your pleasure shall be to have further done, having omitted to make relation hereof to any other because, as the party confessed, none other but you Sir Robert Cecil were acquainted with his journey.—From Plymouth, 9 October, 1595.

Endorsed:—"From the Maior of Plymouth the 9 of December, 1595, at 8 of the o'clock in the evening. From Ayshburton half an hour after three o'clock in the morning. From Exeter half an hour after 6 in the morning the 10 of December. Received at Honiton half an hour after 9 in the forenoon."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 64.)

Encloses:

Confession of Samuel Wharton.

He saith that Sir Robert Cecil knoweth William Tankerd who hath written to Geo. Ashworth, and what he is and where he dwelleth.

For the letter written by Thomas Bernhere, he knoweth not the man nor him to whom it was directed.

Confesseth the notes set down, marked with the mark in the margin, to be his own handwriting and done to give advertisement of the effects thereof at his coming into Spain.

Saith that Sir R. Cecil knoweth John Hodgson who writeth a letter to his brother Thomas Hodgson, and where he dwelleth. Also he knoweth William Tankerd who writeth a letter to Charles Tankerd; and Ralph Hodgson who hath written to his brother Thomas.

Saith that the paper of receipts and payments of money is his own handwriting, which is also marked with the mark in the margin; and being demanded why he hath set down the total disagreeing with the rest, answered he did it in a fantastical mode without cause.

Confesseth that the paper of notes of both sides written, which is marked with this mark in the margin, is his own handwriting: also the letter to my lord bishop of Durham.

Saith that the paper of notes marked with the mark in the margin is his own handwriting.

Confesseth that the letter he himself wrote to Sir R. Cecil, which is marked with the cipher 4, *is his own writing.*

Saith that Sir R. Cecil was acquainted with the noting of my lord of Cumberland and Sir W. Ralegh their setting to the seas.

Being asked why he set down the Castle of Plymouth in his note, answered that he did it of sudden conceit, and would at no hand yield other reason.

He hath no money to defray his charge but is to be furnished by Thomas Honyman's brother remaining in Bayonne upon his coming thither, to whom Thomas Honyman hath therein written.—Taken at Plymouth, the 9th day of December, 1595, *before James Bagge, merchant, Mayor there.*

1 *p.* (**36.** 65.)

Brill.

1595, Dec. 9.—Promise on oath of the bailiffs, burgomasters and magistrates of Brill, in presence of the governor and of the captains and officers of her Majesty's garrison there, to fulfill all conditions contained in the agreement between her Majesty and the United Provinces, and to support her Majesty's governor there, and also to reimburse the sums expended for payment of the soldiers employed in the Netherlands. "Soo help ous God en Jesus Christus en bÿ zÿn heÿlich woordt."—9 December, 1595, stilo veteri.

Dutch. 1 *p.* (**36.** 66.)

Walter Cope to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 10.—Returns the plots according to his appointment; if he will command Mr. Styckells any further service he will be ready to run or go. Beseeches him, on behalf of a young merchant, to direct enclosed petition to Mr. Cesar to be examined and ordered, or else reported back to their honours.

Endorsed:—"10 December 1595. With the petition of one Byrde."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**36.** 67.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 10.—If there had anything chanced worth your knowledge since my last, or that by Mr. Bodley had not been advertised, I would not have overpassed any opportunity. The States attend but an answer from Mons. Caron about their last letters unto her Majesty, and then would presently send deputies; to which end those of Holland in their last assembly (as is told me in private) have nominated Mons. de Brederode, Loozen and Valke, but whether the General States will alter or appoint other is uncertain. I have been partaker of those it hath pleased you to write unto Mr. Bodley, and thank you for remembering me therein, both of us depending on your favour, more desirous to do

you all service than enabled, in respect of the small occasions offered. You have seen the copies of the intercepted letters of Taxis, wherein he discourseth touching the peace. The States have taken occasion thereupon to write unto the Emperor and divers Princes of the Empire, praying that they will forbear to send any deputies hither, seeing there is no sure trust in the Spaniards, and all of them here fully resolved in no wise to hearken thereunto, or admit any conference. They have also written unto the Prince of Orange after a sort, congratulating his liberty out of the tyrannical hands of the King of Spain, who had not ceased (as he doth not yet) to persecute those of his name, and murdered his father, besides that he still proceeded in his course to afflict all he could those that held with the true religion and maintained their due right and privileges: praying him not to hearken so far unto the Spanish enchantments to be made an instrument, under the colour of a mediator of peace or otherwise, to hurt those who had so loved and honoured his said father and all of them of the house of Nassau. This letter shall be sent or delivered by means of the Count John of Nassau.

The last thaw fell out very luckily, for the enemy was in readiness, both in Brabant and near Linghen, to have made invasions, and surely it would have been hard for the States to keep their frontiers well garrisoned and well guarded, and withal to have defended the passages and entrances, which be infinite in frost time; the mutinied Italians being also come unto Turnhout in Brabant, with intent to have lived again upon the boors that contribute on this side, the which they had cited to bring up and pay three months' contributions out of hand, so as their proceedings nothing liked these men, and hath occasioned that there was order taken to will them to forbear their exactions or they should be held and used as enemies, Count Maurice having sent forth of Breda, Bargues, Heusden and other frontiers certain troops to surprise and beat the said mutinied if they can be taken at any advantage.

They of Holland, having been met this three weeks, are parted, and as is said, notwithstanding the difficulties that fell out, have agreed to grant the demanded contributions. Gelderland hath proportionately done the like, and no less is looked for from Utrecht, where they are now assembled. Friesland and Groeningen are also to meet shortly for the same purpose, and because it is thought there will be oppositions, it is determined to send hence certain deputies to insist and furder those contributions, to the end that after it shall be known what all the Provinces will grant for the year to come, there may be also the sooner resolved and order taken about the levies and services against the next summer; sundry high duchies offering to bring men to be entertained in wartgelt and ready in 6 weeks or two months after warning given. Monsieur Buzenval, having of late had audience, assured the States from the King his master that he would make no peace nor agreement without their foreknowledge and liking; insisting withal that they would therefore continue in succouring of him. It was written from Antwerp that if the Prince of Sonay had not missed the surprising of Han, on the which he had an enterprise, the Count of Fuentes would have ere this been in field to rescue La Fere; and now it seemeth the soldiers are unwilling to serve without they be paid, and the provision of money is small.—Hague, 10 December, 1595.

Signed. *Two seals.* 1½ *pp.* (**36.** 68.)

William Waad, Clerk of the Council, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 10.—Some infirmity hath made me withdraw myself from attending her Majesty's further pleasure, and I got an attorney of

the law that was my brother's servant to peruse all his writings; and by good hap this morning we have found the cases and all my brother's notes and arguments for her Majesty's title for Topham and those lordships that are to come to her Majesty of the late Dukes of Norfolk, which if happily they had not been found, I assure you I think no man doth remember the special points of the title. I left with Sir Tho. Gorge a note in writing of the special matters we found in Mr. Young's chest, which concern William Wiseman, Neville, and Wm. Shelley. I gave him also a copy of Dryland's confession, and Dryland himself is sent for. A messenger is likewise gone to Sir Edward Stafford for the examinations of Laton, and one examination of his Sir Tho. Gorge had. All the other papers in Mr. Young's chest are of matters concerning priests, seminaries and recusants, and most of them of old date, which, if it please her Majesty, may be delivered to the commissioners for those causes. Or, if her Majesty so please, there is an honest sufficient gentleman, Mr. Skeffington, that will be a fit man to follow those causes, and if those writings may be delivered to his hands, he may have light by them to follow those matters.—From my house in Wood Street, the 10th of December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 70.)

William, Lord Cobham to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 10.—This evening late I received your letter with the other enclosed, which maketh mention of the coming down of the 8000 men not far from Dunkirk with artillery and other munition of war, and that it is for the siege of Ostend. It is proper to every commander to be jealous of his place, and in time to seek to have everything necessary to the defence thereof, and to advertise what he heareth of the enemy's proceedings and preparations. But, my good lord, let the time of the year be considered, the seat of the country adjoining to it, and that there is no wood to be had nor place to lodge a camp but in the sandhills, and all desolate; besides her Majesty commanding the Narrow Seas, and that Ostend is a place always to be succoured by sea with men and victuals in despite of the enemy, which caused the Duke of Parma to raise his siege from it: in my opinion it is not likely, especially considering the opinion they have in France, that they mean to succour La Fere. Yet I wish that all their wants were supplied (if they have any), which being performed presently might be a means to alter any further resolution, if any be. Such advertisements as of late I have received from Calais, I send you enclosed, and for the better and true knowledge how their actions pass on the other side I have presently [sent] over to Calais a messenger, with a letter to the governor and other my friends, to know as much as may be. Her Majesty's ships being in the Narrow Seas will, I hope, look carefully to the descent of any Dunkirker, as that they shall not dare to attempt to land and take prisoners; and yet I can not say but that it is feasible, and therefore I have given warning. It were necessary that my Lord Admiral wrote to Sir Henry Palmer to prevent by sea. I pray make my excuses to her Majesty that I came so suddenly from the Court. I was enforced so to do to take physic, which being done I will not fail to do my duty.—From my house in London, the 10th of December.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**36.** 71.)

A copy of the preceding letter.
2 *pp.* (**47.** 9.)

WILLIAM, LORD COBHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL, his son-in-law.

1595, Dec. 10.—If urgent causes for my health had not caused me to come from the Court I would not have come so soon away, and so I pray you let her Highness know. Upon the receipt of my lord of Essex's letter and yours I presently wrote a letter to the governor of Calais and other of my friends to be truly informed of the enemy's proceedings, and what the governor thinks of these forces now assembled. I mean to-morrow to procure one to go into their camp, if it may be. I presently despatched the packet to Gesey [Jersey?] which you sent me. La Noue is going with the Count St. Pol. to the King after he hath seen the state of Calais, Guines and Ardes.—From my house, the 10th of December.

Endorsed:—"L. Cobham to my master. Copy of his letter to my Lord of Essex." *See above.*

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**47.** 10.)

JOHN FERNE, Secretary to the Council at York, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, Dec. 11.—I attended my Lord President to Newcastle the 25th of November, where he took great pains, as well to be truly certified of the estate of the Middle March as to consult with my Lord Evors (Evre) what is fittest for him to observe in that so weak and disordered a regiment now fallen to his charge.

There is no religion in that country, for all Northumberland hath but four preachers. I fear there hath been little or no justice, either martial or civil, in that March, for the March laws are out of use and the common law contempned; and of that I suppose Mr. Justice Beaumont or Mr. Sergeant Drew can inform you what a disordered justice they found in Northumberland the last assizes. Warden Courts held in private chambers; yea, the common speech of the gentlemen of that country doth avow such injustice, violence, and oppression to be willingly permitted (if not committed) in that March by such as should have protected that I verily suppose, if the particulars were enquired by commission, there would be found matter worthy of as deep a mulct or fine as came to her Majesty's use since her reign.

The decays of that March in horses and furniture is such that there is not the fourth part which is said to have been heretofore. The people daily murdered by the Scots (and no revenge nor restitution made) are utterly dejected in spirit and courage, and many seek to inhabit the islands and fly from the frontiers; ransoms as frequent as in time of war; roads, incursions, and frays more common into the Bishopric than heretofore on the Borders. The gentlemen of Northumberland did on the sudden, at Newcastle, reckon above 160 masters of families spoiled and slain in their own houses since the 10th year of her Majesty's reign; which (as likewise other points touching decays, ransoms, &c.) they are appointed to certify to my said Lord President. Those mischiefs are furthered by evil-disposed English, for by marriages with the clans and families of Scots, and by common passage of safe conducts to Scots (though perhaps such men as are impeachable by March laws) frequent convenues and conferences are entertained between Scots and English; whereby Scottish thieves are guided, recetted, and abetted in their frays and roads.

These I thought duty to offer to your consideration, the particulars better known to my Lord President, whereof I suppose he hath or will shortly give you full advertisement; but even now his lordship is sick,

and so hath been since his coming from Newcastle. And for that some part of this letter, though true, yet happily [may be] offensive to some, I beseech you to conceal me, for I know they are ready to revenge, which I pray God my Lord Warden feel not. None dare sell him corn in Northumberland, as it was said in Newcastle.

It pleased you in October last to authorise me by your letters to order a cause between one Wilson, a poor man, and one Moseley, an alderman of York. The matter I ended to the poor man's liking, and Moseley was very reasonable; Wilson had no just cause of complaint.—At York, 11 December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**36.** 72.)

Edward Dyer to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 11.—There was no lack in Cecil's favour that the business of Aberguilley succeeded no better, but error in them that preferred the cause, as at the hearing well appeared. Thankfully acknowledges his goodness and hopes the same may remain towards him. Requests him to hear the bearer and to accept of a motion concerning another matter committed to his relation.—At London, 11 December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 73.)

M. Noel de Caron to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 11.—Has been indisposed for eight or ten days but hopes now to come and see him in a day or two, to communicate the last despatches he has received from the States General. Is sending to the lord Chamberlain for an audience with the Queen, to whom the States also write, "avec autre chargé qu'ils me donnent a sa dite Majesté."—Stretham, 11 Dec. 1595.

P.S.—Is sending him a couple of Dutch cheeses and a little barrel of preserved cherries from beyond sea.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 108.)

Maurye Berkley to Lord Burghley.

1595, Dec. 11.—Of his cause with Mr. Henry Cholmeley, with regard to the Valdey lands in Cosson. Cholmeley has rejected his offers, and endeavours to weary him out, as by the enclosed note may appear. Prays for redress.—London, 11 December 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**204.** 28.)

Sir R. Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 12.—The happy news of Her Majesty's well doing came hither presently after I had sent that page of mine into England, and was infinitely welcome to all men here. For myself I did praise God exceedingly for it, and though I did not fear God had intended unto us so great a mischief, yet I must confess I could not choose but be troubled with the bruits were here, nor hold myself from sending into England to be assured how Her Majesty did. We had been here many days, and had not heard out of England, the wind indeed sitting ill, and these wild reports were spread here from Antwerp and other places in Brabant and Flanders, and though, as I said, the wind was contrary, yet were some idle conjectures made that upon some ill accident in England there had been an arrest made of all shipping. That made me send a ship of war over, "who" I knew would return to me with all speed, and tide it over against the wind. I am exceeding proud that it pleased

Her Majesty to take my poor carefulness in such gracious sort, and that she would have vouchsafed me so much honour as that my said page should have had leave to see her, at which time I should have wished my estate changed with his. And very humbly I do kiss Her Majesty's hands for vouchsafing to say that in that public misery I should have lost as much as one. And this I know, I have no knowledge of any earthly second world, and therefore, if England should lose her, I should think that for myself I should lose all. Hither came also at the same time the news of the end of the wars in Ireland, at which these people here did very much rejoice. God send that the rebels prove worthy of the grace Her Majesty shews unto them.

Here are small matters in doing. I understand the States either have or will send to stay the deputies of the Empire which should come for the peace. Of the Cardinal there is no certainty, but here have been some to desire licence for him to pass into Antwerp for him forty or fifty tun of wine, which I think will be granted, as was before unto his brother. The speeches continue still of the besieging of Ostend, but I do not see any great appearance yet, and here it is more feared that the enemy will attempt Calais, and it is held an easier matter for him to perform. If he do, the coast of England will have a bad neighbour, and we shall certainly have the war in these islands. Dunkirk doth exceedingly molest these countries, and fain they would have Her Majesty join in some action for the taking of it.—Flushing, 12 December 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp* (**20.** 93.)

JOHN FERNE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 12.—My lord of Huntingdon did return from Newcastle about ten days since, where he had been about the affairs of the Middle March; and upon his coming home he fell sick of a cold, as himself supposed, but sithence that his sickness is grown to some extremity, so that I doubt much of his recovery unless it please God shortly to restore health. Until within these two or three days there was hope of amendment, but now I fear we are rather to expect death than life.—At York, 12 December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**36.** 74.)

SIR EDWARD STAFFORD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 12.—The examinations that I have of Laton be in a box that I have at my mother's house at London, and therefore I have [sent] my mother the key to desire her to make a man of hers go thither to take them out and to deliver them either to you or to Mr. Wade, or whom you shall appoint. They be all sealed up together in one packet with hard wax. Give me leave that my mother may tell the Queen that your honour hath sent to me for them; because the last time I was so commanded to deliver them to Mr. Wilkes at my lord your father's, she sent again expressly to me, and charged me herself after, not to deliver them then nor at any time upon what commandment soever to any other, but to make her first acquainted with it.—From Kenilworth, this 12th December, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**36.** 75.)

MARGARET, LADY HAWKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 12.—This last night late I received a letter from Mr. Hawkins by one Captain Welshe, who came into their company by

chance, and went with them some 40 leagues beyond the Canaries. It should seem by the said captain that Mr. Hawkins hath forborne to send any advertisement to her Majesty, my lord your father, the Lord Admiral, or any other his friends at the Court, only for that nothing was done worth the writing. Nevertheless he thought it not amiss to set down himself what befel at the Canaries lest it should be misreported; wherewith he willed me to make your father, my Lord Admiral, and yourself acquainted. I entreat give me your advice whether I were best to acquaint her Majesty herewith, or that I may find so much favour at your hands if you think it necessary to make it known unto her; for although it be not as good as I wish and daily pray for, yet I thank God it is not very ill, and I would be loth that her Highness should understand by any other that I should hear directly from Mr. Hawkins and would not make it known to her Majesty howsoever it were, for so I think it my duty. I send you a true copy of his own letter by my servant the bearer.—From Deptford, 12 December, 1595.

Endorsed:—"The Lady Hawkyns to my master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 76.)

Robert, Lord Sempill to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 12.—Sends his salutations, till the season of the year wherein he intends to return to Scotland, when he intends to pass through England, where he hopes to kiss the Queen's hands and Essex's. Offers services. There is constant bruit here of great preparation in Spain for this summer, but uncertain if their intention be for England or Scotland.—Rouen, 12 Dec. 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**204.** 27.)

John Danyell to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 13.—The time serveth fitly for the execution of the services I offered her Majesty, if her Highness, with the advice of her Council, do think meet to allow thereof; which offer was not in regard of any further consideration, nor to free me out of these troubles, but of mere and jealous goodwill to do her Majesty acceptable service with little charges, and would have rendered my person therein but that I am well known among them and could not pass to do any good. I know my reward if ever they shall light upon me.

In case her Highness be loth to depart with money, if it please her to grant me 40*l.* in reversion of her lands in this realm for 40 years, I will surrender my patent of annuity presently upon the passing of a lease accordingly under the broad seal; so as thereby her Highness shall receive her yearly rent and enjoy my annuity during my life. In obtaining this I will deliver you 100*l.* immediately after her Majesty shall sign the book, and you or any of your friends shall have the buying thereof before any other. Otherwise, that it may please her Highness to pass my annuity in the name of another at whose hands I shall receive seven years to purchase; but for mine own life I cannot receive so much as would pay my debt. Or else that her Majesty would give order that I may receive seven years' purchase, viz., 280*l.*, and I will surrender my patent. My only and whole confidence is in you.—From the Compter in the Poultry, 13 December, 1595.

[P.S.] I beseech you to procure the 20*l.* concealment for me in hope that I may have a stay of living in my country.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**36.** 77.)

JOHN DANYELL.

1595, [Dec. 13.]—Petition to the Queen, praying her to grant him 20*l.* of her concealed lands in Ireland that he may pay his creditors, enjoy his annuity, and do her Majesty any service he may. Or otherwise to grant to his proper use 40*l.* in reversion of her lands held in England for and during 40 years, and he to surrender his patent of annuity upon the passing of the said lease under the Great Seal.
(**36.** 94.)

MONTMORENCI to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. $\frac{13}{23}$.—The letter he received from Essex three days ago confirms the assurance he has long held of Essex's affection towards him and all good Frenchmen, servants of the King. Hopes for an opportunity to do him service.—Camp at Folembray, 23 Dec. 1595.
Endorsed:—"The Constable of France."
French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 115.)

SIR WM. CORNWALLIS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 14.—By chance my lord of Canterbury came from her Majesty into the lobby, asked if I saw you and where you were, desired me to send to your chamber; I did. Meantime he advised with himself and willed me wait on him to your chamber. There he stayed awhile, and hearing you were gone in to the Queen, he leaves his will with me, which is that her Majesty caused him to come and signify her pleasure to you that you should write to the Fellows of St. John's in Cambridge for choosing [as] their Master one Master Stanton, a man, he said, well known and liked of by yourself; and that it might please you to write in such sort as her Majesty's denomination may differ little from a commandment, and that it may be so ordered as it may be there before Tuesday night. Thus his Grace hath made me by mere chance a messenger unto you, which I should have done myself, but that my business, the day near spent, calls me to London.—At your own chamber.
Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 79.)

[JOHN WHITGIFT,] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 14.—To the same effect as the preceding letter. I doubt not but that Mr. Stanton hath been commended to her Majesty by my lord your father, and indeed he is in my opinion the worthiest and fittest man for that place, and therefore I heartily pray you to further the matter with the best speed you may. The letter must be earnest and in the nature of a commandment, otherwise I doubt the event.—From Lambeth, 14 December, 1595.
Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* (**36.** 80.)

ROGER, LORD NORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 14.—Received his letter dated the 10th of December this 14th. Is in very good health and ready to attend her Majesty's service and commandment. Will only pause one day to order his poor family, and on Thursday, if the Lord so will, make his personal appearance at the Court.—14 December, 1595.
Holograph. $\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**36.** 81.)

Copy of the above. $\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**36.** 78.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 14.—Michel Sumachi, a Greek merchant in Venice, has become bankrupt for a great sum; and as he owes much money to Giovanni de Revera, in London, the latter must fail too if the Venetian creditors arrest a ship with goods consigned by Sumachi to him, which he daily expects here. He desires a safe conduct for the said ship and goods. This must be managed secretly as Orsini and other Italians are acting for the Venetians.—From my house (*di casa*), 14 Dec. 1595.

Italian. Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**172.** 109.)

Roger Manners to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 15.—In favour of Mr. Stanton for the Mastership of St. John's College, Cambridge. If it be ordered that a *Mandamus* be granted in his behalf, if it be delivered to the bearer, there is a Cambridge man attending to carry it with all speed to Cambridge.—At the Savoy, 15 December, 1595. [P.S.] Wednesday next is the election day.

Holograph. Seal. ¾ *p.* (**36.** 82.)

Richard Carmarden to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 15.—This Rumble you write me of is the man I wrote to you of about four months since, which by the notice given me by my Lord Admiral at Nonsuch last resembled the party described. He was servant unto Francis Throckmorton that was executed, for whom I have ever sithens laid wait; and your honour did command me for that cause and because he never came to you with my letter at that time, I should seek to get him by any means. Now it appeareth you may have him at your pleasure, seeing he is a suitor to you for that which I then sent him for with my letter. But for the matter of starch for which he is a suitor, [there] are seven barrels landed by one Holden, a rude paltry fellow, then deputed under that licence, without either paying custom or compounding for the same, or once acquainting the officers of the Custom-house therewith by making entry or speech, which by the statute is forfeit and kept in her Majesty's storehouse for them that hath best right unto it, which, as the matter was handled, I can assure you, is for the Queen's Majesty and the waiters that seize it. But if it please you to take order for a more orderly course to be held hereafter by those deputed for that cause, the waiters' charges borne, the starch shall be, I dare undertake for them, at your commandment. But a young gentleman had part in these 7 barrels, who was greatly suspected to be one of the brothers of Francis Throckmorton, and was with me, whereof you may do well to examine this Rumble.—London, 15 December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 83.)

——— to ———

1595, Dec. 15.—"Good Cosin, I had hear but two frindes which wear my onely stay in this time of my banysiment, my good lord bishope of Cassan and Mr. Thomas Frogmorton, who deied of lat, one two dayes after the other." Had they lived two months longer I had gone to Spain to be employed in the service of God's church, for the Catholic King means to "hasard for England" this next year, "and I doubt not of the good success of this Godly enterprise, for the burthen of our ships

and the goodness of their sailing, and the number of the artillery which they carry, being compared unto English ships." The only stay is the "benediction of the Novar." A friend of mine came from Spain in September last to solicit cardinals Cagitan and Alexandreina "for to further his (the Catholic King's) action with His Holiness; but before he was arrived at Rome, the Pope had given the benediction to the Novar. Yet we hope well, for the King of Spain doth send Don Pedro di Medistese to Rome for to further this action with the Pope, for they say no English Catholics will take part with the Spaniards unless the Pope will excommunicate all that will not serve for the benefit of the Church. The lords of Scotland did offer the King of Spain to maintain the Catholic Faith in Scotland and to trouble the English at home, that they might not hinder the proceedings of the King abroad, if he would but allow them pay for three thousand men yearly." The King means to give aid to none who do not take part with him. He intends first to take certain havens in Ireland, to "fortify the retreat of his ships" and to encourage the Irish. Perhaps he may take Hull towards the spring to second the lords of Scotland. Most of his mariners are "Ragoseseise" (Ragusans) and twelve galleons left Naples in May last with 600 pieces of brass. The Indies supply 60 ships and 10,000 men against England. My coming from Rome was a great hindrance to me, but I had no means to stay, my friends being dead.—Venice, 15 Dec. 1595.

The Cardinal of Austria waits in Turin till the spring. He dare not go by Burgundy with so great a treasure as he carries, which is 4,000,000 of gold. Money came from Spain to Naples and Sicily in November last, and 600 men are being raised in Naples for the Low Countries under Don Alexandrein de Mounte.

3½ *pp.* (**172.** 110.)

William Williams to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 17.—The loss of my best friend pushes me to beseech you that as your Lordship's refuge has been ever ready to all men distressed, to me it may not seem alone scant. Since the death of my kinsman, Sir Roger Williams, to whom can I more justly fly than to him who was his patron? Sir Roger purposed to have recommended my service to your Lordship, and by the assurance I had I altered my determination to go with Sir Francis Drake and came to the army here, and since the dissolving of it, came by Sir Roger's direction and recommendation to the Governor of Flushing, with whom I have ever since remained. Sir Thomas Morgan and Sir Mathew can inform your Lordship of me.—Flushing, 17 December, 1595.

Holograph. 1¾ *pp.* (**20.** 97.)

Minute to the Archbishop and Council of York.

1595, Dec. 18.—Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late cousin of Huntingdon, President of our Council there, though for his good, yet to our great grief and loss, for the lack that both we and our realm shall have of his service; whose place there, though we cannot so readily supply as we desire and is meet, yet we think it most neccessary that in the mean time our subjects within the jurisdiction of that commission should not lack the relief of justice, but be heard and ordered as heretofore they have been by you that are of our Council there in the absence of the said President; therefore we do not only require you, but do also hereby authorise you, to continue

your assemblies and sessions to hear and determine causes as heretofore you have done, until we shall authorise some other to be there as our President of that Council.

Endorsed:—"1595, 18 December."

Draft by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**36.** 84.)

Sir Philip Butler to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 18.—I have received your letters of December 16, with her Majesty's warrant enclosed for the payment of 2,000*l.* to Mr. William Killigrew, which remaineth unpaid out of the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, to the office of Treasury of her Majesty's Chamber; wherein, if I be not deceived, there is a mistaking, for that it is supposed to be for the remain of the 38th year of her Majesty's reign, whereas in truth it is for the 37th year, the last 1,000*l.* whereof, by the former course used in that office, is not payable before February next. Nevertheless, if her Majesty please to have it now, it is all one to me, for then I have fully satisfied all that shall be due to that office until Easter term. I have sent up my deputy to attend you, praying you the warrant may be amended in that point. And whereas you write that the money should be brought forthwith to the Court, I am an humble suitor that Mr. Killigrew may receive the same at my office in London, as heretofore, which course I would be glad to hold still, for that the matter is weighty and not without danger.—From my house, Woodhall, 18 December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**36.** 85.)

Sir Edward Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 18.—Would have written long ere this, but, being absent on business of his own, had nothing worth writing. Has now returned from the States, having "given them better satisfaction than they looked for." Count Fuentes, on taking Cambray, promised the King of Spain Ostend, but now finds the enterprise more difficult, and after deferring it until the winter, now defers it until the spring. Thinks he will never attempt it; for the States are employing much money upon it and are determined to make it very strong. The Cardinal will not come until March. If "this bruit of a siege prove indeed nothing, then will I be a suitor unto your lordship to procure me her Majesty's leave, now at the latter end of all my cares, to repair into England to kiss her Majesty's hands and give some relief unto my spirits."—Ostend, 18 Dec. 1595.

Holograph. Addressed:—Earl of [Essex] (*name lost*), Master of the Horse. 3 *pp.* (**172.** 113.)

The King of France, to M. d'Estrees, Lieutenant-General for the Government of Paris and the Isle of France.

1595, Dec. $\frac{18}{28}$.—Recommending the bearer, the Secretary of the Earl of Essex, for any assistance required in an affair that imports his service.—Folembrai, 28 December, 1595.

French. Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**147.** 117.)

The like to the Duc de Montpensier.—Folembray, 28 December, 1595.

Signed. French. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**147.** 116.)

The King of France to the Earl of Essex.

[1595], Dec. $\frac{18}{28}$.—Je suis assuré que vous aves defandu ma cause contre ceus quy ont osé douter de ma foy anvers la Royne, ma tres chere

seur, sur le dyre d'un charlatan mal congreu, car je juge de vous par moy mesme, et vous prouves que j'eusse tres volontyers fait la samblable pour vous au pareylle ocasyon. Quelle plus grande ynjure aussi peut on faire a un prynce quy prefere son honneur a sa vye, que de mettre sa foy au compromys sur un si foyble et debile sujet? Je m'en plains a la Royne, non que j'aye opynyon qu'elle s'an soyt emeue, mays d'avoyr andure que l'on an aye osé parler: je vous y apélle pour seconde toutefoys an qualyté de tesmoyn seulemant, car ma cause et mon espée sont trop bonnes pour avoyr besoyn de secours a fayre mouryr de honte aux quy ont osé fayre comptes de telles ympostures a mes despans.—28 Decambre, a Foulambray.

Holograph. Endorsed:—"1595." 1 *p.* (**147.** 118.)

Richard Staperr and Edward Holmden, Turkey merchants, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 19.—We have been suitors unto you for her Majesty's double letters of gratulation unto the Great Turk, in respect that he hath been more than a year in his empire and hath not as yet been saluted by any her Majesty's letters, as other princes in amity with him have done, which her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople hath earnestly written for, and we, by our experience of the fashion of those parts, do know it necessary, and more than time that her Majesty's letters were there for doubt of his displeasure, whereinto if he should enter he is not to be reclaimed, for he doth not govern by counsel as other princes do, but according to his own will: and for that we your suppliants, the merchants trading those parts, have in his dominions the greatest part of our estates, besides our servants and factors, which, if his displeasure should arise, were all lost and our people in captivity. The premises considered, we have appointed and made ready a ship to carry one of her Majesty's letters by sea, meaning to send the other letter by land; which ship shall depart at Christmas if she stay not for her Majesty's letters. In regard whereof, and that we cannot without great danger make our voyage into Turkey but in the winter, we most humbly beseech you to pardon our importunity for the despatch of the said letters, that we might send them away for doubt of the worst, and specially for that other Christians trading thither do much envy ours, and hath offered great sums heretofore to cut us off, but could never find good occasion to do it, and therefore we would be loth they should now find this occasion or upon this opportunity enforce another reason of the case of the Turk's charges, for that the Turk hath no benefit by our trade whereby he should much regard it, in respect that he giveth above 500*l.* a year allowance out of his coffers to her Majesty's ambassador towards his maintenance there.—London, 19 December, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**36.** 86.)

Captain R. Morison to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 20.—It is not unknown to you the manner of Sir Roger Williams his making over his company unto me. I was to pay him for having it 300*l.* he was indebted for arms, which was much in so poor a man's means as mine, besides my long and chargeable stayings in England for the making it over. Since, the merchants, finding Sir Roger 100*l.* indebted, received above his allowance, which they are to stand to the hazard of, delivering it upon excessive interest before the time, they charge it upon me as holding the same company. I must be suitor to

you to be charged with no more than since the company was made over unto me is received, being a precedent never heard of, that the former captain his debts should be charged upon his successor. Besides, Sir Roger having been a captain so long could not but have her Majesty more in his debt upon old accounts . . . . . Besides, Sir Roger was indebted unto me 120*l.* for money lent out of my purse, for which, unless by your favour, I know no means to be satisfied. I have sent the bills of his hand by my lieutenant, who can make known unto you the manner, besides testimony of his nearest friends that I made means by not two months before his death.

We understand Sir Ed. Norris will be a suitor unto you for some companies out of Flushing for the strengthening of his garrison, instead of two, upon some his discontents put out. I entreat you, unless it be to go to the wars, I may not change my garrison, being under so honourable a governor.—Flushing, this 20th of December.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 87.)

Maurice Kyffin to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 20.—An ode of 14 lines, requesting Cecil's assistance in his cause. Concluding

"Wisdom's dear choice, extract of noble race,
Weigh and redress your suppliant's grievous case."

Endorsed :—"20 December, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 88.)

Captain Edmond Waynman to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 20.—Prays him to remember his long and bitter imprisonment, the cause of which he will not debate, and to speak to her Highness for his liberty and maintenance till it please her to employ him.—"Your honour's poor prisoner in the Queen's Tower."

Endorsed :—"20 December, 1595."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**36.** 89.)

J. Guicciardini to Essex.

1595, Dec $\frac{20}{30}$.—I received this day your Lordship's letter of the 7th of November, and thereby understood the proceeding and success of Zimenes his cause, wherein I rest nothing at all deceived, having from the beginning conceived the same opinion of it. And so much did I let the Duke understand when the matter was first propounded, and particularly all such objections as I knew would be there made against it. Nevertheless it pleased him to follow his first determination, and therein to proceed as your Lordship hath seen, and withal to command me to solicit the cause with your Lordship by my letters. Many times since, the matter has been expostulated at my hands, and my being not able to make, at any time, any direct answer unto it, hath haply caused, if not my inclination, at least my diligence to be suspected. Your Lordship's letter hath cleared all doubts, and likewise satisfied the Duke, who (howbeit the effect answer not fully his desire) doth very gratefully accept of your Lordship's travail and kind offers, which he expressly willed me to signify unto your lordship. The plush I sent unto your lordship in a chest of silks of Mr. Baptist Hicks, the mercer, to be consigned in London to Mr. Wrightington, who had orders from me to deliver it to your Lordship. As I was ready to end my letter, the *party's secretary* [*In cipher, deciphered*] by the commandment of his

master delivered me a little note, whereof I send a copy enclosed. [*Wanting.*] I had no time to have any conference with him about it, and therefore not able to penetrate the meaning.—Florence, 30 December, 1595.

Signed. 1⅔ *pp.* (**20.** 104.)

The Earl of Cumberland to the Lord Admiral and Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 21.—Having now understood that the ships of Hamburgh are gone about Ireland, all saving three, and that they were laden plentifully with all manner of warlike provisions; though it grieve me I cannot do her Majesty the service I would, yet doth it the less trouble me that nobody pays for it but myself, and that it shall neither be accounted unluckiness in myself that I speed not, nor blameful, seeing her Majesty is not charged. I have needfully observed the winds since I came, and both by mine reason and by the report of a ship newly come into Dartmouth, I do conjecture that these ships cannot yet get about Scotland; so as having no other use of all my victual I have provided, and knowing that I must by going further southward of necessity meet either with those or some other ships which carry provisions for the composition of this great navy, and be able daily to send intelligence of his preparations, I have thought it my part to acquaint your lordship with my purpose, and to remember you, Sir Ro. Cecil, for a letter from the Queen authorising my doings; for though I shall be as careful of her Majesty's subjects as of my own well doing, yet if I shall lose but a man, having nothing to shew for my warrant, my danger is more than willingly I would adventure. Therefore, if her Majesty will not trouble herself with a commission, if I may but receive two lines under her hand to continue my former last commission at my going out this summer, it shall be sufficient. I will not fail to send you advertisement both often, and the truth of what can be learned from those come out of Spain. No man can look for much to be performed now (the grounds of my projects being altered), so I am sure her Majesty will think that whatsoever I am able I will do.—Portsmouth, 21 December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**36.** 90.)

John Ferne to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 21.—Thanks for his letter of the 16th inst. The Earl of Huntingdon is dead since his last advertisement. "This Allyn, accused of suspicion to coin money in his house, as appeareth by the letters written thereof, by us here attendant, to you, is a very rich man (as I am informed), and therefore you may command the more heedful inquisition to be had of his estate, which else happily upon his apprehension (especially if he be faulty) will be by cunning practice concealed."—From York, 21 December, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**36.** 91.)

Sir Richard Berkeley to Lord Burghley.

1595, Dec. 21.—Has this day received his letter of the 18th inst. signifying her Majesty's pleasure for his repair to Court. Will repair thither with speed, and will wait on her Majesty within few days.—At Stoke, 21 December.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**36.** 92.)

John Danyell to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 21.—I was very loth to trouble you yesterday with many words; your speeches in wishing me to follow others made me so sad since as I know not what to do. I was enlarged upon bail till Wednesday next; if I be committed again, my patent being in pawn, myself not able to defray my charges, I shall be utterly undone, for I shall be cast among the common sort of beggars, where I cannot live long. I am glad I have done her Majesty good service, but it is a hard hap, through my long continuance here a suitor, to end my life in misery; and a very bad ensample for others to do her Highness service. At the arraignment of all such as came hither about wicked practices, her Majesty's Attorney reported John Daniel to have been the first discoverer of those practices. My pension of 5*s.* a day, besides the loss of 800 crowns, I have forsaken. Good Sir, I beseech you upon my knees, for the love of God and in the way of charity, to have compassion of my hard estate, having a wife and 9 children, and not to forsake me in this extremity, and to be a mean to her Majesty for granting either of these my requests her Highness shall think meet.—From my chamber, this 21 December, 1595.

[P.S.]—In case her Majesty will grant the lease in reversion I will deliver you 150*l.*, besides that you or your friends shall have the buying of it before any other. Want of apparel causeth me to stay from the Court.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**36.** 95.)

Examination of John Gough, of Dublin, merchant.

1595, Dec. 21.—Saith that he arrived in Bilbao in Biscay the 15 May last, and there sold his commodities, and thence went for Seville, and by the way went to Madrid, and there saw three Irishmen in prison. One is Captain Butler, a Munster man, the other two are Thomas Tirrell and Nicholas Luttrell, of Dublin, and are there detained, being thought by the Spaniard to be spies. There is given them by the King during their imprisonment 9*d.* a day apiece. At Madrid also he met with an Irish bishop that hath dwelt under the Archbishop of Burgos, the said Irish bishop being at the court of Madrid suing there, but what his suit was he knoweth not.

As for all other Irishmen that were there before his coming, he saith they all were gone thence on Easter Monday before he came, whereof one Richard Stanist, a physician, departed from Madrid upon that Easter Monday to be counsel to the Duchess of Feria in High Almaine.

He saw no Englishmen in the time he was there.

He departed from Madrid to Seville the 7 June, and there arrived within eight days, where he recovered the money that was due unto him from Bilbao. There he saw also an Irish bishop serving under the Cardinal of Seville, who hath been there these three years; but is not able to say another thing concerning him, neither can he tell his name.

In Seville he lay at the house of one Hugh Leighton, an Englishman, who hath dwelt there 20 years and married the daughter of one John Fletcher of Sheris (Xeres).

In Seville also dwells the Father Parsons the Jesuit, who buildeth a college there, and hath with him many English students. He remained but 8 days in Seville and departed for St. Lucars, and passing down the river saw 12 great ships of the King's in trimming for this army, but whither the army is bound he cannot tell.

From St. Lucars he came to Sheris, and there remained at Mr. John Fletcher's, a broker for wines, the space of three months with the Scottishmen, and at the vintage they freighted a Fleming for London; their ship being laden came to Calais, and there they understood how Sir Francis Drake was in the Canaries by their host, one Laurence Semayne, a Dutchman.

Signed. 1⅓ *pp.* (**36.** 96.)

Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, to Lord Burghley.

1595, Dec. 21.—Give me leave to trouble you sometimes with my private letters, albeit I know you are fraught with the affairs of this kingdom; *audax benevolentia non solet reprehendi.*

The state of this Council consisteth especially of a Lord President and four learned lawyers, with the secretary. The lawyers have divided themselves, by the consent of the Lord President, to wait at York every one his quarter, with the secretary, who doth always attend. At the four sittings they are all at York, which sittings continue commonly three weeks a sitting. Mr. Edward Stanhope doth attend this quarter from Christmas until the Annunciation, and now dwelleth, himself, his wife and family, and keepeth house in the Minster garth at York; the secretary lying near unto him. These two, with help of them that be near York, can dispatch all ordinary matters of the Council (as hath been accustomed) until the next sitting, which beginneth the first Monday in Lent; before which time her Majesty may resolve, &c., for without a President or Vice-president no decree passeth. My Lord Darcy, a very honest and honourable gentleman, hath very uprightly supplied the place of late years in the absence of the Lord President. This country, albeit most willing to obey whomsoever her Majesty shall appoint, yet wisheth that one may be sent hither *ex antiqua nobilitate.* For such one, in my opinion, will be most able to serve her Majesty and content the people, especially at this time when it is most requisite that the Lord President should be also Lieutenant.—From Bishopthorpe, 21 December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**36.** 97.)

King's Lynn.

1595, Dec. 21.—Brief of the charges laid out by the Mayor and Burgesses of Kings Lynn for the setting forth of the "Expedition" for the Queen's service, by order from the Council of 12 Dec. 1595.

1 *p.* (**141.** 168.)

The Council at York to Lord Burghley.

1595, Dec. 22.—According to your letters dated the 17th inst., we have made known to the Earl of Huntingdon his secretaries your pleasure to understand by them what matters his lordship had collected together to be certified up of the state of the Middle Marches in his last painful journey thither; and both his secretaries do answer that none of those affairs did come to their hands, neither were they acquainted with anything done by his lordship in that journey touching the state of those marches. Wherefore we think they were committed by himself to his private casket, which we locked in his closet, and whereof the lord Archbishop hath the keys. Concerning the knowledge of Mr. Ferne, who attended his lordship in that journey, he doth

now write privately to you of those matters, as you gave him on charge. As to what parts of our commission are suspended by the said Earl's death, and what might be needful to be ordered by her Majesty before she shall appoint a President, the general commission (whereby principally the state of this Council is established, for matters of government and judicial acts of the Court) is directed to any four, whereof two must be of the Quorum, of the which Quorum there are now only living the two Justices of Assize, Humphrey Purefly, Edward Stanhope, William Cardinal, John Gibson and Robert Beale. By which commission we do find that we, so authorised, may deal in causes for the quiet government of the country, and send forth process for the expediting of causes towards the hearing; but for the holding of any sittings, whatsoever the commission doth warrant, yet upon due consideration of the instructions in Articles 22 and 30, we do think that neither the Court can be full nor we adjourn or appoint any sittings without a President, Vice-President, or special commission from her Majesty. The next sitting is adjourned by his lordship to the first day of March being the first Monday of Lent; and we find that after the death of three several Presidents, Sir Thomas Sargrave, one of the learned council attendant, was the chief man that held these sittings during those vacancies, with the rest of the council attendant; but by what special warrant we do not find by record or testimony, being now about 28 years since the Earl of Sussex entered.—At York, this 22nd December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $1\frac{1}{3}$ *pp.* (**36.** 98.)

Religion in Normandy.

$\frac{1595,\ \text{Dec. } 23}{1596,\ \text{Jan. } 2}$.—Mardy. A l'assemble generalle des estats de la province de Normandy tenus à Rouen fut propose, tant par celuy qui fesoit la responce aux demandes du Roy que par la conclusion du cayer des dicts estats, qu'il ni auroit en la dicte province de Normandy qu'une seulle religion Catholicque Apostolicque et Romaine, et que l'heresie et oppignon, autrement dicte la Religion pretendue Reformee des Calvinistes, soit abollie et chassée hors de la dicte province. Et suplye au Duc de Monpensier, representant la personne du Roy, comme gouverneur en la dicte province, que le dicte article et demande fut acordee en la dicte province; et suplye le dict Duc qu'il en ladvertir le Roy et faire tant envers luy que la dicte demande et article fut per luy acordee aux estats de la dicte province, tellement qu'ilz ne font que atendre la responce du Roy pour cest effet.

Note at foot.—"The propounder of this in Parliament was one Pennet, a canon of Notre Dame in Roan."

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**37.** 34.)

Guicciardini to the Earl of Essex.

$\frac{1595,\ \text{Dec. } 23.}{1596,\ \text{Jan. } 2.}$—Ever since my last letter written to your lordship about a fortnight ago, I have, in respect of the causes therein contained, kept myself, by the Duke's commandment, out of sight in a retired place; which accident hath kept me from the speech of his Highness. Howbeit his secretary hath been with me, to whom I delivered my letters, and performed such general compliments as I thought convenient, reserving the rest until I may have opportunity to do them to himself. I have received at this instant from thence these advertisements.

The Turks' galleys' return to Constantinople hath greatly rejoiced the ministers of Spain, and especially the prince Doria, who against a

hundred and ten galleys of the Turks had seventy in all, whereof he could scarcely choose forty good. It is thought that if they had attempted anything in Sicilia, they might, besides the spoil, have gotten some port; which they may at any time yet safely do, whensoever they shall attempt it, the country is so unfurnished both of men and weapons, their militia consisting only of 9000 foot and 1600 horse, all unexpert soldiers. The Pope sendeth into Hungary his nephew with 10,000 foot, whereof 4000 Italians, the rest Wallons, besides 1000 horse of Wallons paid by him; so that this war of Hungary giveth of all other least disturbance to Spain, who maketh rather his benefit thereof, the Turk being so engaged there as he cannot attend him, which otherwise he would do if he had peace with Hungary.

The King of Spain, though he have lost by this last preparation by tempest thirty-six ships, 3000 foot and 300,000 crowns, yet doth he still threaten, and makes new provision for another invasion.—2 January, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Guicciardini's letters to the Earl of Essex deciphered by his Lordship."

Cipher. Seal. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (**37.** 35.)

Rendering of the foregoing letter in Essex's handwriting. (**37.** 36.)

[John Whitgift,] Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Lord Keeper and Lord Buckhurst.

1595, Dec. 24.—Sends, according to their request, such examinations in the Earl of Hertford's cause as are in his custody, viz., of the Earl himself, of Hugh George, John Theaker, Edward Stanhop, esquire, Edward Stanhop, Dr. of the Law, Thomas and Richard Wheeler, Roland Towers, Peter Tethrington, Henry Ironmonger, Silvester Hulett, John Drake, and Thomas Redman.—From Lambeth, 24 December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**36.** 99.)

Sir Robert Cecil to the Lord Keeper and Lord Buckhurst.

1595, Dec. 24.—Her Majesty hearing that Sir Thomas Wilks was not well, commanded me to signify unto you that if you have not already sent Mr. Wade or some other to the Earl, you may forbear till the holidays be passed.—From the Court this 24th December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**36.** 100.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 25.—Praying that by his favour Captain Morton, one of the captains of the garrison, may recover a debt due unto him by Sir Roger Williams.—Flushing, 25 of Dec. 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**20.** 101.)

John Ferne to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 25.—Whereas you have vouchsafed to give me understanding of a most false accusation by some of my Lord President his servants, namely, being requested five or six days before my letters of the 12th of this month, addressed to you of that matter, to send up advertisement by post of his lordship's sickness, and being eftesones demanded, four days after, if I had done so, that I should answer I had forgotten, whereunto you require my answer; I do with a good conscience

and even upon my soul deny, that any such request was made so long before my letters to you, or any such so careless and gross an answer given by me. For until the 11th of the same month, being Thursday, though his Lordship had been sickly and kept his chamber, no danger or extremity in the sickness [was] suspected, either by Mr. Cardinal, one of this Council, then attendant here, or by myself; but rather, such as his Lordship had in October last, being then sickly ten days together. And this both we and others did judge because it was given out by his lordship and his servants, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before, that he would take his journey towards London the Thursday following, and had indeed prepared all things for that purpose. I had been admitted to his lordship's presence but once before that Thursday, and Mr. Cardinal as seldom, but on the same Thursday, the 11th inst., we were admitted again into his chamber. Finding him unfit for such a journey, as we thought, we dissuaded him from that attempt, and that night at 9 of the clock one Mr. Nevell, his servant, told me it were good I did write and send up by post, that his sickness might be imparted to the Countess of Huntingdon. Next day, understanding his lordship to decline greatly, I resolved to adventure the sending of a packet by post to you, without his lordship's warrant, and yet his lordship had expressly commanded none to write, lest my lady being then sickly (as he was advertised) should hear thereof; for it is an offence to the Lord President here, being present, if the Secretary or any of his Council do send any post without his warrant or hand to the packet, and such an attempt never put in practice here by any my predecessors: because the President reserveth the pre-eminence of advertisements to himself. So no danger or necessity being manifest to me till December 12, I durst not send any post without his privity and warrant, for by that presumption I might have incurred his displeasure. I most humbly pray I may be cleared of this most false imputation, shifted from themselves and most maliciously laid upon me by those that, in respect of their better knowledge of his lordship's estate, might have taken a fitter course in those affairs.—At York, 25 December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1⅓ *pp.* (**36.** 104.)

John Ferne to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 25.—I am so greatly abused by this false information (in not advertising my lord [of Huntingdon] his sickness in convenient time) that my sorrow is now doubled; first, by loss of so good a Lord President; secondly, that I should be reputed the only man careless of his good or the duty of my service here. My answer to this false accusation I have sent enclosed to be shewed her Majesty if you think so convenable; for proof whereof I refer myself to the reports of Mr. Stanhope and Mr. Cardinal, if this answer worketh not satisfaction.

I told Mr. Stanhope how I was abused; he hath written to Mr. John Stanhope that I am greatly wronged. First, by reason my lord his sickness was not thought perilous or worthy advertisement till two days before his death, and that his preparation was to go presently to London; and secondly, that no packet may be sent by post without the President his warrant, and therefore till necessity urged I could not without offence to his place presume to send a packet by my own warrant. His lordship's servants knew best his estate, and it became them to have ridden post to my lady if they knew any such cause; which was concealed from us of the Council [of York] till Thursday evening. Mr. Cardinal and I found such careless regard in his attendants in the end, that we having written a letter to a physician, it lay unsent two days after. Their

excuse was that my lord's pleasure was to neglect it; and indeed his lordship sought (as it now seemeth) to conceal and extenuate his grief, labouring merely of melancholy and thought by conceit taken of the weakness of the Middle Marches. Further, my Lord Keeper wrote to me that the Countess's servants did excuse themselves in that I would not help them to passage for their letters by post, which is utterly false; and if they had requested it, yet so long as his lordship was not suspected to be in danger, I might not sign any warrant for the post, and so I intend to advertise his lordship. I cannot conjecture how this false information should be raised against me unless by the practice of one Nevell, (one of the examiners in this court, and servant to my late Lord President, that brought up the advertisement of his death), peradventure incited by malice; for he practiseth to obtain his place under the great seal by a great lord's favour in the Court (as it is said). And because that were to the hurt of justice, and a wrong to Mr. Beale and me, I have written to Mr. Beale to stop his proceedings; and if by interception he understandeth my endeavours against him, perhaps malice worketh this. I beseech your favour for the satisfying of her Majesty to whom I am most unjustly accused, as in the end upon proof will plainly appear.—At York, this 25th of December, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Ferne's private letter to my master."

Signed. 2 *pp.* (**36.** 101.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 25.—Has not had leisure to write sooner, but has despatched "l'amico" according to Cecil's directions, and sends his writings. He himself is departed and perhaps near the other coast. From Zealand they write that they have letters from Lisbon and Seville, but no news of any extraordinary provision of armada. The letters are of 19 Nov.—From my house, 25 Dec. 1595.

Italian. Holograph. ½ *p.* (**172.** 116.)

John Wetenhall to the Lord Ambassador of Scotland.

[1595,] Dec. 26.—Cannot write of the success of the letter you procured me for the mill, because of the Earl of Huntingdon's death; but it shall be executed before New Year's Day. Finish my suit for Hammer Wood; I hope you received the warrant my lord Treasurer gave me for it, which I sent to you from Ware. If there is delay until the term begin, Attkinson, my adversary, will cross your proceedings by a petition from the tenants. I have another suit for your Lordship. It is a concealment of lands, and I would give 200*l.* to obtain it; but if it were known that I discovered such suits I should purchase much displeasure of some who look for preferment out of those lands. Wishes success to his book.—Heaninge, St. Stephen's Day.

Holograph. Addressed, "in Ly[me] [St]reete." *Seal.* 1 *p.* (**172.** 132.)

Sir Edward Dymoke to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 27.—The Earl of Lincoln being yet not departed the city, but procrastinating his journey, makes me bold to follow your directions, and [I] have herewith written unto the Lords of the Council for liberty to go into the country; wherein I beseech your furtherance.—From Newington, this 27th December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**36.** 105.)

Sir Edward Dymoke to the Privy Council.

1595, Dec. 27.—Prays liberty to go into the country for awhile to settle his business there, which to his great charge, by the Earl of Lincoln's delays, he has been forced to neglect. Having taken order for his poor family, which he is constrained to disperse, will attend their pleasure.—From Newington, 27 December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**36.** 106.)

Guicciardini to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 28.
1596, Jan. 7.—The 2 of this present I wrote to you in some haste, being upon the point of the post his departure, and how I shall perform my desire in this I am uncertain, being in expectation to be called upon for my letter. The advertisements out of Spain of the -- of December, affirm that the Cardinal in the Low Countries is very hardly bested for want of money, having, by reason of the King's late refusal to pay the merchants, lost his credit wholly with those which were wont to furnish him in those parts. And howbeit here in Italy they use all diligence to send a million, it is thought it cannot come to them so soon but that he will be first in great extremity, and perhaps the soldiers in a mutiny. The King's ministers in these difficulties do deal with the Lisbon merchants to supply their wants, but do hope for little help. The Adelantado's fleet is yet in the port of Ferrol, and hath had commission to disembark their soldiers and lodge them about the confines of Galizia and Asturia; not intending, as it should seem, to try their fortune any more this winter after the late blow they have received, by which it is confirmed they have lost 16 ships, whereof 3 were great galleons with a great store of artillery. Besides, they want as many Fleming hulks, which they think are returned home without leave, not knowing what shall become of the soldiers which were in them. They make account that one way or other they have lost above 3,000 men; and this hitherto has been the end of these late rumours and preparations. They now report that the English and Flemings begin to arm anew, which makes them fear they shall have enough to do to defend themselves. The King is out in interest almost a million every year, and his yearly expenses otherwise importeth two millions, which is more than his revenues unpawned amount unto, so that his affairs seem to be in evil terms.—7 January, 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Guicciardini's letter of 7 of January in cypher deciphered."

Cipher. 1½ *pp.* (**37.** 50.)

Explanation of the above.

Essex's holograph. 1 *p.* (**37.** 52.)

Guicciardini to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 28.
1596, Jan. 7.—I had no sooner ended my other letter but that upon some new occasion I am driven to trouble you again with this second, which (besides that I am commanded by the Duke) I am the rather moved unto for mine own discharge, being part of my negociation at my late being in England. The matter is concerning the corn which, by his Highness' appointment, was laden at Dansich, Lubeck and those places, to be brought into this State, for the which the Queen had granted her passport for their passage through her narrow seas; which

passport, it seemeth now by her Majesty's letters to the Duke of 11 November, she hath called back, to the great loss and prejudice of such as are interested in it, and indignity (as he esteemeth it) to himself, affirming that if he had not most confidently relied upon her Majesty's promise, the ship should not have passed that way, or at least he would have taken some other course. And as for the reasons alleged by her Majesty, he saith they are the same which were objected before she had given her promise, and yet notwithstanding was content to grant her passport. As for the doubt conceived lest the corn should come into the enemy's hands, that he affirmeth to be utterly vain, for that in Spain they have corn to spare, and had he not already made provision of this, and relied upon her promise for their passage, he might have had to serve his turn from thence—as both the Pope and the Genoese have had, and as the King had likewise granted unto him. He saith that if her Majesty had need for her own country she might have had plenty, both where this was laden as also out of Holland and Zealand, without staying of this, and that whosoever hath given this counsel, doth neither love her honour nor affect her service. I assure you I never knew him more moved for anything than he is now for this, and I greatly fear, if her Majesty hold still this determination to stay the corn, it will not only be an occasion to break off all matters of correspondence between them, but also cause her subjects and their ships to be neither welcome nor yet secure within his State. He is fully persuaded that this hath been rather the advice of some of her Council that do not affect him than that it hath proceeded from her own will, and that therefore she may the more easily be drawn by your good means to command them to be released, wherein he very confidently expecteth your best furtherance, and to that end commanded me to write this letter, wherein I must again most humbly entreat your lordship to see what may be done for his satisfaction, both for her Majesty's reputation and honour, which seemeth to be greatly engaged herein, for the hope he conceiveth of your good endeavours, and, lastly, for my discharge.—The 7 of January, 1596.

Cipher. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**37.** 51.)

Explanation of the above letter.

Essex's holograph. 1¼ *pp.* (**37.** 53.)

Henry Maynard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 29.—My lord [Burghley] hath willed me to return this letter of Mr. Edmondes enclosed unto you, being himself at this present sick in his stomach that he cannot write to you, but would not have you to trouble yourself to come to him.—From the Strand, this 29th of December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ¼ *p.* (**36.** 107.)

Henry IV., King of France, to the Earl of Essex.

[1595, Dec. 29. / 1596, Jan. 8.].—Mon cousyn, Parmy les autres oblygasyons que je vous ay, desquelles je ne veus nullemant perdre le souvenyr, yl faut que je vous aye ancor cete cy, que vous me facyès recouvrer un levryer dyrlande et une levrete de mesme quy ne soyt poynt chastrée, afyn que j'an puysse tyrer race. Vous savez cõme j'ayme la chasse, et ce sera pour me fere passer le tams, et quelques foys prandre des sanglyers, et essayer sy la bonté de ces chyens la respond à la réputasyon quyls ont. Croyès que je les aymeray byen et les garderé pour l'amour de vous quy me revancheré de ce présant an ce que vous me voudrès amployer de la

mesme volonte que vous le sauryès desyrer es ocasyons quy s'an ofryront pour votre contantement partyculyer: et sur ce Je prye &c.—Ce viii[me] de Janvyer, à Rouan.

Holograph. Endorsed:—"1596. For Irish hounds." ¼ *p.*
(**147.** 119.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 31.—So little matter worth the writing doth the present time afford that I had once purposed to have stayed from troubling you till better subject were offered, had not Mr. Bodley requested me hereby to make his excuse, as being now entered and in the midst of his business with the States upon the receipt of the last packet from my Lord Treasurer, wherein the motion of the project by him heretofore made is revived, and have been handling about it somewhat with the Advocate Barneveldt; whereof and what else may concern the negotiation and his dealing within these three or four days, he will write your lordship particularly. As I wrote heretofore to you, I did according to your advice write then unto Sir Robert Cecil about my suit, taking knowledge of his kindness as from your lordship, but hitherto no answer is come, and [I] will expect in great devotion to hear somewhat further thereof from you when leisure shall best serve, being even ashamed to be so troublesome, but your most noble mind and kind nature emboldened me thereunto. Since my last the men that were gone out of the garrison towns of Brabant to seek and raise the mutinied Italians by Turnhout missed of their purpose, for they having had some intelligence aforehand by the boors were risen and retired towards Tylemont with their carriage, having with them good store of money raised from the boors. Now it seems the treague between them and our men is broken, and wheresoever they shall meet there will be blows, yet is their faction entertained, and their deputies are said to be sent into France to offer their service unto the King, meaning not to serve the Spaniards longer if they can choose, for the Cardinal's coming makes them doubt somewhat will be done against them by his forces, while he will leave these men in quiet, amusing them with the colour of peace. By advertisements from those parts it is affirmed the said Cardinal is thought to be come by this time unto Luxembourg, whither most of the nobility from Bruges is gone, with the bands of ordinance, to meet and conduct him thither, so as we live in quiet and fear no alarms so long as this open weather lasteth. Of late three companies of horse that lie in Nimeguen, commanded by Captain Edmonds, a Scot and tall soldier, went into the land of Juliers thinking to have charged a regiment of "Duytches," but [they] were risen afore and possessed the land of Limbergh. While he was abroad he understood where a company of Neapolitan horse lay under the conduct of Jehan Maria, who in cold blood had slain Captain Robert Vere at the conflict by Wesel. To him Edmonds made, but being forewarned passed rearward and lodged that night in the faubourgs, where about midnight the others passing the Maese, he and his were taken napping and clean overthrown, few or none escaping. This done he proposed to pass through Brabant into Heusden, and in the way did light upon Coquel, who is now governor of Bolducq, and was going towards Brussels convoyed with a company of horse and one of foot. These Edmonds charged, brake them presently, slew and took most of the foot, and pursued the horse so fast as Coquel, to save himself, took a strong horse with a few that were with him, leaving their horse to the prey of the pursuers; who, seeing

they could not come by him, were contented with that they had, and came home, most of them double-horsed, besides prisoners and other bowt [booty].

We hear the Count Hohenlo is on his return, and hath so handled matters with the Duke of Brunswick that he is possessed of all the places and land the said Duke held in this province, as Woerden, Lyesuelt, Bodegrame, and other places, the value of which gift is counted at least worth better than 20,000*l.* sterling. What may be cause of this liberality or contrechange is not yet known, but will appear within a while, and doth somewhat stomach other great men that would rather have his place than his company. The Count of Egmont is likewise come hither again to take possession of his living, and dwells in that house where his sisters kept, questions being very like to rise between him and her that married the Count of Solms, who is still in Germany seeking money to pay his debts made at the marriage.

Monsieur de la Troillerie is returned, but corn could he yet get none, having left it to the following of Mons. Buzenval, who is as unlikely to speed as the other if there come in no more, whereof the appearance is small: for it is credibly reported they of Danske are in want themselves. We have report that La Fere is surrendered by composition, which if it fall out true, then shall we have the States' men again very shortly, being weakened much. Upon suit of the deputies of Embden, showing the doubt they were in of the Count van de Lippe, his dealing in the matters between them and their Earl and lord, the States have granted that, if need require, Count William may and shall assist them with 8 companies of soldiers. Your lordship seeth how long I am, contrary to my meaning, and being unworthy of your reading, pardon the fault I make, and judge thereby how long I would be if I had such as might better like you and content his mind that desires nothing more than to manifest the desire he hath to continue your honourable favour.—Hague, this last day of December, 1595.

Signed. 2½ *pp.* (**36.** 108.)

Sir Horace Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 31.
1596, Jan. 10.—I must and will acknowledge myself bound to your lordship in all the service I shall be able to perform. I have received those graces by your favour that do inforce me to aspire a better fortune than that which for this present I do enjoy, and I have no other hope but by your Lordship's favour, which I will endeavour to continue with my best and most affectionate service. If any employment that I may be capable of do fall out, I humbly entreat your Lordship to remember me. Howsoever I fail in my worth, in my desire to do you service I may compare with the most.—Hage, this 10 Janewrie, *stylo novo*, '96.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**173.** 8.)

John Danyell to [Sir Robert Cecil.]

1595, [Dec.]—If you think fit grant me your accustomed favour and furtherance touching the contents of these lines following, whereby I may not henceforth trouble her Majesty or your honour for any sum of fines or forfeitures. Here is Edward Gold who, as he telleth me, proved before the commissioners appointed by the Privy Council 153*l.* to be due unto him. If you be pleased to procure that he may receive the

same wholly here he will give me 53*l.*, and for the other 100*l.* he to be referred into Ireland.

It may be I shall hit upon some other of my countrymen that shall be contented upon the like consideration to give me so much or more, so as thereby I shall be able to quit my patent out of the merchant's hands. In case you be well pleased to yield this my request let me understand thereof, whereby I may deal firmly with the parties.

Endorsed by Cecil :—"The Queen doth not use to force poor men to give bribes to others for their debts, and therefore I intend to meddle in no such."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**36.** 93.)

Henry Noel to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 31.—Cannot attend him because a burning ague has left him no strength to endure the air. "The success of those letters which your honour procured is that they of Canterbury are willing to observe her Majesty's good pleasure; for the Bishop's estate is none in law besides, for some ill part played, is not now gracious with them." Asks him to write to Canterbury that it is the Queen's pleasure to have a speedy despatch.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Ult. Dec. 1595." 1 *p.* (**172.** 117.)

Captain Thomas Hayes.

[1595.]—"Certain articles laid down by Thomas Hayes, Captain, to persuade his accounts;" and, "Certain objections made by Sir John Norrys, Knight, from my casting, and answered by Captain Thomas Hayes."

"Imprimis, my company is cast [cashiered], notwithstanding it is one of the first that was drawn out of the Low Countries to the services of Brittany," &c. Endeavours to prove his company was not "cast" from 14 October, 1594, as Sir John Norris asserts, whose objections he answers, and demands pay from 7 October, 1594, to 18 February following. Concludes by craving "that I may have my accounts for myself, my officers, my soldiers and my dead pays, made up according to my several musters, and warrant to Sir Thomas Sherley to make present payment to me accordingly. But if there will be no muster books brought to light for me, my request is it may stand with your honours' [the Council's] good likings to determine what I shall have, and to command warrant to Sir Thomas Sherley to pay me the same."

$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* (**29.** 77.)

Case of Henry Megges and Christopher and Henry Renolds.

1595.—By an agreement between Henry Megges and Christopher Renolds, attorney for his brother Henry Renolds, it was ordered by Lord Buckhurst, July, 37 Eliz., that Megges should mortgage the moiety of Boskennon in Cornwall unto Henry Renolds for assurance of 139*l.* which Christopher did challenge as due to Henry, but if Megges could by Christmas following bring proof of payment of any part thereof, or shew matter either in law or conscience sufficient for discharge thereof, so much should be allowed out of the first payments.

Details of Henry Renolds' demands and of Megges' counter demands. (**33.** 66.)

List of Offices now Vacant.

[1595.]—List of vacant offices in the gift of the Queen and others.
Note at foot.—" 18 several men's places void."
Undated. 1 *p.* (**35.** 86.)

George Herbert, prisoner in the Tower.

[1595.]—Intelligence given by Mr. Danyell of George Harbert, now prisoner, having a reddish head inclined to baldness.

1. He served Chas. Arundell beyond sea at Bruxelles &c., and was with him at the time of his death.

2. He had 20 crowns pension of the King of Spain, a month.

3. He was bedfellow with John Chalener, also Chas. Arundell's man, and like pensioner to the King of Spain.

4. He was very great and inward with Sir Wm. Stanley, Hewghe Owyn, Father Holt, Father Warthington, Jacques, &c., and privy to every act of Owyn's; chiefly.

5. Privy to all their letters into Spain to Fr. Parsons, to Sir Fran. Inglefild, &c.

6. Privy to the journey of Hewghe Owyn, sent to Rome to Cardinal Allen three years past, when the said Challener, his old fellow, became his man for some great purpose.

7. Privy to Father Archer and Father Wallpoole their cause to travel from Stanley &c., to the king of Spain, and to the return of Wallpoole to Stanley.

8. And to the cause of Father Wallpoole's coming over into England with Henry Lingen and Thomas Wallpoole, brother to the " Jhezewit."

9. He cannot but know the plots devised for Britain betwixt the King of Spain, Stanley and the English rebels, and so for the plots for Ireland.

10. He could not but know of the Earl of Tyrone sending of the brother of Hew Booy to the Spanish regiment into the Low Countries to bring over Hew Booy about Christmas last to the Earl of Tyrone, Hew Booy being as proper a soldier as is in Christendom of the Irish race, and many ways singular.

11. Of all the practices of Ostend by Stanley, Jacques and Owyn he could not but be privy.

12. So of all the practices with Patrick Cullen and with Polewhele. So of York and Williams their coming over and practices.

13. To know his knowledge of one James Whyte, an Irish student at Doway, born in Clevealle, and by Sir Wm. Stanley had 15 crowns a month pension of the King of Spain to maintain him at Doway (rare for a scholar to have) and is now returned to Cleaveale into Ireland, and is Sir Wm. Stanlay's for life.

Endorsed :—" Mr. Danyell's intelligence of George Harbert, prisoner in the Tower."
1 *p.* (**37.** 2.)

Sir Edward Dymocke, knight.

Answer to the complaint of Henry, Earl of Lincoln.

[1595].—Whereas the Earl chargeth him with practices to take away his life, his reputation and credit with her Majesty and Cecil, answers that, as the taking away the Earl's life is heinous and to his great slander, he desires that the Earl may set down particulars how he hath sought it, and that it may be examined.

For the supposed conspiring to take away the Earl's credit, if it be meant, as he taketh, of the complaints of many poor men to her Majesty, the Earl hath his bill depending in the Star Chamber where he and others have denied it on oath.

Item. Whereas the Earl charges him with riot upon himself and his men in the highway, whereby some of them have been slain: answers that the Earl hath his bill for this also depending in the Star Chamber, where he doubts not to clear himself. For the killing of the Earl's men; taketh this to refer to one Mawer, whereof his men were most maliciously drawn in question by the Earl (knowing by whom the said Mawer was slain) and have been lawfully acquitted.

Item. Whereas the Earl charges that he made his servants and tenants cut the banks of great rivers leading to his mill: saith that he knoweth no great river, nor any which cometh to any of the Earl's mills, which is in most places above 10 feet within the banks; and if there be any diversion from the ancient course, as is pretended, the Earl hath his remedy by the Common Law.

Item. Whereas the Earl supposeth he hath thrown abroad many libels against him: denieth this and desireth particulars to be set down what they be.

Item. Whereas the Earl supposeth he hath formed a seditious libel in the name of the country against him and Cecil: denieth the same to be seditious, and will prove it to be true; saith also that there is nothing therein contained or meant against Cecil.

Item. Whereas the Earl chargeth him with setting up a challenge containing most horrible railing terms, by ruffians in several towns and at inconvenient times, to the raising of tumults and provoking his lordship to quarrel; saith that coming up in Michaelmas Term last, to answer such complaints as the Earl pretended he would exhibit against him, and others did by the Earl's procurement to Cecil, there was a motion of a concord made by the Earl of Essex, whereby he was well contented, and thereupon going into the country there was sent to him a most slanderous and railing libel, wherein he was termed "mungrill, a curre, a rebell, a pesant of the order of clownes, ale-knight," with many other slanderous, as may appear in the libel itself, whereof he made the Earl of Essex acquainted, refusing to do anything therein or any other matter betwixt the Earl of Lincoln and him because of his word to his lordship; and still after did forbear until towards Whitsuntide last when, hearing nothing from the Earl of Essex, and the libel still spreading itself abroad, and not knowing against whom to seek redress (the author being unknown), he did cause to be set up a general challenge against the authors and protectors of so vile and base an indignity, which they durst not justify, which if the Earl of Lincoln doth take unto himself, he doth himself that wrong which Sir Edward never meant unto him. For as the challenge was not particular to any man, much less to the Earl, so likewise Sir Edward did not think his lordship could maintain that wherein he was termed a mungrill, or peasant, without some touch unto himself, being so near allied, and whose predecessors before the match in his house were never counted any such. And whereas the Earl supposeth the same to be done to the raising of tumult, the manner of the doing, and the circumstances both before and after, do shew the contrary; for the same was done only by one man, neither Sir Edward nor any of his men nor any other being by to aid encourage or assist them, neither at Tattershall, Folkingham or Slefford. What tumults could then arise? And for the doing thereof in the sermon time, he hopes to prove that it was not so; but if it were so, peradventure the doer being charged to do it in all quiet sort thought that the

fittest time when fewest were abroad. And for the circumstances before and after, he did for half a year or thereabouts bear and suffer the same without doing anything, and since the doing thereof (the same being subscribed) he doth likewise satisfy himself with that which quietly and privately hath passed betwixt him that did subscribe the same and himself without moving either quarrel or tumult, and so still meaneth to do if he may be suffered, notwithstanding he hath been threatened to be suddenly stricken and beaten. They which did set up the same are not any ruffians, but known quiet honest men, the one Sir Walter Hungerford's nephew and the other having served Sir Edward from his childhood, and neither being that Hoskyns which the Earl supposeth serveth the said Sir Edward, and who, though he hath good cause, never did complain of the Earl, and therefore Sir Edward could not conspire with him to that end.

Item. Whereas the said Earl chargeth him with going armed to the assizes and sessions with greater troops than heretofore, denieth that he or any with him ever went otherwise armed than with such ordinary weapons as men usually carry, but he hath had a greater regard of himself because he hath been threatened by the Earl and Lord Clynton. For his company, it hath been fewer of late than heretofore.

Item. Whereas the Earl charges that he has lately put his brother and servants to lie in troops near his house with petronells and pistols, and hath retained men inured to murthers and manslaughters; saith that the same is utterly false; but true it is (which peradventure the Earl meaneth) that there being many questions between them touching liberties and franchises of hunting in certain land of his wherein he hath by most gracious grant of her Majesty and her progenitors free chace and warren, for the preservation of his liberties he hath appointed certain of his men to keep his woods and grounds, one in Thornton, one in Roughton, and one in Uffall, which be a mile in sunder from one another, with express charge only to take up such dogs as they find there hunting. These grounds adjoin upon the Earl's grounds, who grieveth that he may not usurp as he was wont. But to such miserable estates would the Earl bring the country unto as that no man dare by word or action defend his credit, reputation or inheritance for fear of his complaints. Saith also that his men and the Earl's have met and continued all this summer in friendly behaviour and usages with one another.

Item. Whereas the Earl chargeth him that no man can withstand his malicious conspiracy, for that few or none are in commission of the peace within ten miles where the Earl dwelleth but himself, his allies, brethren and kinsfolk, being many, and such as depend only upon him; saith that the Earl doth not only inform untruly but doth all these gentlemen wrong to give Cecil to understand that they combine to maintain him in the supposed misdemeanour. The Earl hath two houses—Tattershall in Lindsey and Sempringham in Kesteven: about Tattershall there be in commission, Lord Willoughby of Parrham, the Earl's brother and respondent's uncle, likewise a deputy lieutenant, Sir George Henneage, Mr. William Henneage, Mr. Marbury, Mr. Gedney, Mr. Philip Thirwhitt and Mr. Francis Copledike, no ways allied to him, and these are all within that compass which be in commission. Within ten miles of Sempringham, Mr. Savile of Humby, Mr. Lacye, Mr. Pell, Mr. Robert Gene, Mr. Ed. Carr, Mr. William Carr, Mr. Bartholomew Armyn, Mr. Edmund Thorold, Mr. John Meares, nothing allied unto Sir Edward, only Mr. Armyn's son, not being in commission, hath married his kinswoman, and there resteth only Mr. Charles Dymoke, his uncle, being

eight miles off. So within the Earl's ten miles is my Lord Willoughby and Charles Dymoke, two of seventeen.

Item. Whereas the Earl chargeth that under colour of being deputy lieutenant he presumeth that other justices dare not look into his actions; saith that he taketh this to be the greatest grief and the greatest cause of the Earl's complaint that he is yet one of the deputy lieutenants; not that he presumeth anything by colour of that, for he is informed that the Earl boasteth that he hath already thrust him out of the commission of the peace, and will thrust him out of the rest or he have done.

Endorsed:—"1595."

$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**37.** 3.)

Henry Gosnold to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595.—Since, upon my repair unto you in Court, after some sufficient conceit moved concerning me, it pleased you out of a just and favourable respect had of me to cast that imputation upon the present nature of the time, which in some hard construction might have been wrested to the prejudice of the person; now that the cloudy disposition of those times is by distance and alteration overblown, I am humbly bold, not only to revive mine honest and dutiful justification, but also to add thereunto my most humble and earnest petition for some assurance that there remains no relic of any such impression as, in pursuit of employment in Court (whereunto I have always aimed mine endeavours) may prove an impediment, if not a peremptory bar, to my preferment; and the rather for that, by the loss of my late disastrous lord and master, that like a froward constellation hath blasted the hopes of his friends and servants, I am wholly left to the framing of a new fortune, wherein to be crossed would utterly dismaim and drive me to despair of all means of recovery. Herein if your honour vouchsafe to relieve me, I shall be willing to make dedication of my pure service and dependency to your absolute discretion and commandment.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**37.** 5.)

The Heralds College.

1595.—The Officers of Arms are these, in course and order.

Three Kings of Arms.	Garter—William Dethick, principal king of Arms.
	Clarencieux—*Richard Lee, king of Arms for the South, lately preferred.
	Norroy—Yet void: king of arms for the North.
Heralds of Arms.	Windsor—Dead.
	Richmond—*Richard Lee.
	Lancaster—Nicholas Paddy.
	Somerset—William Seger.
	Chester—James Thomas.
	York—Ralph Brokesmouth, *alias* Brookes.
Pursuivants of Arms.	Rouge Dragon—John Ravens.
	Portcullis—Thomas Lant.
	Blue Mantle—Robert Treswell.
	Rouge Croix—Thomas Knight.

Lancaster was first bred up under old Mr. Garter, *alias* Sir Gilbert Dethick, fifteen years: hath besides now full twenty-one years served her Majesty in the office, first a pursuivant of Arms, and so preferred in course to his place which he now enjoyeth of Lancaster by your honour

upon commendation of the Earl of Shrewsbury, then Earl Marshal. Was chosen into the office the same year with Richard Lee, now Clarencieux, many years before the rest.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley :—" 1595. The state of the heralt and parcevant."

1 *p.* (**37.** 6.)

John Killigrewe.

1595.—Draft of charges laid against John Killigrewe.

Endorsed :—" 1595. Note against John Killigrewe."

2 *pp.* (**37.** 8.)

Letter from the said Killigrewe addressed (as it would seem) to Cecil, giving his answer to the various charges in the foregoing note, " being merely a slander to the dead and libel against the living." Is not dismayed thereat, for the providence of God, in time past extended to his grandfather and father in the like malignant accusations, doth not a little encourage him, for they were charged with thirty points of treason, all founded on this that they, being contrary to that time protestants, did keep his uncle Harry in the French court, the King then at war with England, and did secretly succour and victual his uncles Peter and Thomas at sea; through which jealousy they were removed from the charge of the Castle, and came up to their answer, when their innocency appearing, they had in recompense 2,000 marks of their accuser by order from his Honour, and were restored to their credit and charges, as he trusts in God he may be.

Then follow the charges with answers thereto arranged in double column.

The accusations are to the following effect.

That having squandered 6,000*l.* of his wife's patrimony and being deeply in debt besides, he left the Court, after having by great friends there stopped the course of justice against his mother for a most infamous murder and robbery at Falmouth, promising in the country to make large satisfaction for his father's faults, but in lieu thereof he overwent his father's worst steps, for he kept not within the compass of any law, as his father now and then, from fear of punishment, did, but has lived as a professed outlaw many years, and hath bred many more like himself in lewdness and lawlessness.

Having thus brought himself into desperate case, that he lived chiefly by oppressing his tenants, being a landlord in name only, by robbery of strangers in harbour there, by cosening his friends and neighbours, by selling her Majesty's provision of the Castle, by receiving of stolen goods, by consorting with pirates, and abuse of his place and command.

Of late, that he had not only neglected all necessary preparations against the enemy, but had met with mates, and provided instruments, to deal with him in his behalf.

That thus there had been a straight league between him and the pirate Elliott by the space of half a year, almost in his house, at bed and board. That he relieved Elliott in his piracies with victuals and men, and received part of his pillages and spoils, Newland fish and one ship laden with salt, which he sent into Ireland. Also, that he supplanted or suborned the captain of the *Crane* who sought to apprehend Elliott in Melford, giving the latter warning so that he escaped in the night, for which there was sent a bribe of 200*s.*, part whereof was paid in Holland.

That the pirate made known to his company that, if he would not beg his pardon, his purpose was to turn to the enemy, which he did, and

came with them as chief pilot when they came to Fulmouth and commanded a troop of horse. It is like he presumed much on the acquaintance of his host.

A Spaniard taken in the action of Calais was sent down into the country to pass into Spain. That Killegrewe feasted, lodged and entertained him at his house, using close and secret conference with him.

That his trusty servant, Stephen Wilky, put to sea last spring in a small carvel which he forsook off the coast of Spain, where he remained with the enemy.

That Dick Tristram, *alias* Rawlyn, a follower of Killegrewe's, went with Wilkey and, by the confession of the Spaniard lately taken and examined, became a sworn soldier of the enemy, and a likely instrument to further Killegrewe's treachery.

Lastly, that two several advertisements of his intended treasons had been lately received, one from Bayonne and the other from Bordeaux, by Monsieur Candalier. It was table talk at Bordeaux what composition he had made with the enemy, what price was paid, and who was the factor.

The answer.

Confesses sale of his wife's lands for 3,500*l.* as done by her consent.

To be in debt, living so many years at Court with small allowance from his father, he holds neither strange nor dishonest.

His mother's innocence appeared by the confession of her suborned accuser.

Denies generally the other charges.

Touching alleged dealing with pirates, answers that it is hard for a common entertainer of strangers in his house to know all men's deserts.

As to the treason charged of being privy to the traitor Elliott's actions, might refer to his former answers to his accuser's general charges, but for Cecil's satisfaction protests he was never more inward with Elliott than with a hundred others. Did indeed buy a ship of salt which, if not a lawful prize, he must restore, but touching the alleged shifting of Elliott away by any confederacy with the Captain of the *Crane*, this is the truth. Learning that men-of-war were at Melford (a place out of his command) he went there, and finding Elliott and one Bishopp, captains in two men-of-war, with a prize astern, asked Elliott what it was. He said of Deepe, bound for the Indies, of which he intended to make spoil, but Killigrewe procured a promise of its release, with the men on board, who presently were fetched from under hatches in his presence. Left two men, Salisbury, his lieutenant, and one James, now serving in Scilly, on board that night to see the promise kept, but Elliott, putting them ashore, escaped by night with the prize, as the said men can testify. At parting, Elliott saying he understood the *Crane* was at Falmouth, requested his man to carry a token to the captain, three bolts of Holland, and one to the master, giving him for his courtesy three bolts also (for which he has since compounded with the owner for a far greater sum than they were worth), which he took without mistrust, being assured that he had been graced by Sir John Norris and Sir Ferdinando Gorge, employed by Boocher and lately in the Calais action, neither was Elliott held as a pirate until long after.

Traverses the charges touching Wilkey, Tristram, and the rest of the accusation.

Endorsed:—"1595. The true answer of John Killegrewe to the wicked libelling against him."

Unsigned. 2 *folio pages closely written.* (**37.** 9.)

——— to [Sir Robert Cecil].

1595.—Whereas Edward Owen with sundry others were on 5 June, 30 Elizabeth, for a certain crime committed by him as principal and them as assistants, adjudged by the Lords in the Star Chamber to pay 2000 marks himself and the other six 200*l.* apiece; and the said Owen was further adjudged to be whipped, and entered further into a recognisance of 500*l.* for his appearance in the Star Chamber at the day of hearing, which he failing of, his lands are now extended for and rated at 35*l.* a year, which is all that he can be found seised of, or her Majesty can recover of him and them, they being fled and kept secret, the writer prays that he may have the benefit of the said extent until the recognisance be discharged. And touching the fine and punishment of whipping, if her Majesty like to remit the same in regard of the reasons moved by him (as the many wrongs and assaults offered him, the loss of a finger and eye by the plaintiff's means, the violent usages to his mother, used even to her destruction, with sundry such like, besides the utter undoing of his estate, wife and children) that the writer may have the benefit of procuration thereof, which may be worth 200*l.*, but no way more, as his friends, the disbursers thereof, swore.

If her Highness be otherwise purposed to chastise Owen, or be persuaded of his further ability for satisfaction of his fine, prays he may have part of the fine allotted to him.

Endorsed:—"1595, by Mr. Lock."

1 *p.* (**37.** 10.)

Captain William Walker to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595.—Being wholly unknown unto his honour, notwithstanding the long time of his continued service, craves that his boldness may not be imputed to any presumption, but rather to the extreme dealing shewed against him. Has been a member of the town of Berwick thirty-nine years, thirty-five of which he has been lieutenant and captain of a band, serving therewith in Scotland, Ireland and other places, and how he behaved himself therein, the marks he carries gotten from the enemy will affirm. Yet for all this, the Lord Chamberlain, now Governor of Berwick, has discharged him from a cause which he has at large made known unto Lord Burghley, whose goodness he has so tasted of that he and his family are justly bound ever to pray to God for his preservation.

For his service generally, he refers to those in the garrison of Berwick who have knowledge; but for that in Ireland, where he served with other captains of the town (as Captain Case and Captain Pickman), he had the place of Sergeant Major committed to him by the Lord Justice and Council, and how he served therein refers the same to Sir George Caroe and Sir Edward Stanlye, knights, with others.

Prays that when his cause shall come before the Council he may have Cecil's favourable speech to the Lord Chamberlain for his former deserved place.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**37.** 11.)

Russia, England, and the Turk.

1595.—After the debating of these matters, B. Federoviche entered into other familiar talk, and withal asked me whether I was to go for England. I then not minding the contrary said, with his good favour, it was my purpose, but he replied again, "Stay with us; thou art well known to us all, and we think well of thee, and shalt find such favour as thou shalt not think the time long"; with many more gracious speeches,

too long to rehearse, persuading me to stay. So I shewed him that, if there came any other over in my place, then I was to return home, otherwise to come back again. Upon which he was satisfied and said, if I did go, God be my good speed, and withal delivered unto me a message that I should certify her Majesty, if I were admitted unto her presence, or else to her honorable Council, if I did go home; otherwise to write thereof. The message followeth. First, he declared unto me that the Emperor's Majesty, for Christian love sake, had sent unto the Emperor of Germany 1000 timber sables, 600 timber martins, 6000 beavers, 1,500,000 squirrels, [worth by estimation 80,000*l.* sterling *margin*] to help him in his wars against the Turk, enemy to God and all Christendom, and therefore it behoved all Christian princes to join together against that infidel. The message was this; that I should certify how that it was given the Emperor's Majesty to understand by the Pope's Legate this last winter, how that her Majesty did not only favour the Turk, but also aided him against other Christian princes, whereat he did not a little marvel to hear that none but her Majesty should join thus with the Turk, to the great dislike of Christian princes, and therefore did wish that all Christian princes might join together as one, and, with God's sufferance, to the overthrow of the Turk. But again he replied and said, that neither the Emperor nor he himself did believe it to be true, and therefore would suspend their judgements till they heard further thereof; and willed me, if I did go for England, to certify, if I might, her Majesty or her Council thereof from himself in this sort as he delivered it unto me, or else, if I went not, to write hereof. My answer hereunto I thought good to make it so brief as I could, replying that those affairs did not belong to merchants, but so much I took knowledgement of, that her Majesty to join in force or send munition unto the Turk or to aid him against any prince in Christendom, were a thing not to be credited. But if there were a league between her and the Turk in consideration of trade that her merchants have thither, to seek the good of her own country, as also other princes would do the like, that may not be imputed that her Majesty did or would join with her forces to the Turk against the Emperor of Germany or other princes in Christendom. Further I said it were more fitter, if it pleased his Majesty to write unto her Highness hereof than for me to be any messenger therein. His Honour's answer hereunto was that insomuch as there was no such sufficient ground of the truth of this cause, although it was reported by the Emperor of Germany's ambassador and the Pope's Legate, his Majesty and himself would not write thereof, because they gave little credit thereto, and would not write unto so worthy a prince upon no other certainty; but hereafter, when they understood the truth, the Emperor would write. Meantime, he willed me to deliver this message from himself in such sort as is aforesaid. I thought good only to write your worship hereof. If you and others whom it pleases you to acquaint hereof, think fit to certify the Council, according to the noble man's desire, and procure her Majesty's letter for answer to this point to the Emperor, and another to the Lord Burris Fedoroviche, it will, I know, give wonderful great content; taking acknowledgement that this advertisement came by her merchants as speeches by the Lord Burris Fedoroviche unto their agent here. Of this matter he spoke last year after my coming from the ships, when I delivered her Majesty's letter, but he then gave me no order to report thereof. And now I leave it to your worship and others' consideration for the fittest course to be taken.

Endorsed:—"1595. Russya. From John Mirrik, agent for the Company of English merchants trading there."

Copy of part of a letter. 1 *p.* (**37.** 12.)

Muster Masters.

1595.—Counties that have Lieutenants :—

County.	Lord Lieutenants.	Captains appointed to be Muster Masters.
Bedford.	Earl of Kent.	Captain Williams.
Berks.	Lord Norreys and Sir Francis Knolles.	Captain Peacock.
Cambridge.	Lord North.	Captain Cheston.
Cornwall.	Sir Walter Raleigh.	Captain Brackenbury.
Cumberland.	Earl of Huntingdon.	
Derby.	Earl of Shrewsbury.	Captain Hales.
Devon.	Earl of Bath.	Two appointed, and Captain St. Leger mentioned for the third.
Dorset.	Lord Marquis.	Captain Brombridg.
Essex.	Lord Treasurer.	Captain Twitty or Captain Raynes.
Ebor.	Earl of Huntingdon.	Captain Simmes for one of the Ridings.
Gloucester.	Lord Chandos.	Captain Boucher.
Hertford.	Lord Treasurer.	Captain Henry Gill.
Hereford.	Earl of Pembroke.	
Huntingdon.	Lord St. John of Bletsoe.	Captain Lovell.
Kent.	Lord Cobham.	Captains Thomas Wyatt and Thomas Gaye.
Lincoln.	Lord Treasurer.	Captain Buck.
Leicester.	Earl of Huntingdon.	Captain Osborne.
Norfolk.	Lord Chamberlain.	Captains Jackson and Allen Lewes.
Oxford.	Lord Norreys, Sir Francis Knolles.	Captain Chatterton.
Rutland.	Earl of Huntingdon.	Captain Throwghton.
Surrey.	Lord Admiral.	Captain Dutton.
Salop.	Earl of Pembroke.	
Southampton.	Lord Marquis, Lord Mountjoye.	Captain Hampden Pawlet.
Suffolk.	Lord Chamberlain.	Captains Gilbert Havers and Edward Worlock.
Somerset.	Earl of Pembroke.	Captain Dawtrey.
Sussex.	Lord Admiral, Lord Buckhurst.	Captain Covert and Captain Holland.
Westmorland.	Earl of Huntingdon.	
Wilts.	Earl of Pembroke.	Captain Longe.
Worcester.	Earl of Pembroke.	
Isle of Wight.		Captain Degory Hinder.

Counties that have not Lieutenants, with the names of the gentlemen to join with the sheriffs :—

Bucks.	Sir Henry Lee. Sir Jo. Goodwyn. Sir Robert Dormer. Thomas Tasborough.	Captain Elmes.

Cheshire.	Master of the Rolls. Sir Hewgh Cholmeley the younger. Sir William Brereton. Peter Warberton of Arley. Thomas Wilbraham.	Captain Hawkyns.
Lancashire.	Sir John Byron. Sir Richard Mollineux. Richard Holland. Richard Aston of Middleton. Ralph Ashton of Lever.	Captain Latham.
Middlesex.	Sir Michael Blunt. Sir Owen Hopton. Sir George Carew. Thomas Knivett. Robert Wrothe. William Fleetwood.	Captain Levans.
Northampton.	Sir Thomas Cecil. Sir Richard Knightley. Sir Edward Mountague. Sir William Hatton. Sir John Spencer.	Captain Par. Lane.
Nottingham.	Sir Francis Willoughby. Sir John Byron. Sir John Hollis. William Cecil.	Captain Bostock.
Stafford.	Sir Christopher Blunt. Sir Edward Littleton. Sir Edward Aston. Sir Humfrey Ferrers. Richard Bagolt.	Captain Wilson.
Warwick.	Sir Thomas Lucie. Sir Fulke Greville. Sir John Harrington. Sir Humfrey Ferrers.	Captain Stanton.

Endorsed :—"1595. A List of ye Muster Masters in every county."
$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**37.** 13.)

The Earl of Northumberland to the Earl of Essex.

1595.—Noble brother, This [bearer] whom I must needs commend, desires much to do you any service in this Irish employment. He hath entreated my letters to you to bestow a company on him. I shall think that you will hereafter like so well of him as I wish. I will see you before you go, so my wishes and best love shall close up this letter, and I rest, your brother in whom you have all interest, Northumberland.
Endorsed :—"1595."
Holograph. Undated. Part of seal. (**37.** 15.)

William Paddy, physician, to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595.]—Can send no more or less comfort than that his Lady niece [Elizabeth, countess of Derby] is as much better as so little time can effect. Her weakness (as he has ever foretold) is like to be much and long, for it is now at the highest which can be in a living creature, and

for the conception, it must be hoped that out of her own storehouse she that can overcome such a sickness may supply nourishment. There shall be nothing omitted in care for her perfect recovery, whereupon a consultation will be held at 5 o'clock this evening when all the rest of his fellow physicians will be present.

Endorsed :—" Without date. Dr. Paddy to my master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**37.** 16.)

Peter Proby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595.—Agreeably to the Queen's pleasure, has appointed Arden to wait upon Cecil at his house, from whom the Queen has promised that the latter should receive what she would give him. She has bidden Proby let him know that she had no distrust in him yet, to satisfy that was informed against him, that he should keep the commandment given him by Cecil, and not presume to come to the Court wheresoever, and that if he persevered in well doing and could get any intelligence of worth from his brother or any other abroad or at home, he should find her Highness' bounty towards him hereafter. If the Queen has not told Cecil thus much concerning Arden, has thought good to let him know this her pleasure told to himself, whereof he has said nothing at all to Arden yet.

For himself, beseeches remembrances of his poor estate. His time in her Majesty's service has been seventeen years; his services not in words or fables but in deeds, with great charge, pains and danger. Desires not any great matter but a convenient pension. Had of his late master 20*l.* yearly, duly paid quarterly by his steward, his diet, lodgings, carriages and riding charges, and was always provided with horses at his honour's charge. Had besides 20*l.* yearly of his honour, sometimes paid by his commandment by the clerks in the Treasury, and sometimes by him out of such fees of towns that he was officer unto. Had further his honourable speech and letters for himself and friends very readily. Hopes the Queen will think all this was worth 100*l.* yearly, or he could not have maintained himself and family. It is God's will to take this his means from him, for which he thanks Him as if it had pleased Him to continue it, hoping that the Queen will have him to serve in such place as she told him he should shortly know. Prays Cecil to move her Majesty for a pension, for when he knows what to trust to, he will be able to put his creditors in hope of satisfaction.

Endorsed :—" 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**37.** 17.)

Sir Thomas Sherley.

1595.—Petition to be discharged of the sum of 5488*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* wherewith he has charged himself in his first account, upon his own confession, as money defaulked by him from divers captains in her Majesty's pay, to the use of the States of the United Provinces; namely, 520*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* for victuals to soldiers, and 4568*l.* for money delivered by the burgesses of Briell to bands lying there in garrison; which he hopes your lordship will think reasonable, because the States owe him a far greater sum, having served them with a regiment of 1800 men from the beginning of May 1586 unto the midst of December following. Sir Thos. Sherley needed not to have charged himself with this sum in his account in the name of the States, for he hath the captains' bills for the same, but that his purpose was and is to deal plainly.

Endorsed :—" 1595. The humble suit of Sir Tho. Sherley."

Unsigned. Undated. 1 *p.* (**37.** 19.)

Petition of John Smythe.

1595.—Whereas he ought to pay for the coal mines and salt pans at Offerton and Sunderland for certain years, yearly to her Majesty for the debt of Robert Bowes, 800*l.*, and that one year is now fully complete and ended, prays that she will accept payment of 400*l.*, to be delivered into the Exchequer at or before the 16 of this month, with three several bills of Robert Varnon, Surveyor of Victuals at Berwick, for 300*l.*, due at days already past, for corn delivered there, and 100*l.*, to be paid in the Exchequer at or before the last of this month, in full satisfaction of the 800*l.* due for the year past.

Prays also that he may henceforth pay the same in victuals for Berwick garrison by 400*l.* every six months, which he will afford to the Victualler at such reasonable rates and prices as other men do.

Further that the patent for salt may be so strengthened as he may enjoy the benefit thereof, otherwise he shall not be able to make performance of the yearly payments aforesaid.

Endorsed:—"1595." *Signed.* ½ *p.* (**37.** 20.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury.

[1595.]—*Memorial of the Earl of Shrewsbury's Causes.*

Objection.—There hath been long ago warning given to the Earl for retaining persons about him ill affected in religion, by whose countenance given to men of that condition, many dangerous persons lurked in that shire, and most of the gentlemen grew afraid to enquire after such offenders; insomuch as some commissioners of the peace, for fear to offend the Earl, did find means to keep notable recusants from appearing at sessions and from being indicted at the assizes, to her Majesty's no small prejudice.

Proof.—Mr. Harper, a gent. of good living, a justice of the peace, the Earl's follower, one thought to be forward in the Earl's service, and therefore, being hollow, the more dangerous, did by his letters now to be shewed write to a notable recusant, an inward favourite of the Earl's, that he and his wife should keep themselves out of the way for a time, for he and others had received private directions to proceed against all wilful papists from the Lords; assuring him that he would do his best with the justice of assize, and that if now he and his wife escaped, he would contrive all matters according to his desire and his friends hereafter; wishing him not to forget the bringing of the Earl's letter with him to the justice of assize.

Objection.—George Moore, a notorious papist, and Williamson, reconciled to the church of Rome fourteen years past, employed in the Earl's causes, since his lordship knew them to be so affected, and especially used by the Earl in contriving the riot. This Moore is now in Antwerp, a malicious rebel, whither he fled not long before Williamson's departure.

Proof.—When Williamson was convicted for the riot which was committed upon Easter Day morning, and came after to the Earl for relief in his fine, he told him that he durst not then speak for him, being noted for recusancy; but if he would make for a while some external show by coming once to Church, the Earl would then assure the Queen of his conformity. Which is well known he did accordingly very confidently, when, knowing the contrary, he affirmed him to be a very good Protestant.

Objection.—The Earl was known to be an apparent encourager of the riotous pulling down of the Wear, though not suffered to be touched in the Star Chamber, such was her Majesty's favour towards him.

Proof.—First: He always laboured to the Council by his letters and servants that the Wear might be pulled down.

Secondly: He sent up a book of the names of 500 men that spake against the Wear, where it was after directly proved that a great number of names were set to it which where never made acquainted with it.

Thirdly: Of all those persons which were convicted the greatest part were the Earl's own servants, tenants and followers.

Lastly: For more evident proof these are letters extant of the Earl's own hand, and from others, whereby are directly manifested their directions both before and after, and yet are there good witnesses to be produced that, for divers letters sent about that matter and other dishonourable practices for lying in wait for certain persons whom they hated, an order was given by the Earl and others that the carriers of letters should always see the parties in their own presence burn them; but as it happened that was not duly observed at all times.

All these misdemeanors have been passed over, and her Majesty never withdrew her favour from the Earl until this last act as followeth;

Objection.—Nicholas Williamson, born a gent. and condemned for a riot, employed long before by the Earl in all his causes and purchases and protected after, fled into Holland, where he might have tarried at his pleasure, but being otherwise disposed, he went to Antwerp and lay in one George Mace's house, a practiser in the Earl's father's time for the Queen of Scots. There did Westmoreland and Fra. Dacres board, and thither daily resorted unto him Stanley, Jaques, Holte, and other traitors, as Williamson confesseth. From thence he went towards Scotland, and was taken on the Borders, and in his company one David Lawe, a Scottish priest made by the B. of Ross. He was then brought to London, examined by the Earl of Essex and Sir Robert Cecil, and committed to the Gatehouse, close prisoner. Within few days after it fell out plainly that Williamson was sent by Creicton, the Scottish Jesuit, who writ to Rome that he had employed to persuade the King of Scotland to be a Catholic, without which he could not get the Crown of England, saying further that if he would hear him he should have *multos nobiles et multos plebes in Anglia*, for this Williamson knew many men's minds in England, and that he had sent David Lawe to conduct him.

Proof.—Creicton's own letters intercepted, and sent by the Count Maurice to the Queen, wherein all these things were written, and since shewed Nicholas Williamson..

Objection.—Francis Dacres wrote to the King by him, that if he would break with England, he would help him to a party on the Borders.

Proof.—Confessed by Lawe, who was taken in his company, that Dacres told him his letters were to that effect, and confessed by Williamson himself that he brought letters to the King from Dacres; and since, by letters intercepted going to Rome, it is written that Williamson's taking makes Fra. Dacres change all his former purposes as despairing of success in those parts.

After this dangerous person had been apprehended, committed close prisoner in March last to the Gatehouse, often examined by the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Attorney, publicly known to be in for capital treasons, about two months after by the Earl of Shrewsbury's commandment, without either warrant or privity of her Majesty's Council, suddenly

the house where his wife lay and a steeple hard by was searched by the Earl's servants, and divers bags of writings sifted and seized, a thing which upon petition would have been granted to the meanest subject upon good cause shewed, but being done without leave can no way be excused; for, seeing this Williamson hath been long before beyond the sea, and in all that while the Earl never made seizure of any of his papers until he was called thus in public question, the offence is much the greater, for it is most likely that there was some great cause why such a person should venture on such an act, whereby he hath not only thrown himself into vehement suspicion in the world, how little matter soever may be found since his men's first ransacking, but also came in danger for a notorious contempt against her Majesty's Crown and dignity, to be further punished by the rule of justice and honour, according to former precedents in cases of far inferior nature.

2 *pp.* (**37.** 21.)

Nicholas Williamson.

[1595].—"Interrogatories ministered to Nych. Wylliamson," nine in number, relating to certain writings left by him in his house or elsewhere, and as to his relations with "one Jordan, one Pygott, one Persall of Staffordshire, one Hacker and one Langley."

In Cecil's handwriting. 1 *p.* (**37.** 24.)

Principal Persons of various Counties.

1595.—Lists in Lord Burghley's handwriting of the chief persons in certain counties in England.

Endorsed by him :—"Principal men in sundry shires."

Rough draft. 2 *pp.* (**37.** 25.)

Another list of persons, drawn up in tabular form and endorsed by Lord Burghley, "Selected persons," with the words, "in divers shires, 1595," added in another handwriting.

5 *pp.* (**37.** 26.)

Captain Robert Hitchcocke to the Council.

1595.—In consideration of his services in the wars, prays for letters requiring every innholder, tavernor, common table keeper, common cook and ever other common victualler, to have openly affixed in their houses a copy of a printed table or breviat (enclosed) setting forth the benefits to the realm of the due obervance of fish days: the table to be obtained only from him, for which he is to charge 6*d.*

Endorsed :—1595. *Note.*—"This passed not." 2 *pp.*

Enclosure (*printed*) :—"A brief note of the benefits that grow to this realme by the observation of fish days."

1 *p.* (1700.)

[Court of Wards.]

1595.—Comparison of receipts of three of the best former Michaelmas terms with this last, 1595.

1 *p.* (2309.)

1595.—Account, containing:—"Disbursements during your Lordship's minority," "Payments, 1591, during your Lordship's being in France," receipts, and debts, and notes touching the manor of Hodgeston. The

payments are to Lord Rich, Sir Thomas Parot, Henry Bo[urchie]r and his sister, Mrs. Mayho, 1591, upon condemnation and outlawry, and others.

Endorsed:—"1595."

2 *pp.* (2458.)

Manor of Mycleton.

1595.—Particular of the manor of Mycleton, Gloucester.

Endorsed:—"Lord Lumley. 1595."

½ *p.* (2457.)

Wardship.

1595.—"Charges laid out by Mr. Thomas Buskell and myself for Mr. William Cholmelie's wardship. 1595."

1 *p.* (2460.)

Memorials.

[1595].—Card. Salviate into France, a Florentine, Governor of Ancona, shall be nuntio.

Toledo is of the house of Toledo, a Spaniard, and was a jesuit, and the first jesuit made a cardinal. He hath lived in Rome thirty-six years.

Card. Deza opposite to France.

From Barcelona to Nyza, a town of Savoy. From thence to Savona. From thence into Lombardy.

The Infante met him at Niza. From thence over the Alps to Savoy. From Niza to Savona, so over the Apennines to Turin, so over the Alps to Savoy, after into Burgundy, so to Lorraine, and thence to Luxemburg, and so into the Low Countries.

This man is called Johannes Adolphus filius Adolphi of the order of the Garter. Governor of Staden.

Archbishop of Bremen and Lubeck marrieth the P. of Denmark's sister and he hath married his sister to the Archduke Charles, Governor of Sweden, and the second to the Duke of Mechlebeck.

400 men. English custom a noble.

200 after. Stranger custom a noble.

200 after.

Rough notes in Cecil's handwriting.

1 *p.* (**37.** 29.)

Capt. Richard Turnor to the Earl of Essex.

[1595].—Your Lordship having been to my knowledge sufficiently advertised, hath caused me thus long to abstain.

Our rising from Groull was no less shameful than sudden, the equality of the armies (or advantage, if any were, being ours). We left some store of munition behind for want of carriage or for haste, now, thirty days spent in taking new breath, we are marched towards the enemy again, hardly resolved to fight. The enemy is in camp about Berke, on the other side of the Lype, over which there is a passage to come over at their pleasure. We are strongly entrenched a league short of Wesel, close by the river, between both the armies three great leagues. Notwithstanding, somewhat the presumption of their parts or shame of ours will cause to be done, whereof I will advertise your lordship as shall happen, if please God. In the mean season, I wish your lordship had the like opportunity: the army appears well resolved and wants but leading.—From the camp.

Holograph. Undated. 1 *p.* (**37.** 23.)

French Advertisements.

[1595.]—In Rome the Spaniards seek with all diligence to hinder the King of France his absolution, holding for an infallible consequence that if he be not absolved, he cannot be established peaceable King in France. The Pope, fearing to displease either part, resteth doubtful what to do. Howbeit it is thought that if he see the King prosper he will quickly incline that way, and already seemeth every day more and more desirous to receive him into the Church. The best and speediest means to resolve this ambiguity in the Pope, and to prevent the designs of his enemies, it is thought here, is for the King to march speedily with his power to Lyons, to which resolution there are many necessary causes to move him, amongst the which one most important is the establishing his affairs in Provence, which is the mark the Spaniards so diligently aim at, their only end being to get into their hands the city of Marsilia with those ports, which would yield them very great commodity of harbour for their ships and galleys, which was the prey so speedily sought after heretofore by the Emperor Charles V. when he sought to bridle both France and Italy. To conclude, it is here thought by the King's friends most necessary for the removing of all lets at Rome touching his absolution, for the utter overthrowing of the designs of his enemies and the facilitating of his own proceedings, to march with all speed to Lyons, which they expect with great devotion, and do already prognosticate unto him good success, being the rather confirmed in that hope *by the good success of Dediguieres* in the taking of Eseilles, a place of great strength and importance upon the confines of France and Savoy, in which enterprise the Spaniards at Eseilles shewed very little valour, to the great discouragement of the Savoyards.

1 *p.* (**171.** 91.)

M. de Lomenie to the Earl of Essex.

1595.—Is still detained for want of wind as he wrote before. Is under a great obligation to this captain, the bearer, who, late last night, received a letter from the Admiral summoning him to come up with speed. Begs favour with the Admiral for him. The weather is so bad that there is no news from France.—Rye, Saturday morning.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 86.)

Wood Sales.

1595.—Tabulated statement of five sales of wood, Shorne Wood, Okenden Wood, and three hedgerows, showing the parcel, the price, the amount paid, and the amount still due.

Endorsed :—"Woods sold in A° 1595," *with names of five farmers who owe their Lady Day's rent.*

1 *p.* (**172.** 140.)

"Ships now home in the port of Plymouth."

1595.—"Of the Earl of Essex his squadron : the bigger ship of Flushing ; the *Dydan*, a hoy.

Of the Lord Admiral's squadron : *The Lyons Whelpe ; the Stricker Hospital ;* the lesser ship of Flushing.

Of Sir Walter Rawleigh his squadron : the *Swyftesure ;* the *Peeter* of London ; the *Popynjay* of Memblyck ; the *Centuryon.*

A Spanish ship, the *St. Mathew*, out of the which I take it there hath been very many things purloined and embezzled, as sack and other things of good value.

Since the writing of this there hath come in the Lord Thomas Howard his ship and Sir Walter Rawlye's ship, and the Vangarde."

Endorsed :—1595.

1 *p.* (**204.** 29.)

The Queen to the King of Scotland.

[1595 ?].—My dear brother, May it agree with my deserts that what hath been should either be so forgotten as it be not acknowledged, or so neglected as if ought were forslowen that meet were for the season ? Was it my guilt or your error that your rebels, when I knew they were such, had so strong hold in your favour, as many a month passed ere you were pleased to count them but yours in stanchest sort ? Yea ! when they were full near you they must not be seen, but so dandled as best merit could scarce crave more ! What needed an army to pursue such as might soon be had ? Why put you your person to such a laborious voyage, when many a day afore you might with less pains and more honour have had them ? But who was then in deep lethargy that gave so long a breath to so evil a cause, and bred a caused doubt no suspected lack but too plain an oversight. And must I, for all my warnings, for all my presents, for all my watchful, hourly, care, be so well rewarded as one that either brake vow or overslipt matter ? For the first, I never knew you at other need than that your will made you, and so that turn might easily be borne with less than that I sent you. I neglect your causes ! Would God you cured as well your diseased state as I have narrowly watched to see it preserved ! That many months hath passed since my letters visited you not, lay not the burden on the shoulders that deserved it not, but remember what courage was given to proceed further, when yet the thanks are to be given for that was last bestowed. And well it were if that were all. I irk that my pen should write the rest. Suppose you that so long a reign as mine hath so few friends or wants so narrow intelligence as that complaints and moans, made to foreign estates, of straight dealings made by such as ought most have helped you, could be kept secret from my knowledge ? But if you should be asked what you would have done more than pursue them to your confines, I think you would have answered them at leisure to make them suppose more than could be said. Now, dear brother, think with yourself what means this is to get a new or keep the old. I am more sorry that by my example they may have cause to doubt your true measure to them when better and firmer have had so evil requital. There is no king or potentate to whom, I thank God, I need yield account of my actions, and yet so sincere they shall ever be as they shall ever pass current with honour amid all their censures, and will disdain that any have the precedence of both my words and actions ; of which even themselves have given me so good testimony that I believe your persuasions came too late to make them believe the contrary.

Judge now, with me, whether my silence have had just ground, and whether any of my rank, if I had used them so, would have forgotten so unseeming a part. If I may perceive you to regret such a treatment and to assure to bind such one to me as you affirm, you shall be sure that if any your traitors with their combined faction shall any way assail you, shall find me awake, as having no drowsy humour when your affairs need speedy assistance, and would not have you doubt that

I trust more at your enemies' hands but the worst they can and most they may. If you had believed it as well, your lords had not been in place for aid, nor out of your hands to treat as you list. With my assured affection to your person and for your good I end, committing you to God's safest tuition.

Endorsed:—"Sa majeste au Roi d'Ecosse."

Copy, undated. 1½ *pp.* (**133.** 131.) [*Printed.* Camden Society. Ed. Bruce. p. 168.]

Sir Henry Davers to the Earl of Essex.

[1595?]—It were a very hard accident to this condemnation (I dare not say unjustly) laid upon us that our misfortune should be accompanied with the diminution of your good opinion, wherein, as I dare boldly refer myself and my cause to your own honourable consideration, so will I also depend upon the continuance of your favour, wherewith I expect only to be protected. And now I am with utter extremity driven to that refuge, for my estate, forfeited unto her Majesty's hands, must by you be preserved or without you perish. Before God and your lordship I neither feign nor enforce this pitiful motion which in this time neglected will drive me to an uttermost extremity.

Nothwithstanding, if ever I deserved, let that merit prevail to assure you that my duty towards God, my allegiance to my sacred sovereign, and the respect which your favours justly exact of me, or the least of these three, are sufficient to retain me within the bounds of an honest man, but my own country shall never see my beggarly estate a reproach to my family, a disgrace to my former life, or a desertless dependant upon the general extended bounty of my Lord of Essex. The deliverer hereof will inform you of a ground to proceed upon, and then I doubt not a noble consideration of my unlucky suit, expecting my doom of banishment or hope of return from your solicitation.

Undated. 1½ *pp.* (**24.** 78.)

Patent for Starch.

[1595?].—Her Majesty granted the patent of starch to Sir John Packington, with intention that the profit thereof (except 345*l.* yearly to Sir John himself and 120*l.* to Madam Medkerck and Mrs. Bowne) should be to Mr. Young; and Mr. Young, doubting hard measure at Sir John's hands, entreated Sir Robert Cecil to enter into the cause, and to take some assurance from Sir John, in his own name, that Mr. Young might stand the better secured of good dealing. Mr. Anton, having notice of all this matter by Sir John Packington, made means to Sir Robert Cecil for his furtherance to Mr. Young, that he might be interested in the whole cause. But before full composition could be had between them, Sir John making haste to despatch, it was required that the interest should be passed from Sir John Packington to Sir Robert Cecil upon trust that Mr. Young should be satisfied, which was done. It was then concluded, because Mr. Anton's friends were not in the city that should be bound with him to Mr. Young, that Sir R. Cecil should give security to Mr. Ellis by the nomination of Mr. Young, either for the payment of 500*l.* yearly, or to make over an absolute deputation of the patent before a day certain. Afterwards Mr. Young was contented to take security of Mr. Anton for his money, and nominated Mr. Ellis to take the assurance in his own name, upon consideration between them two that this 500*l.* by the year should be employed, first to the discharge

of a debt of 400*l.* due to Mr. Ellis by Mr. Young; next for saving harmless Mr. Young's sureties of 3,000*l.* debt to the Queen; then for the payment of 1,200*l.* other debts and some other duties; and that the residue should be to the use of Mr. Young's children. Mr. Anton according to the former agreement entered into bond to Mr. Ellis with a sufficient surety for the payment of the money, whereupon Mr. Ellis determined to employ the money according to the foresaid consideration, but is brought by process into the Exchequer and required to allow the whole yearly payments to the Queen in part payment of a debt of 9,000*l.* due by Mr. Young. He therefore prayeth that in respect this assurance was passed to him by Mr. Young's nomination, upon so just and charitable consideration, and for that the interest, neither of the patent nor of any assurance for any money, was ever settled in Mr. Young, he may be at liberty to employ the money according to the considerations aforesaid.

1 *p.* (**32.** 27.)

(i.) Abbreviated copy of the above.

½ *p.* (**32.** 28.)

Lord Cobham.

[? 1595] (1.)—List of [? Lord Cobham's] horses and geldings.

1 *p.* (**145.** 211.)

(2.) List of horse furniture [? Lord Cobham's].

1 *p.* (**145.** 213.)

Richard and Mary Cullen.

[1595.]—The case of the Queen's Almoner against Richard and Mary Cullen and others, in the Star Chamber.

The plaintiff prays for execution for a sum of 180*l.* ordered to be paid on 21 May 1595.

1 *p.* (2296.)

The Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College to [Sir Robert Cecil].

[? 1595 or later.]—The old school of Myddelton, co. Lancaster, where Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, and his brethren were taught in their childhood, for the smallness of the stipend of the schoolmaster being almost forsaken, the Queen's Majesty, at the humble suit of the said Dean, founded there her free school, by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Free School in Myddelton, co. Lancaster, and gave unto the same 20*l.* yearly, out of the cathedral church of St. Paul in London, for the stipends of the schoolmaster and usher; and her Highness appointed thirteen her scholars to be chosen out of the same school unto the King's Hall and College of Brasenose, Oxford, where the said Dean and his brethren were also brought up in their youth, unto which college her Majesty annexed the school, and made the principal and fellows of the said college governors of her said free school in Myddleton.

The said Dean purchased of the Lord Cheyney, in reversion, the manor of Upburie, and rectory of Gillingham impropried in the county of Kent; and, in token of his gratitude towards her Highness, gave the same after unto her Majesty, which should have still continued in silence (as it did many years before) had not great injuries enforced the contrary.

The Queen gave the said manor and parsonage unto the said College for the exhibition of her thirteen scholars, and to the further amendment of the stipend of the schoolmaster and usher of the said school, and to the increase of the commons of the said principal and fellows, who had before by their first foundation but 14*d.* apiece weekly.

And, for that the said Lord Cheyney survived sixteen years after the said purchase in reversion, the said Dean maintained six of her Majesty's said scholars at the University during all the said time, which, besides the former purchase, did stand him in 300*l.*, and more.

And further, for that the old school house was very little and uncomely, being covered with straw, the said Dean hath caused a fair large school house, with lodgings for the schoolmaster and usher, of stone to be builded in her Majesty's name, wherein he bestowed the sum of 180*l.*, which, with the purchase and finding of her Majesty's scholars during my Lord Cheyney's life, cost above 2000 marks.

The Lord Cheyney, before the said purchase in reversion, had made a lease of the said manor and rectory unto one Peter Rowle, which lease is by mean conveyance come unto the hands of Sir Edward Hobie, knight, and the lease is charged with the yearly rent of 5 marks in money, and eight score and eight quarters of sweet strawdried malt, to be paid at Christmas and Midsummer.

But for that by the said lease warning is to be given under the hand and seal of the said Lord Cheyney, his heirs or assigns, unto the said Peter Rowle, his heirs or assigns, for the payment of the said rent in malt at a certain place, Sir Edward Hobie denyeth to pay any such rent, for that the College, being a body incorporate, hath no hands, as he saith. He doth also allege that the said Dean is to have some benefit of the said rent malt as a cause why he ought to pay no such rent.

And for that the said Dean hath been enforced by these charges to lay out 200*l.* of Edward Blount his child's portion being in his hand; which sum, for that the college hath agreed that the said Edward Blount shall receive of the rents due to be paid out of the said manor of Uppburie and parsonage of Gillingham, Sir Edward Hobie allegeth that also as a cause why he ought not to pay the said rent malt reserved in his lease, but to pay so much or little and at such times as shall please him.

And although the Dean and College were humble suitors at divers times for the space of two years and more, first unto the lord Treasurer, the lord Admiral, the lord Chamberlain, Sir Edward Hobie's nearest and dearest friends, that some reasonable order might be taken between Sir Edward and the said College, yet Sir Edward would not stand unto their order but would have the matter tried by law, that he might by long delay still enjoy the fruits of the said manor of Uppburie and parsonage of Gillingham, given by her gracious Majesty unto the College, without payment of any rent.

The said Dean and College, for that suit in law would be so long and chargeable, were enforced to make like humble suit unto the Lords of the Privy Council that it would please them to take some order therein.

Their lordships referred the cause unto the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice and of the Master of the Rolls that now be (then attorney and solicitor to her Majesty); who, after a year's delay made by the said Sir Edward, returned their opinion unto the said lordships that notwithstanding the said condition of hand and seal, or any other matter that they had heard, the said rent malt with the arrearages were to be paid upon the land holden by the said lease, though no warning at all were given. Which rent with the arrearages came at that time to the sum of 700 marks.

Whereupon the said Dean and College renewed their humble suit unto the said most honorable lords in the time of the last Parliament for some good order to be taken.

Their lordships would have the matter deferred unto the end of the Parliament and then my Lord Treasurer and my Lord Admiral promised to do their endeavour to make a good end.

The Parliament being ended, Sir Edward would neither commit the matter to the order of my Lord Treasurer and my Lord Admiral, though being his best friends, nor to any other, but would still have the cause tried by law only.

But the said Dean and College, being wearied by the said long suits, and all in vain for that Sir Edward would stand to the order of none of them, and fearing the tediousness and charges of suit in law, and doubting how the College should recover anything of Sir Edward, though adjudged unto them by law, the College and the said Dean thought it the best jointly to make their most humble complaint unto her Majesty, that it might please her Highness to command some good and speedy order to be taken in the said cause, without suit in law. Whereupon her Majesty committed the hearing of the cause to the lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Essex, and the Lord Buckhurst.

On their certificate of judgment, she commanded these lords to signify to the said Sir Edward her express will and pleasure that all arrearages due by the lease should be forthwith fully paid to the College, but also that the said rent according to the covenants of that lease should be hereafter justly paid unto the said College without further charge or molestation, which they accordingly did, first by their letters written unto Sir Edward, 9 August 1593, declaring that in their opinion 13*s.* 4*d.* was a reasonable sum for every quarter of malt.

And when Sir Edward made delays and excuses their lordships directed letters again unto him on 1 November 1593, and, thirdly, on 18 December 1593, requiring, in her Majesty's name, his full answer; yet did he as before make continual excuses and delays after the delivery of those letters before he would appear, and kept those of the College who did follow the suit in attendance in London and in the time of progress above a year.

During which long time, though the lords did take great pains to bring Sir Edward to some reason, making him offer both of great abatement of the arrearages with long days of payment, and of the price of malt to be due in the continuance of his lease hereafter, which they set far under the markets usually, so that the price of malt happening, as twice it had been of late, Sir Edward should in some one year pay less by 100 marks than should be due by his lease, yet he would not agree. Wherefore they set the College at liberty to seek their best remedy by law or otherwise. But, when the College had brought their action in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster for recovery of part of the said arrearages to the value of 500*l.*, he who continually for four years would nothing but law refused to appear. And, when for lack of appearance, he was at the point of outlawry, one Webb appeared as attorney for him, and saved him from being outlawed. And after that judgment passed against Sir Edward, the said Webbe denied in open court upon his oath that he had any warrant so to appear, and so has quite overthrown their long and chargeable suit in law. By means of all which long and chargeable suits the College is now greatly impoverished and the scholars of the said school and College had been driven long ago to forsake both the school and universities, and her Majesty's foundation quite overthrown, had not

the said Dean lent them, as long as he was able, wherewith to supply their wants.

Whereupon the said Dean and College shall be once again enforced to make their most humble supplication to her Majesty that the arrearages, now 800*l.*, may be satisfied according to her former commandment, without further suit in law, and if this reasonable request may not be had, then that it might please her Majesty to command the said Sir Edward to appear to an action for the arrearages, to answer without unnecessary delays as tenants to the premises and to put in good sureties for answering of that which shall be recovered against him, the rather by reason his body is protected by her Majesty's service. The which humble suit might it please you, right honourable, favourably to further, you shall not only bind her Majesty's said thirteen poor scholars but also the principal and fellows of the said college, and the schoolmaster and usher of her Majesty's free school (in the which college and school are above three hundred poor students and scholars) continually to pray for your good honour.

Endorsed:—"The case between Sir Edward Hobie and the College of Brasenose."

Copy. Undated. 4½ *pp.* (**138.** 257.)

John Hewes to Sir Robert Cecil.

[Before 1596.]—Praying for allowance for bringing letters from Middleborough from the Duke Danvers, directed to the Queen, Cecil, Lord Cobham, the Lord Admiral, and others, which letters were taken away from petitioner by Lord Cobham.

Undated. ¾ *p.* (1692.)

The Earl of Huntingdon.

[1595,]—A paper headed, by Sir Robert Cecil, "Remembrances for the honourable Earl of Essex in the behalf of the poor Earl of Huntingdon, &c.," requesting Essex to move the Queen to make a composition between my lord and my lady for her jointure, to provide for recovery of the Queen's debt, to grant patents to the new Earl of the offices the late Earl enjoyed, and to let him have the lease of Lubscop.

1 *p.* (**172.** 131.)

M. de La Fontaine to the Queen.

[1595.]—How much credit he is thought to have with the Queen is shown by what the Duke of Bouillon desires of him. There are many things which should not escape your Majesty. I will add only two touches about the Count of Fuentes, which I have learnt elsewhere. One, that after the surrender of the citadel of Cambray he treated the French noblemen there to a distinguished banquet (*festin*); the other, that he wrote to Brussels, upon the surrender of the said town, that he gained it by means of the inhabitants who betrayed the French. Your Majesty can form your own judgement of these Spanish caresses. As to the Duke's request his letter will speak better than I. As to the place, it has always, after your Majesty's example, very kindly received and lodged the poor people of the churches on this side the Loire in all the troubles of the last 35 years. This has brought it many losses and the hatred of the enemies of the true religion. You would confer a benefit upon many poor churches in thus fortifying their retreat in case any new storm should arise.

French. Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**172.** 124.)

Clerkship of the Bishop of Sarum.

[1595 ?]—"Case of the Bishop of Sarum touching the office of the Bishop's clerkship, now in question."

Traces the various grants of the office during Elizabeth's time, as bearing on the claim of Edward Escort, who claims a grant in reversion after the death of Sir Thomas Heneage in Oct. anno 37 (1595.)

Undated. ½ *p.* (A. 51.)

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